FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR





COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors

Mrs S L Lupton

Mr T F Clark

Secretary

Mrs S L Lupton

Company number

00500963

Registered office

Borwick Rails

Millom

LA18 4JT

Auditor

MHA Moore and Smalley

Richard House 9 Winckley Square

Preston PR1 3HP

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BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2017

				•		
		201	2017		2016	
	Notes	£	£	£	£	
Fixed assets			•			
Tangible assets	3		164,974		158,919	
Current assets				•		
Stocks		221,590		218,361		
Debtors	4	398,285	,	433,104		
Cash at bank and in hand		181,893		105,059		
		801,768		756,524		
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	(260,084)		(223,246)		
Net current assets			541,684		533,278	
Total assets less current liabilities			706,658		692,197	
Provisions for liabilities			(18,062)		(19,175)	
Net assets			688,596	·	673,022	
			<u> </u>			
Capital and reserves						
Called up share capital	6		50,050		50,050	
Profit and loss reserves			638,546		622,972	
Total equity			688,596		673,022	
-					<u> </u>	

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.

Mrs S L Lupton

Director

Mr T F Clark Director

Company Registration No. 00500963

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

1 Accounting policies

Company information

The Metal Ring Company Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Borwick Rails, Millom, LA18 4JT.

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. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. This includes making reference to budgets covering expected financial performance and cash levels for the 2018 calendar year. As a consequence the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and represents amounts receivable for goods provided in the normal course of business, net of discounts and VAT. Income is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have passed to the customer. This is normally upon dispatch of the goods to the customer.

1.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Leasehold property improvements

- 10% per annum straight line

Plant and machinery

- 10% per annum straight line

Fixtures, fittings & equipment

- 10% - 33% per annum straight line

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

1.5 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.6 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value after making due allowance for obsolete and slow moving items. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price less all estimated costs of completion and costs to be incurred in marketing, selling and distribution.

1.7 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks and bank overdrafts.

. 1.8 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.

Other financial assets

The company has no financial assets which are not classified as basic financial instruments.

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 and loans from fellow group companies 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 receipts 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 DECEMBER 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Other financial liabilities

The company has no financial liabilities which are not classified as basic financial instruments.

1.9 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.

1.10 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events have occurred at that date that will results in an obligation to pay more, or a right to pay less or to receive more, tax, with the following exception:

Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that the directors consider that it is more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted.

Deferred tax is measured on an undiscounted basis at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which timing differences reverse, based on tax rates and laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

1.11 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.12 Retirement benefits

The company operates a defined contribution scheme for employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company. The annual contributions payable are charged to the profit and loss account.

1.13 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation are included in the profit and loss account for the period.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

				2017 Number	2016 Number
•	Administration			4	4
	Production			18	17
				22	21
		·			
3	Tangible fixed assets				
		Leasehold property improvements	Plant and machinery	Fixtures, fittings & equipment	Total
		£	£	£	£
	Cost		•	•	
	At 1 January 2017	62,813	735,544	463,047	1,261,404
	Additions	6,554	9,581	9,949	26,084
	Disposals	-	(616,022)	(286,887)	(902,909)
	At 31 December 2017	69,367	129,103	186,109	384,579
	Depreciation and impairment				,
	At 1 January 2017	3,360	678,228	420,897	1,102,485
	Depreciation charged in the year	1,276	8,828	15,696	25,800
	Eliminated in respect of disposals		(607,694)	(300,986)	(908,680)
	At 31 December 2017	4,636	79,362	135,607	219,605
	Carrying amount				
	At 31 December 2017	64,731	49,741	50,502	164,974
	At 31 December 2016	59,453	57,316	42,150	158,919
					<u> </u>
4	Debtors	•		2047	0040
	Amounts falling due within one year:		·	2017 £	2016 £
	Trade debtors			358,891	390,516
	Corporation tax recoverable			2,958	1,437
	Other debtors			12,987	14,556
	Prepayments and accrued income			23,449	26,595
				398,285	433,104

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

4 Debtors (Continued)

Included within the above are amounts due in greater than one year from the balance sheet date of £2,958 (2016: £1,437).

5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2017	2016
	£	£
Trade creditors	88,338	128,901
\cdot	•	1,282
Amounts due to group undertakings	52,282	· ·
Taxation and social security	73,021	67,613
Other creditors	46,443	25,450
	260,084	223,246
		=====
Called up share capital		
Called up Share capital	2017	2016
Ordinary share capital	£	£
Issued and fully paid		
5,000 Ordinary shares of 1p each	50	50
50,000 Deferred shares of £1 each	50,000	50,000
	50,050	50,050

7 Audit report information

6

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 Joe Sullivan.

The auditor was MHA Moore and Smalley.

8 Financial commitments, guarantees and contingent liabilities

At the balance sheet date, contributions totalling £4,167 (2016: £3,971) were payable to defined contribution pension schemes and are included within other creditors.

9 Related party transactions

A member of key management personnel made a loan to the company during the period. This has a total outstanding balance of £1,500 at year end. No interest has been charged on the loan.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

10 Directors' transactions

At the balance sheet date the company had provided Mr T F Clark with an advance of £11,193 (2016: £14,273). The highest advance granted throughout the year was £14,850 (2016: £14,273).

This advance is repayable on demand and the company levied interest on it at the HMRC approved rate.

11 Parent company

The parent company, Drum Closures Limited was incorporated in the United Kingdom

The company was under the control of the directors for the current and prior periods. The directors consider that there is no single ultimate controlling party.