

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 5937450

Pembrokeshire Machine Plastering Limited

Filleted Unaudited Financial Statements

30 September 2022

Pembrokeshire Machine Plastering Limited

Financial Statements

Year ended 30 September 2022

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Pembrokeshire Machine Plastering Limited

Statement of Financial Position

30 September 2022

	Note	2022 £	2021 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	6	16,313	22,668
Current assets			
Stocks		—	13,512
Debtors	7	54,403	37,466
Cash at bank and in hand		358,639	303,730
		413,042	354,708
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(60,005)	(59,795)
Net current assets		353,037	294,913
Total assets less current liabilities		369,350	317,581
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	9	(28,123)	(37,500)
Provisions			
Taxation including deferred tax	10	(3,100)	(4,132)
Net assets		338,127	275,949
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	12	2	2
Profit and loss account		338,125	275,947
Shareholders funds		338,127	275,949

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 Section 1A of 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 income and retained earnings has not been delivered.

For the year ending 30 September 2022 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 .

Pembrokeshire Machine Plastering Limited

Statement of Financial Position *(continued)*

30 September 2022

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 9 May 2023 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr J.R. Goodwin

Director

Mr P.D. Goodwin

Director

Company registration number: 5937450

Pembrokeshire Machine Plastering Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 30 September 2022

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is 2 Charles Road, Pembroke, Pembrokeshire, SA71 4AX.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Section 1A of FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland' and the Companies Act 2006.

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.

Going concern

The directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue operational existence for the foreseeable future. For this reason, the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the annual financial statements.

Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported. These estimates and judgements are continually reviewed and are based on experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

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.

Taxation

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.

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.

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 & Machinery	-	25% reducing balance basis
Motor Vehicles	-	25% reducing balance basis
Office Equipment	-	25% reducing balance basis

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 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.

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.

4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 2 (2021: 2).

5. Tax on profit

Major components of tax expense

	2022 £	2021 £
Current tax:		
UK current tax expense	28,650	25,899
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	26	—
Total current tax	28,676	25,899
Deferred tax:		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	(1,032)	3,257
Tax on profit	27,644	29,156

6. Tangible assets

	Plant & Machinery £	Motor Vehicles £	Office Equipment £	Total £
Cost				
At 1 October 2021	64,336	46,925	3,758	115,019
Additions	167	—	—	167
Disposals	(18,001)	—	—	(18,001)
At 30 September 2022	46,502	46,925	3,758	97,185
Depreciation				
At 1 October 2021	57,506	31,232	3,613	92,351
Charge for the year	1,479	3,924	36	5,439
Disposals	(16,918)	—	—	(16,918)
At 30 September 2022	42,067	35,156	3,649	80,872
Carrying amount				
At 30 September 2022	4,435	11,769	109	16,313
At 30 September 2021	6,830	15,693	145	22,668

7. Debtors

	2022 £	2021 £
Trade debtors	40,911	17,803
Other debtors	13,492	19,663
	54,403	37,466

Other debtors include an amount of £nil (2021 - £nil) falling due after more than one year.

8. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2022	2021
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	10,000	10,000
Trade creditors	14,872	15,504
Corporation tax	28,639	25,870
Social security and other taxes	697	621
Other creditors	5,797	7,800
	<u>60,005</u>	<u>59,795</u>

9. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2022	2021
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	28,123	37,500
	<u>28,123</u>	<u>37,500</u>

10. Provisions

	Deferred tax (note 11) £
At 1 October 2021	4,132
Charge against provision	(1,032)
	<u>3,100</u>
At 30 September 2022	3,100

11. Deferred tax

The deferred tax included in the statement of financial position is as follows:

	2022	2021
	£	£
Included in provisions (note 10)	3,100	4,132
	<u>3,100</u>	<u>4,132</u>

The deferred tax account consists of the tax effect of timing differences in respect of:

	2022	2021
	£	£
Accelerated capital allowances	3,100	4,132
	<u>3,100</u>	<u>4,132</u>

12. Called up share capital**Issued, called up and fully paid**

	2022		2021	
	No.	£	No.	£
Ordinary shares of £ 1 each	2	2	2	2
	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>

13. Related party transactions

The company was under the control of Mr J.R. Goodwin and Mr P.D. Goodwin , the managing directors, throughout the current and previous year by virtue of their majority shareholdings. During the year the company paid dividends of £31,500 (2021 - £36,000) to Mr J.R. Goodwin and £31,500 (2021 - £36,000) to Mr P.D. Goodwin, the managing directors.

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.