
DAVENTRY PANELCRAFT LIMITED

UNAUDITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

DAVENTRY PANELCRAFT LIMITED**REGISTERED NUMBER: 05358708**

BALANCE SHEET**AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2020**

	Note	2020 £	2019 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	4	165,273	153,195
		165,273	153,195
Current assets			
Stocks	5	58,499	70,694
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	6	98,291	245,382
Cash at bank and in hand	7	30,528	28,645
		187,318	344,721
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(454,268)	(543,508)
Net current liabilities		(266,950)	(198,787)
Total assets less current liabilities		(101,677)	(45,592)
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		(49,217)	-
Provisions for liabilities			
Deferred tax	12	-	(2,649)
		-	(2,649)
Net liabilities		(150,894)	(48,241)
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		66	66
Profit and loss account		(150,960)	(48,307)
		(150,894)	(48,241)

DAVENTRY PANELCRAFT LIMITED**REGISTERED NUMBER: 05358708**

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)***AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2020***

The director considers that the Company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 and members have not required the Company to obtain an audit for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

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.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

The financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The Company has opted not to file the statement of comprehensive income in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 18 June 2021.

Mr Ian James Pugh

Director

The notes on pages 3 to 12 form part of these financial statements.

DAVENTRY PANELCRAFT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

1. General information

Daventry Panelcraft Limited is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales and domiciled in England. The registered office address is Lyndale House Ervington Court, Meridian Business Park, Leicester, LE19 1WL, and the company registered number is 05358708.

The financial statements are presented in Sterling, which is considered to be the functional currency of the company, and are rounded to the nearest £1.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Financial reporting standard 102 - reduced disclosure exemptions

The company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions in preparing these financial statements, as permitted by the FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland":

- the requirements of Section 7 Statement of Cash Flows;
- the requirements of Section 3 Financial Statement Presentation paragraph 3.17(d);
- the requirements of Section 11 Financial Instruments paragraphs 11.42, 11.44 to 11.45, 11.47, 11.48(a)(iii), 11.48(a)(iv), 11.48(b) and 11.48(c);
- the requirements of Section 12 Other Financial Instruments paragraphs 12.26 to 12.27, 12.29(a), 12.29(b) and 12.29A;
- the requirements of Section 33 Related Party Disclosures paragraph 33.7.

This information is included in the consolidated financial statements of Commuto UK Ltd. as at 31 December 2019 and these financial statements may be obtained from Lyndale House, Ervington Court, Meridian Business Park, Leicester, LE19 1WL.

2.3 Going concern

After considering the impact of COVID-19 at the time of approving the financial statements, the director has a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

While the company has made a loss for the period, the going concern basis will be adopted as the company will be supported by both the director and other companies in the Commuto UK Limited group.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

2. Accounting policies (continued)**2.4 Revenue**

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the Company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- the Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the transaction; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

2.5 Operating leases: the Company as lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term, unless another systematic basis is representative of the time pattern of the lessee's benefit from the use of the leased asset.

The Company has taken advantage of the optional exemption available on transition to FRS 102 which allows lease incentives on leases entered into before the date of transition to the standard 01 April 2019 to continue to be charged over the period to the first market rent review rather than the term of the lease.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

2. Accounting policies (continued)**2.6 Government grants**

The UK government has offered a range of financial support packages to help companies, including government backed financing arrangements, furlough schemes, deferment of VAT payments and, for some sectors, business rates holidays. Of the offered schemes, the company used the furlough scheme and deferral of VAT payments. The income from the furlough scheme of £142,130 has been recognised within 'Other operating income'. They are recognised when the entity has reasonable assurance that they will comply with the conditions attaching the grant, and that the grant will be received.

2.7 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to profit or loss over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

2.8 Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the year in which they are incurred.

2.9 Pensions**Defined contribution pension plan**

The Company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in profit or loss when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Balance Sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

2.10 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

DAVENTRY PANELCRAFT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.10 Tangible fixed assets (continued)

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, as follows.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Leasehold premises	-	10 years
Plant and machinery	-	10% to 20% reducing balance basis
Motor vehicles	-	25% straight line basis
Fixtures and fittings	-	10% straight line basis
Office equipment	-	15% reducing balance basis

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in profit or loss.

