

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 01940708

SOLSEAL LIMITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
31 DECEMBER 2023

THURSDAY



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SOLSEAL LIMITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
Year ended 31 December 2023

CONTENTS	PAGE
Balance sheet	1
Notes to the financial statements	2

SOLSEAL LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

31 December 2023

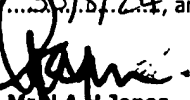
	Note	2023 £	2022 £
FIXED ASSETS			
Tangible assets	6	101,191	93,016
CURRENT ASSETS			
Stocks		637,029	927,386
Debtors	7	1,056,823	922,750
Cash at bank and in hand		1,882,036	2,099,845
		<u>3,575,888</u>	<u>3,949,981</u>
CREDITORS: amounts falling due within one year	8	<u>(2,468,900)</u>	<u>(2,384,786)</u>
NET CURRENT ASSETS		<u>1,106,988</u>	<u>1,565,195</u>
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		<u>1,208,179</u>	<u>1,658,211</u>
CREDITORS: amounts falling due after more than one year	9	<u>(142,048)</u>	<u>(318,172)</u>
PROVISIONS		<u>(25,023)</u>	<u>(22,941)</u>
NET ASSETS		<u>1,041,108</u>	<u>1,317,098</u>
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Called up share capital		100	100
Profit and loss account		1,041,008	1,316,998
SHAREHOLDERS FUNDS		<u>1,041,108</u>	<u>1,317,098</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 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.

The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 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 30/8/24, and are signed on behalf of the board by:


Mr N A H Jones
Director

Company registration number: 01940708

The notes on pages 2 to 7 form part of these financial statements.

SOLSEAL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2023

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.

Operating leases

Lease payments are recognised as an expense over the lease term on a straight-line basis. The aggregate benefit of lease incentives is recognised as a reduction to expense over the lease term, on a straight-line basis.

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.

SOLSEAL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*

Year ended 31 December 2023

3. ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(continued)*

Goodwill *(continued)*

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

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
Motor vehicles	- 25% 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.

SOLSEAL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*

Year ended 31 December 2023

3. ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(continued)*

Impairment of fixed assets *(continued)*

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 balance sheet 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 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 11 (2022: 10).

SOLSEAL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*

Year ended 31 December 2023

5. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Goodwill
	£
Cost	
At 1 January 2023 and 31 December 2023	745,406
Amortisation	
At 1 January 2023 and 31 December 2023	745,406
Carrying amount	
At 31 December 2023	–
At 31 December 2022	–

6. TANGIBLE ASSETS

	Leasehold improvements	Machinery and equipment	Motor vehicles	Office equipment	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
Cost					
At 1 January 2023	95,425	32,044	–	96,664	224,133
Additions	1,525	–	28,775	16,906	47,206
At 31 December 2023	<u>96,950</u>	<u>32,044</u>	<u>28,775</u>	<u>113,570</u>	<u>271,339</u>
Depreciation					
At 1 January 2023	75,696	10,742	–	44,679	131,117
Charge for the year	8,609	5,127	5,962	19,333	39,031
At 31 December 2023	<u>84,305</u>	<u>15,869</u>	<u>5,962</u>	<u>64,012</u>	<u>170,148</u>
Carrying amount					
At 31 December 2023	<u>12,645</u>	<u>16,175</u>	<u>22,813</u>	<u>49,558</u>	<u>101,191</u>
At 31 December 2022	<u>19,729</u>	<u>21,302</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>51,985</u>	<u>93,016</u>

7. DEBTORS

	2023	2022
	£	£
Trade debtors	471,638	534,305
Amounts owed by group undertakings and undertakings in which the company has a participating interest	565,010	367,601
Other debtors	20,175	20,844
	<u>1,056,823</u>	<u>922,750</u>

SOLSEAL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*

Year ended 31 December 2023

8. CREDITORS: amounts falling due within one year

	2023	2022
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	160,821	229,773
Trade creditors	2,098,477	1,916,893
Corporation tax	41,120	135,476
Social security and other taxes	88,550	36,382
Other creditors	79,932	66,262
	<u>2,468,900</u>	<u>2,384,786</u>

Included within the above are secured creditors amounting to £160,821 (2022 - £229,773). These balances are secured over the assets of the company.

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

	2023	2022
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	138,702	303,486
Other creditors	3,346	14,686
	<u>142,048</u>	<u>318,172</u>

Included within the above are secured creditors amounting to £138,702 (2022 - £303,486). 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:

	2023	2022
	£	£
Not later than 1 year	17,600	17,600
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	70,400	70,400
Later than 5 years	11,733	29,333
	<u>99,733</u>	<u>117,333</u>

11. SUMMARY AUDIT OPINION

The financial statements of the company for the financial year ended 31 December 2023 prepared for members, from which these financial statements have been extracted, were audited by the company's auditors, Kilsby & Williams LLP.

The auditor's report on those financial statements was unqualified. The report was signed by Simon Tee as senior statutory auditor for and on behalf of Kilsby & Williams LLP, statutory auditor on

30/8/24

12. 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.

SOLSEAL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *(continued)*

Year ended 31 December 2023

13. 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.