

**Vapormatt Limited ACCOUNTS
COVER**

Vapormatt Limited

Company No. 01479677

Directors' Report and Audited Accounts

30 April 2017

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**Vapormatt Limited COMPANY
INFORMATION**

Directors

Robin Ashworth
Terry Ashworth
Richard Austin
Helen Brown
Peter Charles
Michael Teague

Registered Office

Monarch Centre Venture Way
Priorswood Industrial Estate
Taunton
Somerset
TA2 8DE

Auditor

Ian Katte & Co
Lyndale House
24 High Street
Addlestone
Surrey
KT15 1TN

**Vapormatt Limited DIRECTORS
REPORT**

The Directors present their report and the accounts for the year ended 30 April 2017.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company during the year under review was the sale and maintenance of wet blasting machinery and the sale of abrasive media.

Directors

The Directors who served at any time during the year were as follows:

Robin Ashworth

Terry Ashworth

Richard Austin

Helen Brown

Peter Charles

Michael Teague

Statement of directors' responsibilities

The Directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' report and the accounts in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare accounts for each financial year. Under that law the directors

- * select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- * make judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- * prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the

Statement of disclosure of information to auditor

So far as the directors are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditors are unaware and each director has taken all the steps that he or she ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself or herself aware of any relevant information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

Signed on behalf of the board

Robin Ashworth

Director

24 January 2018

Vapormatt Limited AUDIT REPORT

UNQUALIFIED

Independent Auditor's Report to the members of Vapormatt Limited

Opinion

We have audited the accounts of Vapormatt Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 30 April 2017 which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Notes to the Accounts, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditors' report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

In our opinion the accounts:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 30 April 2017 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the accounts section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the accounts in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and the provisions available for small entities, in the circumstances set out below, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the accounts is not appropriate; or
- the directors' have not disclosed in the accounts any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the accounts are authorised for issue.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the directors' report and accounts, other than the accounts and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the accounts does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the accounts, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the accounts or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material

misstatement in the accounts or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have done, we have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based upon the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the directors' report for the financial year for which the accounts are prepared is consistent with the accounts; and
- the directors' report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the directors' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the accounts are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the directors were not entitled to prepare the accounts in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemptions in preparing the directors' report and from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement found in the directors' report, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the accounts and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of accounts that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the accounts, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the accounts

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the accounts as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these accounts.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the accounts is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Ian Katte

Senior Statutory Auditor

Ian Katte & Co

Statutory Auditor, Chartered Accountants

24 January 2018

Lyndale House

24 High Street

Addlestone
Surrey
KT15 1TN

**Vapormatt Limited PROFIT AND
LOSS ACCOUNT
for the year ended 30 April 2017**

	Notes	2017	2016
		£	£
Turnover		3,809,537	3,972,927
Cost of sales		<u>(1,892,667)</u>	<u>(1,894,721)</u>
Gross profit		1,916,870	2,078,206
Distribution costs and selling expenses		(49,849)	(69,564)
Administrative expenses		(2,131,117)	(2,321,282)
Other operating income		66,867	44,849
Operating loss		<u>(197,229)</u>	<u>(267,791)</u>
Other interest receivable		17	82
Interest payable and similar charges		(8,760)	(5,810)
Loss on ordinary activities before taxation		<u>(205,972)</u>	<u>(273,519)</u>
Taxation		90,270	61,954
Loss for the financial year after taxation		<u><u>(115,702)</u></u>	<u><u>(211,565)</u></u>

**STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
for the year ended 30 April 2017**

	2017	2016
	£	£
Loss for the financial year after taxation	(115,702)	(211,565)
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	<u><u>(115,702)</u></u>	<u><u>(211,565)</u></u>

Vapormatt Limited BALANCE SHEET
at 30 April 2017

Company No. 01479677

	Notes	2017 £	2016 £
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	3	-	-
Tangible assets	4	383,879	598,074
Investments	5	4,000	4,000
		<u>387,879</u>	<u>602,074</u>
Current assets			
Stocks	6	880,086	728,858
Debtors	7	1,269,097	771,669
Cash at bank and in hand		210,508	329,405
		<u>2,359,691</u>	<u>1,829,932</u>
Creditors: Amount falling due within one year	8	<u>(1,633,824)</u>	<u>(1,125,114)</u>
Net current assets		725,867	704,818
Total assets less current liabilities		1,113,746	1,306,892
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year	9	(55,129)	(67,317)
Provisions for liabilities			
Deferred taxation	10	<u>(51,609)</u>	<u>(116,865)</u>
Net assets		<u>1,007,008</u>	<u>1,122,710</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		261,000	261,000
Profit and loss account	11	746,008	861,710
Total equity		<u>1,007,008</u>	<u>1,122,710</u>

These accounts have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime of the Companies Act 2006.

