# **COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER 02308906**

# FORMULATED POLYMER PRODUCTS LTD UNAUDITED ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015



# HILL ECKERSLEY & CO. LTD

Chartered Accountants
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Bolton
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BL1 4BY

# **ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS**

# YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

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### ABBREVIATED BALANCE SHEET

### 30 JUNE 2015

		2015	2014	
	Note	£	£	£
FIXED ASSETS	2			
Tangible assets			117,139	129,710
CURRENT ASSETS				
Stocks		313,375		399,835
Debtors		1,442,561		1,263,090
Cash at bank and in hand		409,952		606,514
		2,165,888		2,269,439
CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one year		1,629,116		1,714,860
NET CURRENT ASSETS			536,772	554,579
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			653,911	684,289
CREDITORS: Amounts falling due after more than	ne			
year			466	6,052
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES			17,892	20,151
••			635,553	658,086
CAPITAL AND RESERVES				
Called-up equity share capital	3		240	240
Profit and loss account			635,313	657,846
CHADEHAI NEDCI MINING				
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			635,553	658,086

For the year ended 30 June 2015 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

## Directors' responsibilities:

- The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its accounts for the year in question in accordance with section 476; and
- 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 special provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

These abbreviated accounts were approved by the directors and authorised for issue on 14 October 2015, and are signed on their behalf by:

MR N E HOWARTH

Director

Company Registration Number: 02308906

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### NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

### **YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015**

### 1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

### **Basis of accounting**

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, and in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective April 2008).

### Turnover

The turnover shown in the profit and loss account represents amounts invoiced during the year, exclusive of Value Added Tax.

### **Fixed assets**

All fixed assets are initially recorded at cost.

### Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost of an asset, less its estimated residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Plant & Machinery - 15% Reducing balance
Motor Vehicles - 25% Reducing balance
Computer Equipment - 25% Reducing balance

### Stocks

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value, after making due allowance for obsolete and slow moving items.

Cost is defined as the costs incurred in bringing stock to its present location and condition.

### Hire purchase agreements

Assets held under hire purchase agreements are capitalised and disclosed under tangible fixed assets at their fair value. The capital element of the future payments is treated as a liability and the interest is charged to the profit and loss account on a straight line basis.

### Finance lease agreements

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. The asset is recorded in the balance sheet as a tangible fixed asset and is depreciated in accordance with the above depreciation policies. Future instalments under such leases, net of finance charges, are included within creditors. Rentals payable are apportioned between the finance element, which is charged to the profit and loss account on a straight line basis, and the capital element which reduces the outstanding obligation for future instalments.

### Operating lease agreements

Rentals applicable to operating leases where substantially all of the benefits and risks of ownership remain with the lessor are charged against profits on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

### Pension costs

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company. The annual contributions payable are charged to the profit and loss account.

### NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

### **YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015**

### 1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

### **Deferred taxation**

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events have occurred at that date that will result in an obligation to pay more, or a right to pay less or to receive more tax, with the following exceptions:

Provision is made for tax on gains arising from the revaluation (and similar fair value adjustments) of fixed assets, and gains on disposal of fixed assets that have been rolled over into replacement assets, only to the extent that, at the balance sheet date, there is a binding agreement to dispose of the assets concerned. However, no provision is made where, on the basis of all available evidence at the balance sheet date, it is more likely than not that the taxable gain will be rolled over into replacement assets and charged to tax only where the replacement assets are sold.

Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that the directors consider that it is more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted.

Deferred tax is measured on an undiscounted basis at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which timing differences reverse, based on tax rates and laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

### 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 the transaction. Exchange differences are taken into account in arriving at the operating profit.

### Financial instruments

Financial instruments are classified and accounted for, according to the substance of the contractual arrangement, as either 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.

# NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

# **YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015**

# 2. FIXED ASSETS

					Tangible
					Assets
	COST				£
	At 1 July 2014				330,375
	Additions				11,528
	At 30 June 2015				341,903
	DEPRECIATION				
	At 1 July 2014				200,665
	Charge for year				24,099
	At 30 June 2015				224,764
	NET BOOK VALUE				
	At 30 June 2015				117,139
	At 30 June 2014				129,710
3.	SHARE CAPITAL				
	Authorised share capital:				
	•			2015	2014
				£	£
	1,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each			1,000	1,000
	Allotted, called up and fully paid:				
		2015		2014	
		No	£	No No	£
	Ordinary shares of £1 each	240	240	240	240