Registration number: 06492821

CoCopac Limited

Unaudited abbreviated accounts

for the year ended 31 March 2016

CoCopac Limited
Contents

Abbreviated balance sheet		1 to 2
Notes to the abbreviated accounts		3 to 5

CoCopac Limited
(Registration number: 06492821)
Abbreviated balance sheet at 31 March 2016

	Note	2016 £	2015 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible fixed assets	2	693,053	528,130
Investments	2	405,000	370,000
		1,098,053	898,130
Current assets			
Stock		404,028	312,260
Debtors		469,827	451,286
Cash at bank and in hand		44,854	11,609
		918,709	775,155
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		(775,062)	(724,691)
Net current assets		143,647	50,464
Total assets less current liabilities		1,241,700	948,594
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		(89,293)	(119,658)
Provisions for liabilities		(136,648)	(87,950)
Net assets		1,015,759	740,986
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	4	500	2
Profit and loss account		1,015,259	740,984
Shareholders' funds		1,015,759	740,986

The notes on pages 3 to 5 form an integral part of these abbreviated accounts.

For the year ending 31 March 2016 the company was entitled to exemption under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

These abbreviated accounts have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective January 2015).

Approved by the board on 23 November 2016 and signed on its behalf by:

.....
J Legg
Director

.....
WJ Legg
Director

1 Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The full financial statements, from which these abbreviated accounts have been extracted, have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (Effective January 2015).

Turnover

Turnover represents amounts chargeable, net of value added tax, in respect of the sale of goods and services to customers.

Depreciation

Depreciation is provided on tangible fixed assets so as to write off the cost or valuation, less any estimated residual value, over their expected useful economic life as follows:

Asset class	Depreciation rate and method
Leasehold property improvements	Over the term of the lease
Plant and machinery	Over 15 years on cost
Office equipment	Over 15 years on cost

Fixed asset investments

Investments held as fixed assets are stated at cost, together with subsequent capital contributions, less any provisions for impairment. Investments are reviewed for impairment if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. Impairments are calculated such that the carrying amount of the fixed asset investment is the lower of its cost or recoverable amount. Recoverable amount is the higher of its net realisable value and its value in use. Investment income is recognised in the financial statements when the company becomes entitled to its share of profits from the fixed asset investment.

Stock and work in progress

Stock and work in progress are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value, after due regard for obsolete and slow moving stocks. Net realisable value is based on selling price less anticipated costs to completion and selling costs. Cost includes all direct costs and an appropriate proportion of fixed and variable overheads.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised, without discounting, in respect of all timing differences between the treatment of certain items for taxation and accounting purposes, which have arisen but not reversed by the balance sheet date, except as required by the FRSSE. Deferred tax is measured at the rates that are expected to apply in the periods when the timing differences are expected to reverse, based on the tax rates and law enacted at the balance sheet date.

Foreign currency

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the exchange rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the closing rates at the balance sheet date. All exchange differences are included in the profit and loss account.

Hire purchase and leasing

Rentals payable under operating leases are charged in the profit and loss account on a straight line basis over the lease term. Assets held under finance leases, which are leases where substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset have passed to the company, are capitalised in the balance sheet as tangible fixed assets and are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives. The capital elements of future obligations under the leases are included as liabilities in the balance sheet. The interest element of the rental obligation is charged to the profit and loss account over the period of the lease and represents a constant proportion of the balance of capital repayments outstanding. Assets held under hire purchase agreements are capitalised as tangible fixed assets and are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives. The capital element of future finance payments is included within creditors. Finance charges are allocated to accounting periods over the length of the contract and represent a constant proportion of the balance of capital repayments outstanding.

Financial instruments

Financial instruments are classified and accounted for, according to the substance of the contractual arrangement, as 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. Where shares are issued, any component that creates a financial liability of the company is presented as a liability in the balance sheet. The corresponding dividends relating to the liability component are charged as interest expense in the profit and loss account.

Pensions

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions are recognised in the profit and loss account in the period in which they become payable in accordance with the rules of the scheme.

2 **Fixed assets**

	Tangible assets £	Investments £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 April 2015	637,030	370,000	1,007,030
Additions	221,953	35,000	256,953
At 31 March 2016	858,983	405,000	1,263,983
Depreciation			
At 1 April 2015	108,900	-	108,900
Charge for the year	57,030	-	57,030
At 31 March 2016	165,930	-	165,930
Net book value			
At 31 March 2016	693,053	405,000	1,098,053
At 31 March 2015	528,130	370,000	898,130

3 Creditors

Creditors includes the following liabilities, on which security has been given by the company:

	2016 £	2015 £
Amounts falling due within one year	291,165	200,007
Amounts falling due after more than one year	89,293	119,658
Total secured creditors	380,458	319,665

4 Share capital

Allotted, called up and fully paid shares

	2016		2015	
	No.	£	No.	£
Ordinary shares of £ 1 each	-	-	2	2
Ordinary A of £ 1 each	100	100	-	-
Ordinary B of £ 1 each	100	100	-	-
Ordinary C of £ 1 each	100	100	-	-
Ordinary D of £ 1 each	100	100	-	-
Ordinary E of £ 1 each	100	100	-	-
	500	500	2	2

New shares allotted

During the year 98 Ordinary A having an aggregate nominal value of £98 were allotted for an aggregate consideration of £98.

During the year 100 Ordinary B having an aggregate nominal value of £100 were allotted for an aggregate consideration of £100.

During the year 100 Ordinary C having an aggregate nominal value of £100 were allotted for an aggregate consideration of £100.

During the year 100 Ordinary D having an aggregate nominal value of £100 were allotted for an aggregate consideration of £100.

During the year 100 Ordinary E having an aggregate nominal value of £100 were allotted for an aggregate consideration of £100.

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.