

**Company registration number: SC262730**

**Deposition Technology Limited**

**Unaudited filleted financial statements**

**31 March 2021**

# DEPOSITION TECHNOLOGY LIMITED

## Contents

Statement of financial position

Notes to the financial statements

# DEPOSITION TECHNOLOGY LIMITED

## STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

31 MARCH 2021

	Note	2021 £	£	2020 £	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Tangible assets	5	7,420		2,275	
		<u>7,420</u>	7,420	<u>2,275</u>	2,275
<b>Current assets</b>					
Stocks		100,500		102,360	
Debtors	6	258,460		243,897	
Cash at bank and in hand		25,836		35,697	
		<u>384,796</u>		<u>381,954</u>	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	7	( 148,246)		( 119,984)	
<b>Net current assets</b>			236,550		261,970
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			<u>243,970</u>		<u>264,245</u>
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year</b>	8		( 41,667)		-
<b>Net assets</b>			<u>202,303</u>		<u>264,245</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital			2		2
Profit and loss account	9		202,301		264,243
<b>Shareholders funds</b>			<u>202,303</u>		<u>264,245</u>

For the year ending 31 March 2021 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.

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 comprehensive income has not been delivered.

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 17 December 2021 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

**I R Mackenzie**

**Director**

Company registration number: SC262730

# **DEPOSITION TECHNOLOGY LIMITED**

## **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

### **YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021**

#### **1. General information**

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England. The address of the registered office is Fairmont House, 21 Oakbank Park Way, Livingstone, West Lothian, EH53 0TH.

#### **Principal activity**

The principal activity of the company is that of is the manufacture, reconditioning and sale of industrial equipment.

#### **2. Statement of compliance**

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with the provisions of FRS 102, Section 1A, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and 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.

##### **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. Accounting estimates and assumptions are made concerning the future and, by their nature, will rarely equal the related actual outcome.

## **Turnover**

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 the statement of comprehensive income, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves, 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 are subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and 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 and machinery	-	20 % straight line
Fittings fixtures and equipment	-	25 % straight line

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in depreciation rate, useful life or residual value of tangible assets, the depreciation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

## **Impairment**

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. 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 are 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 stocks to their present location and condition.

## **Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and in hand, demand deposits with banks and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less and bank overdrafts. In the statement of financial position, bank overdrafts are shown within borrowing or current liabilities.

## **Government grants**

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable. Grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the company will comply with the conditions attaching to them and the grants will be received. Government grants are recognised using the accrual model and the performance model. Under the accrual model, government grants relating to revenue are recognised on a systematic basis over the periods in which the company recognises the related costs for which the grant is intended to compensate. Grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the entity with no future related costs are recognised in income in the period in which it becomes receivable. Grants relating to assets are recognised in income on a systematic basis over the expected useful life of the asset. Where part of a grant relating to an asset is deferred, it is recognised as deferred income and not deducted from the carrying amount of the asset. Under the performance model, where the grant does not impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income when the grant proceeds are received or receivable. Where the grant does impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income only when the performance-related conditions have been met. Where grants received are prior to satisfying the revenue recognition criteria, they are recognised as a liability.

## **Financial instruments**

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the company 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. Financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost are reviewed for objective evidence of impairment at the end of each reporting date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately.

## **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 in finance costs 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 7 (2020: 7 ).

## 5. Tangible assets

	Plant and machinery	Fixtures, fittings and equipment	Total
	£	£	£
<b>Cost</b>			
At 1 April 2020	22,834	8,797	31,631
Additions	5,987	2,087	8,074
<b>At 31 March 2021</b>	<b>28,821</b>	<b>10,884</b>	<b>39,705</b>
<b>Depreciation</b>			
At 1 April 2020	22,834	6,522	29,356
Charge for the year	1,198	1,731	2,929
<b>At 31 March 2021</b>	<b>24,032</b>	<b>8,253</b>	<b>32,285</b>
<b>Carrying amount</b>			
<b>At 31 March 2021</b>	<b>4,789</b>	<b>2,631</b>	<b>7,420</b>
At 31 March 2020	-	2,275	2,275

## 6. Debtors

	2021	2020
	£	£
Trade debtors	126,193	84,121
Other debtors	132,267	159,776
	<b>258,460</b>	<b>243,897</b>

## 7. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2021	2020
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	8,333	3,135
Trade creditors	54,687	47,480
Accruals and deferred income	4,200	11,867
Social security and other taxes	37,096	13,312
Other creditors	43,930	44,190
	<b>148,246</b>	<b>119,984</b>

The bank borrowings included within the above are secured over the assets of the company.

## 8. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2021	2020
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	41,667	-
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

The bank borrowings included within the above are secured over the assets of the company .

## 9. Reserves

Profit and loss account: This reserve records retained earnings and accumulated losses .

## 10. Events after the end of the reporting period

Although there are no specific known factors which could have an impact on the company's financial statements, it should be noted that as at the end of the financial year there was instability relating to the global health emergency in respect of Coronavirus.

## 11. Directors advances, credits and guarantees

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

### 2021

	Balance brought forward	Advances /(credits) to the directors	Amounts repaid	Balance o/standing
	£	£	£	£
Directors	149,741	90,484	( 122,000)	118,225
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

### 2020

	Balance brought forward	Advances /(credits) to the directors	Amounts repaid	Balance o/standing
	£	£	£	£
Directors	150,877	118,864	( 120,000)	149,741
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

Interest has been charged on overdrawn balances at the official rate of interest.

## **12. Government grants**

During the year, the company was in receipt of government grants of £102,773 by way of support during the coronavirus pandemic. These grants have been recognised in the statement of comprehensive income for the year.

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.