Approved by the board on 24 January 2018

And signed on its behalf by:

Robin Ashworth

Director

24 January 2018

**Vapormatt Limited STATEMENT OF
CHANGES IN EQUITY
for the year ended 30 April 2017**

	Share Capital	Retained earnings	Total equity
	£	£	£
At 1 May 2015	261,000	1,073,275	1,334,275
Loss for the period		(211,565)	(211,565)
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
At 30 April 2016 and 1 May 2016	261,000	861,710	1,122,710
Loss for the period		(115,702)	(115,702)
At 30 April 2017	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	261,000	746,008	1,007,008

**Vapormatt Limited NOTES TO THE
ACCOUNTS
for the year ended 30 April 2017**

1 Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The accounts have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 - The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (as applied to small entities by section 1A of the standard) and the Companies Act 2006 . There were no material departures from that standard.

The accounts have been prepared under the historical cost convention as modified by the revaluation of certain fixed assets and in accordance with the accounting policies set out below.

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Turnover is reduced for estimated customer returns, rebates and other similar allowances.

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

- the Company has transferred to the buyer the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods;
 - 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 economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the Company;
- and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Specifically, revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when goods are delivered and legal title is passed.

Government grants

Government grants are recognised at fair value when there is reasonable assurance that the Company will comply with the conditions attaching to them and the grants will be received. Grants related to purchase of assets are treated as deferred income and allocated to income statement over the useful lives of the related assets while grants related to expenses are treated as other income in the income statement.

Intangible fixed assets

Intangible fixed assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses.

Taxation

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from profit as reported in the profit and loss account because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible. The Company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax is recognised on timing differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible timing differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Current or deferred tax for the year is recognised in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

Tangible fixed assets and depreciation

Tangible fixed assets held for the company's own use are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

At each balance sheet date, the company reviews the carrying amount of its tangible fixed assets to determine whether there is any indication that any items have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss.

Depreciation is provided at the following annual rates in order to write off the cost or valuation less the estimated residual value of each asset over its estimated useful life:

Leasehold land and buildings	Over the lease term
Plant and machinery	20% to 33% Straight line
Motor vehicles	25% Straight line

Freehold investment property

Investment properties are revalued annually and any surplus or deficit is dealt with through the profit and loss account.

No depreciation is provided in respect of investment properties.

Investments

Unlisted investments are recognised initially at fair value less attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, any changes in fair value are recognised in profit and loss.

Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Costs, which comprise direct production costs, are based on the method most appropriate to the type of inventory class, but usually on a first-in-first-out basis. Overheads are charged to profit or loss as incurred. Net realisable value is based on the estimated selling price less any estimated completion or selling costs.

When stocks are sold, the carrying amount of those stocks is recognised as an expense in the period in which the related revenue is recognised. The amount of any write-down of stocks to net realisable value and all losses of stocks are recognised as an expense in the period in which the write-down or loss occurs. The amount of any reversal of any write-down of stocks is recognised as a reduction in the amount of inventories recognised as an expense in the period in which the reversal occurs.

Trade and other debtors

Trade and other debtors are initially recognised at fair value and thereafter stated at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts.

Trade and other 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.

Foreign currencies

Transactions in currencies, other than the functional currency of the Company, are recorded at the rate of exchange on the date the transaction occurred. Monetary items denominated in other currencies are translated at the rate prevailing at the end of the reporting period. All differences are taken to the profit and loss account. Non-monetary items that are measured at historic cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

Leased assets

Where the company enters into a lease which entails taking substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of an asset, the lease is treated as a finance lease.

Leases which do not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the Company are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance leases are initially recognised as assets of the Company at their fair value at the inception of the lease or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments. The corresponding liability to the lessor is included in the balance sheet date as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are apportioned between finance expenses and reduction of the lease obligation so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance expenses are recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless they are directly attributable to qualifying assets, in which case they are capitalised in accordance with the Company's policy on borrowing costs (see the accounting policy above).

