Company Registration No. 05774204 (England and Wales)	
DRAGON RECYCLING SOLUTIONS LTD	
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2017	
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR	

## **COMPANY INFORMATION**

**Directors** M R Young

W A Hoskins

Secretary W A Hoskins

Company number 05774204

Registered office Linden House

Monk Street Abergavenny Monmouthshire NP7 5NF

Accountants Dorrell Oliver Ltd

Linden House Monk Street Abergavenny Monmouthshire NP7 5NF

Business address Unit 4, Heads of the Valley Ind. Estate

Rhymney Tredegar NP22 5RL

Bankers Nat West Bank plc

9 High Street Abergavenny Monmouthshire NP7 5SA

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## **BALANCE SHEET**

### **AS AT 30 APRIL 2017**

		201	2017		2016	
	Notes	£	£	£	£	
Fixed assets						
Tangible assets	3		233,465		209,655	
Current assets						
Stocks		211,000		208,250		
Debtors	4	277,575		300,112		
Cash at bank and in hand		18,190		8,319		
		506,765		516,681		
Creditors: amounts falling due within one						
year	5	(813,751)		(762,318)		
Net current liabilities			(306,986)		(245,637)	
Total assets less current liabilities			(73,521)		(35,982)	
Creditors: amounts falling due after more						
than one year	6		(271,785)		(210,250)	
Net liabilities			(345,306)		(246,232)	
Capital and reserves						
Called up share capital	7		25,100		25,100	
Profit and loss reserves			(370,406)		(271,332)	
Total equity			(345,306)		(246,232)	
·						

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 30 April 2017 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

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

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.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

## **BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)**

**AS AT 30 APRIL 2017** 

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 26 January 2018 and are signed on its behalf by:

M R Young **Director** 

Company Registration No. 05774204

# STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2017

SI	hare capital Io	Profit and ess reserves	Total
	£	£	£
Balance at 1 May 2015	25,100	134	25,234
Year ended 30 April 2016: Loss and total comprehensive income for the year		(271,466)	(271,466)
Balance at 30 April 2016	25,100	(271,332)	(246,232)
Year ended 30 April 2017: Loss and total comprehensive income for the year		(99,074)	(99,074)
Balance at 30 April 2017	25,100	(370,406)	(345,306)

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2017

#### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

Dragon Recycling Solutions Ltd is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Linden House, Monk Street, Abergavenny, Monmouthshire, NP7 5NF.

#### 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 a mounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest  $\pounds$ .

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

These financial statements for the year ended 30 April 2017 are the first financial statements of Dragon Recycling Solutions Ltd prepared in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland. The date of transition to FRS 102 was 1 May 2015. The reported financial position and financial performance for the previous period are not affected by the transition to FRS 102.

## 1.2 Going concern

These financial statements are prepared on the going concern basis. The directors have a reasonable expectation that the company will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. However, the directors are aware of certain material uncertainties which may cause doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. The going concern is dependent upon the continued support of the company's lenders. There is no indication that this support will be withdrawn in the foreseeable future.

#### 1.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

### 1.4 Tangible fixed assets

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

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

Plant and machinery 10% Straight line
Fixtures, fittings & equipment 25% Straight line
Motor vehicles 20% Straight line

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2017

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

#### 1.6 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. 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.

### 1.7 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

#### 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.

#### 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.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2017

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, 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 payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

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.

#### 1.9 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.

### 1.10 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.

#### 1.11 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

#### 1.12 Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessees. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets at the lower of the assets fair value at the date of inception and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The related liability is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest is charged to the profit and loss account so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

### 2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 7 (2016 - 7).

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

## FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2017

3	Tangible fixed assets		
		Plant and ma	chinery etc £
	Cost		L
	At 1 May 2016		418,658
	Additions		162,801
	Disposals		(184,484)
	At 30 April 2017		396,975
	Depreciation and impairment		
	At 1 May 2016		209,004
	Depreciation charged in the year		53,498
	Eliminated in respect of disposals		(98,992)
	At 30 April 2017		163,510
	Carrying amount		
	At 30 April 2017		233,465
	At 30 April 2016		209,655
4	Debtors		
		2017	2016
	Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
	Trade debtors	85,775	135,730
	Corporation tax recoverable	19,307	11,150
	Other debtors	172,493	153,232
		277,575	300,112
5	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
		2017	2016
		£	£
	Bank loans and overdrafts	3,230	8,705
	Trade creditors	482,784	647,067
	Corporation tax	-	3,007
	Other taxation and social security	4,967	5,647
	Other creditors	322,770	97,892
		813,751	762,318
	Creditors due within year include £170,638 (2016: £37,673) which are	secured.	

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

## FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2017

6	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		
		2017 £	2016 £
		L	L
	Other creditors	271,785	210,250
	All creditors due outside one year are secured.		
	Amounts included above which fall due after five years are as follows:		
	Payable by instalments	46,562	(59,896)
7	Called up share capital		
		2017 £	2016 £
	Ordinary share capital	-	-
	Issued and fully paid	05.400	05.400
	25,100 Ordinary shares of £1 each	25,100 ———	25,100 ———
		25,100	25,100

## 8 Directors' transactions

Advances or credits have been granted by the company to its directors as follows:

Description	% Rate	OpeningAmounts repaidClosing balance balance		
		£	£	£
M R Young -	•	34,406	(467)	33,939
W A Hoskins -	-	42,881	(3,098)	39,783
		77,287	(3,565)	73,722

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.