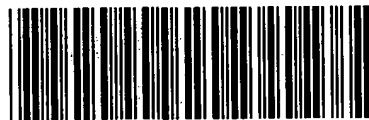


Company Registration No. 2125505 (England and Wales)

CONCEPT PLUS LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2016
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

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CONCEPT PLUS LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

| | |
|--------------------------|---|
| Director | P J Davies |
| Secretary | Fisher Secretaries Limited |
| Company number | 2125505 |
| Registered office | Acre House 11-15 William Road London NW1 3ER United Kingdom |
| Accountants | H W Fisher & Company Acre House 11-15 William Road London NW1 3ER United Kingdom |
| Business address | The Laurels 1637 High Street Knowle, Solihull B93 0LL |
| Bankers | Barclays Bank plc P O Box 5960 15 Colmore Row Birmingham B3 2EP |

CONCEPT PLUS LIMITED

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CONCEPT PLUS LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 JANUARY 2016

| | Notes | 2016 £ | 2015 £ |
|---|-------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Fixed assets | | | |
| Tangible assets | 2 | 15,412 | 18,661 |
| Investments | 3 | 105,917 | 105,917 |
| | | <u>121,329</u> | <u>124,578</u> |
| Current assets | | | |
| Stocks | | 10,404 | 11,929 |
| Debtors | 5 | 42,078 | 32,663 |
| Investments | 6 | 1,057,572 | 1,283,347 |
| Cash at bank and in hand | | 483,731 | 529,927 |
| | | <u>1,593,785</u> | <u>1,857,866</u> |
| Creditors: amounts falling due within one year | 7 | <u>(466,504)</u> | <u>(559,029)</u> |
| Net current assets | | <u>1,127,281</u> | <u>1,298,837</u> |
| Total assets less current liabilities | | <u>1,248,610</u> | <u>1,423,415</u> |
| Provisions for liabilities | | - | (289) |
| Net assets | | <u><u>1,248,610</u></u> | <u><u>1,423,126</u></u> |
| Capital and reserves | | | |
| Called up share capital | 9 | 25,000 | 25,000 |
| Capital redemption reserve | | 10,715 | 10,715 |
| Profit and loss reserves | | 1,212,895 | 1,387,411 |
| Total equity | | <u><u>1,248,610</u></u> | <u><u>1,423,126</u></u> |

The director of the company have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

CONCEPT PLUS LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 JANUARY 2016

For the financial year ended 31 January 2016 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006.

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 his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

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

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 25 October 2016



P J Davies
Director

Company Registration No. 2125505

CONCEPT PLUS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2016

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Concept Plus Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Acre House, 11-15 William Road, London, NW1 3ER, United Kingdom.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

These financial statements for the year ended 31 January 2016 are the first financial statements of Concept Plus Limited prepared in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland. The date of transition to FRS 102 was 1 February 2014. The reported financial position and financial performance for the previous period are not affected by the transition to FRS 102.

1.2 Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable for goods and services net of VAT and trade discounts.

1.3 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

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

| | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Land and buildings Leasehold | Over the term of the lease |
| Fixtures, fittings & equipment | 15% reducing balance |
| Motor vehicles | 25% reducing balance |

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

1.4 Fixed asset investments

Interests in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the company. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

CONCEPT PLUS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2016

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.5 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.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.6 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 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 or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

1.7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.8 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's statement of financial position when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally 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.

CONCEPT PLUS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2016

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Other financial assets

Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments which are not subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price. Such assets are subsequently carried at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss, except that investments in equity instruments that are not publically traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

Classification of financial liabilities

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 company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

CONCEPT PLUS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2016

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Other financial liabilities

Derivatives, including interest rate swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts, are not basic financial instruments. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in profit or loss in finance costs or finance income as appropriate, unless hedge accounting is applied and the hedge is a cash flow hedge.

Debt instruments that do not meet the conditions in FRS 102 paragraph 11.9 are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss. Debt instruments may be designated as being measured at fair value through profit or loss to eliminate or reduce an accounting mismatch or if the instruments are measured and their performance evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

1.9 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1.10 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.11 Retirement benefits

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable to the fund and amounted to £1,400 (2015 £1,800).

CONCEPT PLUS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2016

2 Tangible fixed assets

| | Land and buildings Leasehold | Fixtures, fittings & equipment | Motor vehicles | Total |
|--|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|---------|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Cost | | | | |
| At 1 February 2015 and 31 January 2016 | 958 | 83,184 | 59,878 | 144,020 |
| Depreciation and impairment | | | | |
| At 1 February 2015 | 958 | 69,019 | 55,382 | 125,359 |
| Depreciation charged in the year | - | 2,125 | 1,124 | 3,249 |
| At 31 January 2016 | 958 | 71,144 | 56,506 | 128,608 |
| Carrying amount | | | | |
| At 31 January 2016 | - | 12,040 | 3,372 | 15,412 |
| At 31 January 2015 | - | 14,165 | 4,496 | 18,661 |

3 Fixed asset investments

| | 2016 £ | 2015 £ |
|---|-----------|--------------------------------------|
| Investment in subsidiary undertakings | 105,917 | 105,917 |
| Movements in fixed asset investments | | |
| | | Shares in group undertakings £ |
| Cost or valuation | | |
| At 1 February 2015 & 31 January 2016 | | 105,917 |
| Carrying amount | | |
| At 31 January 2016 | | 105,917 |
| At 31 January 2015 | | 105,917 |

4 Subsidiaries

Details of the company's subsidiaries at 31 January 2016 are as follows:

| Name of undertaking and country of incorporation or residency | Nature of business | Class of shareholding | % Held Direct Indirect |
|--|--------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Dansart Limited | England & Wales | Manufacturer of plastic products | Ordinary 100.00 |

CONCEPT PLUS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2016

| | | |
|--|------------------|------------------|
| 5 Debtors | 2016 | 2015 |
| | £ | £ |
| Amounts falling due within one year: | | |
| Trade debtors | 35,313 | 24,555 |
| Other debtors | 6,765 | 8,108 |
| | <u>42,078</u> | <u>32,663</u> |
| 6 Current asset investments | 2016 | 2015 |
| | £ | £ |
| Listed and unlisted investments at market valuation | 1,057,572 | 1,283,347 |
| | <u>1,057,572</u> | <u>1,283,347</u> |
| 7 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year | 2016 | 2015 |
| | £ | £ |
| Trade creditors | 118,228 | 113,672 |
| Amounts due to group undertakings | 276,598 | 353,036 |
| Corporation tax | (1,284) | (1,284) |
| Other taxation and social security | 5,608 | 11,000 |
| Other creditors | 67,354 | 82,605 |
| | <u>466,504</u> | <u>559,029</u> |
| 8 Provisions for liabilities | 2016 | 2015 |
| | £ | £ |
| Deferred tax liabilities | - | 289 |
| | <u>-</u> | <u>289</u> |
| 9 Called up share capital | 2016 | 2015 |
| | £ | £ |
| Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid 25,000 'A' Ordinary shares of £1 each | 25,000 | 25,000 |
| | <u>25,000</u> | <u>25,000</u> |