

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 04529261

PULSE PLASTICS LIMITED

FILLETED UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

30 September 2020

PULSE PLASTICS LIMITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
Year ended 30 September 2020
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PULSE PLASTICS LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

30 September 2020

	Note	2020 £	2019 £
FIXED ASSETS			
Intangible assets	5	8,511	9,869
Tangible assets	6	457,706	543,950
		-----	-----
		466,217	553,819
CURRENT ASSETS			
Stocks		133,843	288,448
Debtors	7	309,518	370,803
Cash at bank and in hand		57,695	8
		-----	-----
		501,056	659,259
CREDITORS: amounts falling due within one year	8	(535,015)	(850,469)
		-----	-----
NET CURRENT LIABILITIES		(33,959)	(191,210)
		-----	-----
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		432,258	362,609
CREDITORS: amounts falling due after more than one year	9	(347,312)	(202,720)
PROVISIONS		(24,681)	(21,109)
		-----	-----
NET ASSETS		60,265	138,780
		-----	-----
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Called up share capital		14,000	14,000
Capital redemption reserve		6,002	6,002
Profit and loss account		40,263	118,778
		-----	-----
SHAREHOLDERS FUNDS		60,265	138,780
		-----	-----

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 30 September 2020 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 her responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements .

PULSE PLASTICS LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET (continued)

30 September 2020

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 29 September 2021 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mrs S A Southall

Director

Company registration number: 04529261

PULSE PLASTICS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 30 September 2020

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England & Wales. The address of the registered office is Unit 12B, Darren Drive, Prince of Wales Industrial Estate, Abercarn, Newport, NP11 5AR.

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.

Invoice factoring

The company has in place a factoring facility based on the value of trade receivables. Under this arrangement the company has retained both the credit and late payment risk associated with the receivables. As the company has retained substantially all the risk and rewards of ownership of the receivables, it continues to recognise the receivables in the balance sheet with advances from the facility provider treated as a separate liability.

The expenses associated with this facility are included within bank charges within the profit & loss account.

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax. Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the buyer (usually on despatch of the goods); the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the entity; and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transactions can be measured reliably.

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.

Foreign currencies

Foreign currency transactions are initially recorded in the functional currency, by applying the spot exchange rate as at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate ruling at the reporting date, with any gains or losses being taken to the profit and loss account.

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.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and are subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. Any intangible assets carried at revalued amounts, are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation, as determined by reference to an active market, less any subsequent accumulated amortisation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. Intangible assets acquired as part of a business combination are only recognised separately from goodwill when they arise from contractual or other legal rights, are separable, the expected future economic benefits are probable and the cost or value can be measured reliably.

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:

Patents - 10% 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:

Plant & Machinery	-	20% reducing balance
Motor vehicles	-	20% reducing balance
Fixtures & Fittings	-	25 % 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.

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.

Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable. Grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the company will comply with the conditions attaching to them and the grants will be received. Government grants are recognised using the accrual model and the performance model. Under the accrual model, government grants relating to revenue are recognised on a systematic basis over the periods in which the company recognises the related costs for which the grant is intended to compensate. Grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the entity with no future related costs are recognised in income in the period in which it becomes receivable. Grants relating to assets are recognised in income on a systematic basis over the expected useful life of the asset. Where part of a grant relating to an asset is deferred, it is recognised as deferred income and not deducted from the carrying amount of the asset. Under the performance model, where the grant does not impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income when the grant proceeds are received or receivable. Where the grant does impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income only when the performance-related conditions have been met. Where grants received are prior to satisfying the revenue recognition criteria, they are recognised as a 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 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.

Defined contribution plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund. When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

4. EMPLOYEE NUMBERS

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 5 (2019: 5).

5. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Patents, trademarks and licences
	£
Cost	
At 1 October 2019 and 30 September 2020	13,575 -----
Amortisation	
At 1 October 2019	3,706
Charge for the year	1,358 -----
At 30 September 2020	5,064 -----
Carrying amount	
At 30 September 2020	8,511 -----
At 30 September 2019	9,869 -----

6. TANGIBLE ASSETS

	Plant and machinery	Motor vehicles	Fixtures, fittings and equipment	Total
	£	£	£	£
Cost				
At 1 October 2019	1,059,587	3,000	22,298	1,084,885
Additions	9,357	—	—	9,357
	-----	-----	-----	-----
At 30 September 2020	1,068,944	3,000	22,298	1,094,242
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Depreciation				
At 1 October 2019	518,401	2,678	19,856	540,935
Charge for the year	94,255	64	1,282	95,601
	-----	-----	-----	-----
At 30 September 2020	612,656	2,742	21,138	636,536
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Carrying amount				
At 30 September 2020	456,288	258	1,160	457,706
	-----	-----	-----	-----
At 30 September 2019	541,186	322	2,442	543,950
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Finance leases and hire purchase contracts

Included within the carrying value of tangible assets are the following amounts relating to assets held under finance leases or hire purchase agreements:

	Plant and machinery
	£
At 30 September 2020	200,790

At 30 September 2019	264,843

7. DEBTORS

	2020	2019
	£	£
Trade debtors	295,339	304,891
Other debtors	14,179	65,912
	-----	-----
	309,518	370,803
	-----	-----

8. CREDITORS: amounts falling due within one year

	2020	2019
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	—	4,900
Trade creditors	99,172	385,106
Corporation tax	1	—
Social security and other taxes	4,417	8,029
Other loans	88,110	136,546
Other creditors	343,315	315,888
	-----	-----
	535,015	850,469
	-----	-----

Included within other creditors is an amount of £191,914 (2019 - £162,947) secured against the company's debtors. Included within other loans is £88,109 (2019 - £136,546) secured against the assets of the company. Included within creditors due within one year is an amount of £50,103 (2019 - £49,477) relating to finance leases and hire purchases. This amount is secured on the assets to which the agreement relates.

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

	2020	2019
	£	£
Other loans	249,627	55,424
Other creditors	97,685	147,296
	-----	-----
	347,312	202,720
	-----	-----

Included within creditors due after one year is an amount of £97,685 (2019 - £147,296) relating to finance leases and hire purchases. This amount is secured on the assets to which the agreement relates. Included within other loans is £249,627 (2019 - £55,424) secured against the assets of the company.

10. OPERATING LEASES

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

	2020	2019
	£	£
Not later than 1 year	82,412	88,566
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	15,000	82,142
	-----	-----
	97,412	170,708
	-----	-----

11. DIRECTOR'S ADVANCES, CREDITS AND GUARANTEES

Included in creditors is a balance of £33,252 due to the director. The loan is interest free and repayable on demand.

12. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Included in other creditors is a balance of £10,257 (2019: £10,257) due to a shareholder.

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.