

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 01940708

SOLSEAL LIMITED

FILLETED UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2019

SOLSEAL LIMITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
Year ended 31 December 2019
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SOLSEAL LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

31 December 2019

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
FIXED ASSETS			
Tangible assets	6	76,046	32,539
CURRENT ASSETS			
Stocks		238,958	193,037
Debtors	7	472,502	693,068
Cash at bank and in hand		859,243	336,245
		1,570,703	1,222,350
CREDITORS: amounts falling due within one year	8	(1,054,372)	(1,099,945)
NET CURRENT ASSETS		516,331	122,405
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		592,377	154,944
CREDITORS: amounts falling due after more than one year	9	(359,341)	—
PROVISIONS		(14,224)	(5,286)
NET ASSETS		218,812	149,658
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Called up share capital		100	100
Profit and loss account		218,712	149,558
SHAREHOLDERS FUNDS		218,812	149,658

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 profit and loss account has not been delivered.

For the year ending 31 December 2019 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 .

SOLSEAL LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET (continued)

31 December 2019

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 16 April 2020 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr N A H Jones Director

Company registration number: 01940708

SOLSEAL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2019

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 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.

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.

Goodwill

Goodwill arises on business acquisitions and represents the excess of the cost of the acquisition over the company's interest in the net amount of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the acquired business. Goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. It is amortised on a straight-line basis over its useful life. Where a reliable estimate of the useful life of goodwill or intangible assets cannot be made, the life is presumed not to exceed ten years.

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
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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
Machinery and equipment	-	20% straight line
Office equipment	-	20% 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.

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 amounted to 5 (2018: 5).

5. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Goodwill
	£
Cost	
At 1 January 2019 and 31 December 2019	745,406

Amortisation	
At 1 January 2019 and 31 December 2019	745,406

Carrying amount	
At 31 December 2019	—

At 31 December 2018	—

6. TANGIBLE ASSETS

	Long leasehold property	Machinery and equipment	Office equipment	Total
	£	£	£	£
Cost				
At 1 January 2019	59,419	18,632	—	78,051
Additions	14,309	—	47,062	61,371
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At 31 December 2019	73,728	18,632	47,062	139,422
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Depreciation				
At 1 January 2019	38,552	6,960	—	45,512
Charge for the year	12,490	3,339	2,035	17,864
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At 31 December 2019	51,042	10,299	2,035	63,376
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Carrying amount				
At 31 December 2019	22,686	8,333	45,027	76,046
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At 31 December 2018	20,867	11,672	—	32,539
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7. DEBTORS

	2019	2018
	£	£
Trade debtors	332,412	352,632
Amounts owed by group undertakings and undertakings in which the company has a participating interest	96,223	302,253
Other debtors	43,867	38,183
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	472,502	693,068
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The debtors above include the following amounts falling due after more than one year:

	2019	2018
	£	£
Amounts owed by group undertakings and undertakings in which the company has a participating interest	96,223	302,253
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8. CREDITORS: amounts falling due within one year

	2019	2018
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	89,360	—
Trade creditors	889,476	1,012,798
Corporation tax	43,237	36,945
Social security and other taxes	3,852	32,024
Other creditors	28,447	18,178
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	1,054,372	1,099,945
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Included within the above are secured creditors amounting to £89,360 (2018 - £-). These balances are secured over the assets of the company.

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

	2019	2018
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	359,341	—
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Included within the above are secured creditors amounting to £359,341 (2018 - £-). These balances are secured over the assets of the company.

10. OPERATING LEASES

The total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	2019	2018
	£	£
Not later than 1 year	8,130	10,840
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	—	8,130
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	8,130	18,970
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11. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The company has taken advantage of the exemption provided by Section 33 of Financial Reporting Standard 102 from the requirement to disclose transactions between wholly owned members of the same group.

12. CONTROLLING PARTY

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

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.