2.11 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a first in, first out basis. Work in progress and finished goods include labour and attributable overheads.

At each balance sheet date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

2.12 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

2.13 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

2.14 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

2. Accounting policies (continued)**2.15 Provisions for liabilities**

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to profit or loss in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Balance Sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Balance Sheet.

2.16 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in ordinary shares.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or in case of an out-right short-term loan that is not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially at the present value of future cash flows discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost, unless it qualifies as a loan from a director in the case of a small company, or a public benefit entity concessionary loan.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate of the recoverable amount, which is an approximation of the amount that the Company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the balance sheet date.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Balance Sheet when there is an 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.

DAVENTRY PANELCRAFT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.17 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Balance Sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 17 (2019 - 16).

DAVENTRY PANELCRAFT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

4. Tangible fixed assets

	Freehold property £	Plant and machinery £	Motor vehicles £	Fixtures and fittings £	Office equipment £	Total £
Cost or valuation						
At 1 January 2020	90,145	94,803	2,500	9,389	34,347	231,184
Additions	9,692	19,159	-	578	2,586	32,015
	99,837	113,962	2,500	9,967	36,933	263,199
At 31 December 2020						
Depreciation						
At 1 January 2020	9,218	49,736	104	704	18,226	77,988
Charge for the year on owned assets	9,399	6,348	625	992	2,574	19,938
	18,617	56,084	729	1,696	20,800	97,926
At 31 December 2020						
Net book value						
At 31 December 2020	<u>81,220</u>	<u>57,878</u>	<u>1,771</u>	<u>8,271</u>	<u>16,133</u>	<u>165,273</u>
At 31 December 2019	<u>80,927</u>	<u>45,067</u>	<u>2,396</u>	<u>8,684</u>	<u>16,121</u>	<u>153,195</u>

DAVENTRY PANELCRAFT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

5. Stocks

	2020 £	2019 £
Other inventories	15,760	32,799
Work in progress	42,739	37,895
	<u>58,499</u>	<u>70,694</u>

6. Debtors

	2020 £	2019 £
Trade debtors	56,639	217,709
Other debtors	10,838	10,838
Prepayments and accrued income	30,814	16,835
	<u>98,291</u>	<u>245,382</u>

7. Cash and cash equivalents

	2020 £	2019 £
Cash at bank and in hand	30,528	28,645
	<u>30,528</u>	<u>28,645</u>

8. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2020 £	2019 £
Bank loans	783	-
Trade creditors	147,730	168,997
Amounts owed to related parties	213,332	311,163
Other taxation and social security	74,165	54,369
Other creditors	1,965	2,057
Accruals and deferred income	16,293	6,922
	<u>454,268</u>	<u>543,508</u>

DAVENTRY PANELCRAFT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

9. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year

	2020 £	2019 £
Bank loans	49,217	-
	<u>49,217</u>	<u>-</u>

10. Loans

Analysis of the maturity of loans is given below:

	2020 £	2019 £
Amounts falling due within one year		
Bank loans	783	-
	<u>783</u>	<u>-</u>
Amounts falling due 2-5 years		
Bank loans	39,576	-
	<u>39,576</u>	<u>-</u>
Amounts falling due after more than 5 years		
Bank loans	9,641	-
	<u>9,641</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>50,000</u>	<u>-</u>

11. Financial instruments

	2020 £	2019 £
Financial assets		
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	<u>30,528</u>	<u>28,645</u>

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss comprise cash at bank and in hand.

DAVENTRY PANELCRAFT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

12. Deferred taxation

	2020 £	
At beginning of year	(2,649)	
Utilised in year	2,649	
At end of year	-	
	2020 £	
	2019 £	
Accelerated capital allowances	-	(2,649)
	-	(2,649)

13. Share capital

	2020 £	2019 £
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
66 (2019 - 66) Ordinary shares shares of £1.00 each	66	66

14. Reserves

Profit and loss account

Includes all current and prior period profits and losses.

15. Controlling party

The ultimate parent undertaking and ultimate controlling party is Commuto UK Ltd.

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