COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 03557946

Primasonics International Limited Filleted Unaudited Financial Statements 31 October 2018

Primasonics International Limited Statement of Financial Position

31 October 2018

		2018	2017	
	Note	£	£	£
Fixed assets				
Tangible assets	5		19,030	18,280
Current assets				
Stocks		45,358		41,932
Debtors	6	114,171		107,443
Cash at bank and in hand		112,130		113,662
		271,659		263,037
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	72,264		48,689
Net current assets			199,395	214,348
Total assets less current liabilities			218,425	232,628
Provisions				
Taxation including deferred tax			5,653	5,653
Net assets			212,772	226,975
Capital and reserves				
Called up share capital			2	2
Profit and loss account			212,770	226,973
Shareholders funds			212,772	226,975

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 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 statement of comprehensive income has not been delivered.

For the year ending 31 October 2018 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 financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476;
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements .

Primasonics International Limited

Statement of Financial Position (continued)

31 October 2018

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 24 January 2019, and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr D F Cameron

Director

Company registration number: 03557946

Primasonics International Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 31 October 2018

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is North Lakes Business Park, Flusco, Penrith, Carlisle, Cumbria, CA11 0JG.

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.

Revenue recognition

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.

Income tax

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.

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 and machinery - 15% reducing balance Fixtures and fittings - 15% reducing balance

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.

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 statement of financial position 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.

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 (2017: 5).

5. Tangible assets

	Plant and machinery £	Fixtures and fittings	Total £
Cost			
At 1 November 2017	31,586	44,746	76,332
Additions	_	3,970	3,970
At 31 October 2018	31,586	48,716	80,302
Depreciation			
At 1 November 2017	27,793	30,259	58,052
Charge for the year	670	2,550	3,220
At 31 October 2018	28,463	32,809	61,272
Carrying amount			
At 31 October 2018	3,123	15,907	19,030
At 31 October 2017	3,793	14,487	18,280

6. Debtors

	2018	2017
	£	£
Trade debtors	95,148	92,289
Other debtors	19,023	15,154
	114,171	107,443
7. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
	2018	2017
	£	£
Trade creditors	51,071	24,663
Corporation tax	6,311	11,320
Social security and other taxes	13,211	9,960
Other creditors	1,671 	2,746
	72,264	48,689

8. Directors' advances, credits and guarantees

During the year the directors entered into the following advances and credits with the company:

	2018		
	Balance brought forward	Advances/ (credits) to the directors	Balance outstanding
	£	£	£
Mr D F Cameron	(1,496)	1,075	(421)
		2017 Advances/	
	Balance	(credits) to the	Balance
	brought forward	directors	outstanding
	£	£	£
Mr D F Cameron	(7,782)	6,286	(1,496)

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