COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 06972535

Galaxy Insulation and Dry Lining (South Yorkshire) Limited Filleted Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2019

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Statement of Financial Position

31 December 2019

		2019	2018	
	Note	£	£	£
Fixed assets				
Tangible assets	5		_	53,813
Current assets				
Stocks		_		165,888
Debtors: due within one year	6	_		2,875,695
Debtors: due after more than one year	6	-		1,105,000
Cash at bank and in hand				474,314
		_		4,620,897
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	_		3,090,973
Net current assets				1,529,924
Total assets less current liabilities				1,583,737
Provisions			_	5,864
Net assets			_	1,577,873
Capital and reserves				
Called up share capital			150,023	150,023
Profit and loss account			(150,023)	1,427,850
Shareholders funds			_	1,577,873

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.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The statement of financial position continues on the following page.

The notes on pages 3 to 8 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Financial Position (continued)

31 December 2019

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on ..316.1203.c., and are signed on behalf of the board by:

T Shepherd Director

Company registration number: 06972535

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 31 December 2019

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is MBP3 FF2, Meadowhall Business Park, Carbrook Hall Road, Sheffield, S9 2EQ.

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.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

Going concern

On 1 January 2019, the company transferred its trade and assets to Galaxy Insulation and Dry Lining Limited (previously Galaxy Insulation and Dry Lining (Holdings) Limited) and ceased trading. The directors consider it appropriate to prepare the accounts on the going concern basis on the grounds that the company will continue as a dormant company.

Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The directors make estimates and assumptions about the future. These estimates and assumptions impact recognised assets and liabilities, as well as revenue and expenses and other disclosures. These estimates are based on historical experience and on various assumptions considered reasonable under the prevailing conditions. The actual outcome may diverge from these estimates if other assumptions are made, or other conditions arise. The estimates and assumptions that may have a significant effect on the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within each financial year include:

Tangible fixed assets are recognised at cost or valuation, less accumulated depreciation and any impairments. Depreciation takes place over the estimated useful life, down to the assessed residual value. The carrying amount of the company's fixed assets is tested as soon as changed conditions show that a need for impairment has arisen.

The carrying value of stock and associated provisioning is considered on a regular basis. When reviewing stock value and calculating the stock provision, the directors consider the stock cost, its age and also the turnover of stock items.

The recoverability of trade debtors and associated provisioning is considered on a regular basis. When calculating the debtor provision, the directors consider the age of the debts and the financial position of its customers.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2019

3. Accounting policies (continued)

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 material 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.

Operating leases

Lease payments are recognised as an expense over the lease term on a straight-line basis. The aggregate benefit of lease incentives is recognised as a reduction to expense over the lease term, on a straight-line basis.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2019

3. Accounting policies (continued)

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 - straight line over 3 and 5 years
Motor vehicles - straight line over 3 and 5 years
Equipment - straight line over 3 years

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.

Stocks

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

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.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2019

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Defined contribution plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided.

4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to Nil (2018: 27).

5. Tangible assets

	Plant and machinery £	Motor vehicles £	Equipment £	Total £
Cost				
At 1 January 2019	137,517	44,900	104,352	286,769
Transfers	(137,517)	(44,900)	(104,352)	(286,769)
At 31 December 2019		_	_	
Depreciation				
At 1 January 2019	115,060	44,900	72,996	232,956
Transfers	(115,060)	(44,900)	(72,996)	(232,956)
At 31 December 2019		_	_	
Carrying amount				
At 31 December 2019	_			_
At 31 December 2018	22,457	_	31,356	53,813

Assets are held as security in respect of hire purchase agreements in other group companies as disclosed below.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2019

5. Tangible assets (continued)

Finance leases and hire purchase contracts

Included within the carrying value of tangible assets are the following amounts relating to assets held under finance leases or hire purchase agreements:

	neit under imance leases of thre purchase agreements.		Plant and machinery
	At 31 December 2019		
	At 31 December 2018		9,040
6.	Debtors		
	Debtors falling due within one year are as follows:		
	,	2019	2018
		£	£
	Trade debtors	_	1,324,981
	Amounts owed by group undertakings and undertakings in which		500.065
	the company has a participating interest	_	798,065
	Other debtors		752,649
			2,875,695
	Debtors falling due after one year are as follows:		
		2019	2018
		£	£
	Amounts owed by group undertakings and undertakings in which		1 105 000
	the company has a participating interest	-	1,105,000
7.	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
		2019	2018
		£	£
	Trade creditors	_	1,429,398
	Amounts owed to group undertakings and undertakings in which		
	the company has a participating interest	_	195,324
	Corporation tax	-	124,980
	Social security and other taxes	_	117,508
	Other creditors		1,223,763
		_	3,090,973

Included within other creditors falling due within one year is an invoice finance facility balance of £nil (2018 - £989,884) which is secured by fixed and floating charges over the company's assets.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2019

7. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year (continued)

The company is part of a group VAT registration and is jointly and severally liable for the group VAT liability.

8. Operating leases

The total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	2019	2018
	£	£
Not later than 1 year	_	248,928
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	_	479,106
	_	728,034

9. Summary audit opinion

The auditor's report for the year dated

was unqualified.

The senior statutory auditor was ROBIN LEE, for and on behalf of Streets Audit LLP.

10. Controlling party

The parent company for which consolidated financial statements are prepared is Galaxy Insulation and Dry Lining (Holdings) Limited. The registered office of Galaxy Insulation and Dry Lining (Holdings) Limited is MBP3 FF2, Meadowhall Business Park, Carbrook Hall Road, Sheffield, S9 2EQ.

The ultimate parent company is Galaxy Insulation and Dry Lining (Topco) Limited. The registered office of Galaxy Insulation and Dry Lining (Topco) Limited is MBP3 FF2, Meadowhall Business Park, Carbrook Hall Road, Sheffield, S9 2EQ.