

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 01940708

SOLSEAL LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
31 DECEMBER 2016



SOLSEAL LIMITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
Year ended 31 December 2016

CONTENTS

PAGE

Balance sheet

1

Notes to the financial statements

3

SOLSEAL LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

31 December 2016

	Note	2016 £	2015 £
FIXED ASSETS			
Intangible assets	5	227,763	476,231
Tangible assets	6	37,498	43,506
		<u>265,261</u>	<u>519,737</u>
CURRENT ASSETS			
Stocks		53,005	79,358
Debtors	7	356,709	262,178
Cash at bank and in hand		106,325	68,284
		<u>516,039</u>	<u>409,820</u>
CREDITORS: amounts falling due within one year	8	<u>(732,803)</u>	<u>(600,504)</u>
NET CURRENT LIABILITIES		<u>(216,764)</u>	<u>(190,684)</u>
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		<u>48,497</u>	<u>329,053</u>
CREDITORS: amounts falling due after more than one year	9	<u>(12,716)</u>	<u>(314,787)</u>
PROVISIONS			
Deferred tax		<u>(6,375)</u>	<u>(6,444)</u>
NET ASSETS		<u>29,406</u>	<u>7,822</u>
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Called up share capital		100	100
Profit and loss account		29,306	7,722
SHAREHOLDERS FUNDS		<u>29,406</u>	<u>7,822</u>

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 profit and loss account has not been delivered.

For the year ending 31 December 2016 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.

The balance sheet
continues on the following page.

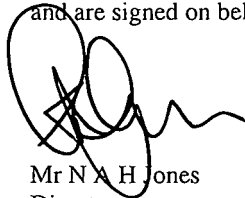
The notes on pages 3 to 7 form part of these financial statements.

SOLSEAL LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET *(continued)*

31 December 2016

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 24.04.17,
and are signed on behalf of the board by:



Mr N A H Jones
Director

Company registration number: 01940708

The notes on pages 3 to 7 form part of these financial statements.

SOLSEAL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2016

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is Unit 16A Norman Way, Severn Bridge Industrial Estate, Portskewett, Caldicot, NP26 5PT.

2. STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A, '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 January 2015. Details of how FRS 102 has affected the reported financial position and financial performance is given in note 12.

Turnover

The turnover shown in the profit and loss account is derived from ordinary activities and represents the value of work done in the financial period, exclusive of Value Added Tax.

Taxation

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.

SOLSEAL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*

Year ended 31 December 2016

3. ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(continued)*

Amortisation

Amortisation is calculated so as to write off the cost of an asset, less its estimated residual value, over the useful life of that asset as follows:

Goodwill - 33% straight line

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in amortisation rate, useful life or residual value of an intangible asset, the amortisation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

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:

Leasehold property - over the term of the lease
Fixtures and fittings - 15% straight line
Motor vehicles - 25% reducing balance

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.

SOLSEAL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*

Year ended 31 December 2016

3. ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(continued)*

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.

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 balance sheet 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

Financial instruments are classified and accounted for, according to the substance of the contractual arrangement, as either financial assets, financial liabilities or equity instruments. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

4. EMPLOYEE NUMBERS

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year, including the director, amounted to 5 (2015: 5).

5. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Goodwill
	£
Cost	
At 1 Jan 2016 and 31 Dec 2016	745,406
Amortisation	
At 1 January 2016	269,175
Charge for the year	248,468
At 31 December 2016	517,643
Carrying amount	
At 31 December 2016	227,763
At 31 December 2015	476,231

SOLSEAL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*

Year ended 31 December 2016

6. TANGIBLE ASSETS

	Land and buildings £	Fixtures and fittings £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 January 2016	42,685	5,485	48,170
Additions	3,288	3,437	6,725
At 31 December 2016	<u>45,973</u>	<u>8,922</u>	<u>54,895</u>
Depreciation			
At 1 January 2016	3,890	774	4,664
Charge for the year	10,907	1,826	12,733
At 31 December 2016	<u>14,797</u>	<u>2,600</u>	<u>17,397</u>
Carrying amount			
At 31 December 2016	<u>31,176</u>	<u>6,322</u>	<u>37,498</u>
At 31 December 2015	<u>38,795</u>	<u>4,711</u>	<u>43,506</u>

7. DEBTORS

	2016 £	2015 £
Trade debtors	261,968	212,080
Amounts owed by group undertakings and undertakings in which the company has a participating interest	49,276	–
Other debtors	45,465	50,098
	<u>356,709</u>	<u>262,178</u>

The debtors above include the following amounts falling due after more than one year:

	2016 £	2015 £
Amounts owed by group undertakings and undertakings in which the company has a participating interest	41,343	–

8. CREDITORS: amounts falling due within one year

	2016 £	2015 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	14,374	18,084
Trade creditors	666,159	569,757
Corporation tax	4,059	–
Social security and other taxes	19,922	6,978
Other creditors	28,289	5,685
	<u>732,803</u>	<u>600,504</u>

Included within the above are secured creditors amounting to £14,374 (2015 - £18,084).

SOLSEAL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*

Year ended 31 December 2016

9. CREDITORS: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2016	2015
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	12,716	23,380
Amounts owed to group undertakings and undertakings in which the company has a participating interest	–	291,407
	<u>12,716</u>	<u>314,787</u>

Included within the above are secured creditors amounting to £12,716 (2015 - £23,380).

10. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The company was under the control of Mr N A H Jones throughout the current and previous period by virtue of his interest in the ultimate parent company, S & D Sealants Limited.

During the period the company made the following sales to a group undertaking:

	2016	2015
	£	£
S & D Sealants Limited	<u>562,805</u>	<u>449,334</u>

During the period the company made the following purchases from a group undertaking:

	2016	2015
	£	£
S & D Sealants Limited	<u>–</u>	<u>95,425</u>

Included in other debtors due after more than one year is the following balance due from a group undertaking:

	2016	2015
	£	£
S & D Sealants Limited	<u>49,276</u>	<u>–</u>

Included in other creditors due after more than one year is the following balance due to a group undertaking:

	2016	2015
	£	£
S & D Sealants Limited	<u>–</u>	<u>291,407</u>

11. CONTROLLING PARTY

In the opinion of the directors the ultimate parent company is S & D Sealants Limited, a company registered in England and Wales.

12. TRANSITION TO FRS 102

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

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