PICKAPACK LIMITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

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BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2018

		2018	2018		2017	
	Notes	£	£	£	£	
Fixed assets					1,0	
Investments	2	2	,020,000		2,020,000	
Current assets		-		-		
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	3	-		(100,000)		
Net current liabilities			-		(100,000)	
Total assets less current liabilities		2	,020,000		1,920,000	
		=				
Capital and reserves						
Called up share capital	4		1,000		1,000	
Profit and loss reserves		2	,019,000		1,919,000	
		_	 			
Total equity		2	,020,000		1,920,000	
		=				

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

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

Mr D Thomson

Director

Mr M Wall

Director

Director

Company Registration No. 05735516

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Pickapack Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Racemeadow Road, Carlyon Road Ind. Est., Atherstone, Warwickshire, CV9 1LJ.

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, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

The company has taken advantage of the exemption under section 399 of the Companies Act 2006 not to prepare consolidated accounts, on the basis that the group of which this is the parent qualifies as a small group. The financial statements present information about the company as an individual entity and not about its group.

1.2 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.

An associate is an entity, being neither a subsidiary nor a joint venture, in which the company holds a long-term interest and where the company has significant influence. The company considers that it has significant influence where it has the power to participate in the financial and operating decisions of the associate.

Entities in which the company has a long term interest and shares control under a contractual arrangement are classified as jointly controlled entities.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.3 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand 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.

1.4 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 balance sheet 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.

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.

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 payments 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

1	Accounting policies		(Continued)			
1.5	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.					
1.6	Going concern In the opinion of the directors the accounts should be prepared on the goin continuing support of the subsidiary company.	g concern basi	s due to the			
2	Fixed asset investments					
		2018 £	2017 £			
	Investments	2,020,000	2,020,000			
	Investments in subsidiaries are valued at cost.					
	Movements in fixed asset investments	Shares in group undertakings £				
	Cost or valuation					
	At 1 April 2017 & 31 March 2018		2,020,000			
	Carrying amount At 31 March 2018		2,020,000			
	At 31 March 2017		2,020,000			
3	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2018 £	2017 £			
	Other creditors	-	100,000			

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

4	Called up share capital		
		2018	2017
		£	£
	Ordinary share capital		
	Issued and fully paid		
	1,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	1,000	1,000
			
		1,000	1,000

5 Audit report information

As the income statement has been omitted from the filing copy of the financial statements the following information in relation to the audit report on the statutory financial statements is provided in accordance with s444(5B) of the Companies Act 2006:

The auditor's report was unqualified.

The senior statutory auditor was Wende Hubbard FCCA.

The auditor was Burgis & Bullock.

6 Directors' transactions

Dividends totalling £45,237 (2017 - £0) were paid in the year in respect of shares held by the company's directors.