REGISTERED NUMBER: 09908994 (England and Wales)

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED

31 DECEMBER 2019

FOR

MATRICK CEMENT LIMITED

MATRICK CEMENT LIMITED (REGISTERED NUMBER: 09908994)

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FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

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MATRICK CEMENT LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

DIRECTORS:	Mr M R Bentley-Watson Mr S J C Hubble
REGISTERED OFFICE:	Pharmacy Chambers High Street Wadhurst East Sussex TN5 6AP
REGISTERED NUMBER:	09908994 (England and Wales)
ACCOUNTANTS:	Honey Barrett Limited Chartered Accountants Pharmacy Chambers High Street Wadhurst East Sussex TN5 6AP

BALANCE SHEET
31 DECEMBER 2019

	Notes	2019 £	£	2018 £	£
FIXED ASSETS					
Intangible assets	5		850		850
CURRENT ASSETS					
Stocks	6	18,890		24,371	
Debtors	7	1,792		3,381	
Cash at bank		4,333		5,547	
		25,015		33,299	
CREDITORS					
Amounts falling due within one year	8	18,680		31,155	
NET CURRENT ASSETS			6,335		2,144
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			7,185		2,994
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up share capital	9		100		100
Retained earnings			7,085		2,894
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			7,185		2,994

The notes form part of these financial statements

continued...

BALANCE SHEET - continued
31 DECEMBER 2019

The company is entitled to exemption from audit under Section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 for the year ended 31 December 2019.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019 in accordance with Section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for:

(a) ensuring that the company keeps accounting records which comply with Sections 386 and 387 of the Companies Act 2006 and

(b) preparing financial statements which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at the end of each financial year and of its profit or loss for each financial year in accordance with the requirements of Sections 394 and 395 and which otherwise comply with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 relating to financial statements, so far as applicable to the company.

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

In accordance with Section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the Income Statement has not been delivered.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 3 July 2020 and were signed on its behalf by:

Mr S J C Hubble - Director

The notes form part of these financial statements

1. STATUTORY INFORMATION

Matrick Cement Limited is a private company, limited by shares , registered in England and Wales. The company's registered number and registered office address can be found on the Company Information page.

2. STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" including the provisions of Section 1A "Small Entities" and the Companies Act 2006.

3. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparing the financial statements
The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

continued...

3. **ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued**

Turnover
Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and then nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the foods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measure reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or the be incurred in respect if the transaction can be measured reliably.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that is probable will be recovered.

Intangible assets
Intangible assets are initially measured at cost. After initial recognition, intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Trade mark are being amortised evenly over their estimated useful life of nil years.

Intangible assets acquired separately from a business are recognised at cost and are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Intangible assets acquired on business combinations are recognised separately from goodwill at the acquisition date where it is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the entity and the fair value of the assets can be measured reliably.

Amortisation is recognised so as to write off the costs of valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Patents & licences No amortisation

continued...

3. **ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued**

Stocks
Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

Stocks held for distribution at no or nominal consideration are measured at the lower of replacement cost and cost, adjusted where applicable for any loss of service potential.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit and loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit and loss.

Financial instruments
Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the entity after deducting all of its financial liabilities.

Where the contractual obligations of financial instruments (including share capital) are equivalent to a similar debt instrument, those financial instruments are classed as financial liabilities. Financial liabilities are presented as such in the balance sheet. Finance costs and gains or losses relating to financial liabilities are included in the profit and loss account. Finance costs are calculated so as to produce a constant rate of return on the outstanding liability.

Where the contractual terms of share capital do not have any terms meeting the definition of a financial liability then this is classed as an equity instrument. Dividends and distributions relating to equity instruments are debited direct to equity.

Taxation
Taxation for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Income Statement, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Current tax is recognised at the amount of tax payable using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

continued...

3. **ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued**

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date.

Timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements. Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the year end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Foreign currencies

Assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of transaction. Exchange differences are taken into account in arriving at the operating result.

Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Going concern

The company has prepared these accounts on a going concern basis, however there are material uncertainties in respect of COVID-19 and management have taken into consideration the existing and potential effects of coronavirus on the activities of the business in future.

4. **EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS**

The average number of employees during the year was NIL (2018 - NIL).

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5. INTANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Trade mark £
COST	
At 1 January 2019 and 31 December 2019	850
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 31 December 2019	850
At 31 December 2018	850

6. STOCKS

	2019 £	2018 £
Stocks	18,890	24,371

7. DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2019 £	2018 £
Trade debtors	-	1,590
Tax recoverable	1,792	1,791
	1,792	3,381

8. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2019 £	2018 £
Trade creditors	13,589	5,114
Amounts owed to associates	2,000	12,000
Corporation tax	983	-
VAT	1,307	1,841
Directors' current accounts	-	9,400
Accruals and deferred income	801	2,800
	18,680	31,155

continued...

9. CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL

Allotted, issued and fully paid:

Number:	Class:	Nominal value:	2019 £	2018 £
100	Ordinary	£1	100	100

10. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

Included in other debtors is a loan balance of £2,000 (2018: £12,000) due to Flexflooring Limited, a company which share a common director. The amount is interest free and payable on demand.

Included in the accounts are management charges payable of £10,750 (2018: £Nil) charged by Flexflooring Limited.

The company was also charged by Flexflooring Limited £2,550 (2018: £1,800) for the rental of the yard in the year.

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.