Assets held under finance leases are depreciated in the same way as owned assets.

Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

In the event that lease incentives are received to enter into operating leases, such incentives are recognised as a liability. The aggregate benefit of incentives is recognised as a reduction of rental expense on a straight-line basis.

Pensions

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 payments obligations. The contributions are recognised as expenses when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals in the balance sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the company in independently administered funds.

Provisions

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 the profit and loss account in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at 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 Employees

	2017 Number	2016 Number
The average number of persons employed during the year :	39	43

3 Intangible fixed assets

	Goodwill £	Total £
Cost		
At 1 May 2016	12,500	12,500
At 30 April 2017	12,500	12,500
Amortisation and impairment		
At 1 May 2016	12,500	12,500
At 30 April 2017	12,500	12,500
Net book values		
At 30 April 2017	-	-
At 30 April 2016	-	-

Intangible fixed assets comprise research and development expenditure which has been written off in equal annual instalments over its estimated economic life of 3 years and the excess of the price paid for the shares in the company's subsidiary over the fair value of the net assets acquired; the latter is subject to an annual impairment review.

4 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings £	Plant and machinery £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
Cost or revaluation				
At 1 May 2016	27,959	1,168,921	248,208	1,445,088
Additions	-	20,942	76,454	97,396
Disposals	-	(258,318)	(35,544)	(293,862)
At 30 April 2017	27,959	931,545	289,118	1,248,622
Depreciation				
At 1 May 2016	24,755	647,142	175,117	847,014
Charge for the year	1,725	108,956	33,222	143,903
Disposals	-	(90,721)	(35,453)	(126,174)
At 30 April 2017	26,480	665,377	172,886	864,743
Net book values				
At 30 April 2017	1,479	266,168	116,232	383,879
At 30 April 2016	3,204	521,779	73,091	598,074

5 Investments

	Investment in Subsidiaries £	Total £
Cost or valuation		
At 1 May 2016	4,000	4,000
At 30 April 2017	4,000	4,000
Net book values		
At 30 April 2017	4,000	4,000
At 30 April 2016	4,000	4,000

6 Stocks

	2017 £	2016 £
Raw materials and consumables	591,480	436,712
Work in progress	105,195	25,549
Finished goods	183,411	266,597
	880,086	728,858

7 Debtors

	2017	2016
	£	£
Trade debtors	563,456	326,228
Amounts owed by group undertakings	57,914	106,633
VAT recoverable	56,632	22,725
Other debtors	11,574	335
Prepayments and accrued income	579,521	315,748
	<u>1,269,097</u>	<u>771,669</u>

8 Creditors:

amounts falling due within one year

	2017	2016
	£	£
Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts	48,212	28,839
Trade creditors	265,436	300,739
Amounts owed to group undertakings	59,994	111,815
Other taxes and social security	24,136	41,906
Machine deposits	551,253	54,041
Other creditors	194,318	163,989
Accruals and deferred income	490,475	423,785
	<u>1,633,824</u>	<u>1,125,114</u>

9 Creditors:

amounts falling due after more than one year

	2017	2016
	£	£
Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts	55,129	67,317
	<u>55,129</u>	<u>67,317</u>

10 Provisions for liabilities

Deferred taxation

	Accelerated capital allowances, losses and other timing differences	Arising from revaluation	Total
	£	£	£
At 1 May 2016	116,865	-	116,865
Charge to the profit and loss account for the period	(65,256)		(65,256)
At 30 April 2017	<u>51,609</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>51,609</u>
	2017		2016
	£		£
Accelerated capital allowances	<u>51,609</u>		<u>116,865</u>
	<u>51,609</u>		<u>116,865</u>

11 Reserves

Profit and loss account - includes all current and prior period retained profits and losses.

12 Related party disclosures

Controlling parties

Immediate controlling party	Vapormatt Limited - Guernsey
Ultimate controlling parties	R Ashworth T Ashworth M Ashworth

13 Additional information

Its registered number is:

01479677

Its registered office is:

Monarch Centre Venture Way

Priorswood Industrial Estate

Taunton

Somerset

TA2 8DE

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.