| Company Registration No. 03204179 (England and Wales) |
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| 1 - OFF SHEET METAL COMPANY LIMITED |
| UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS |
| FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2019 |
| PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR |
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BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 JULY 2019

| | | 2019 | | 201 | .8 |
|--|-------|----------|---------|----------|--------|
| | Notes | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Fixed assets | | | | | |
| Tangible assets | 3 | | 8,700 | | 9,072 |
| Current assets | | | | | |
| Stocks | | 1,000 | | 1,000 | |
| Debtors | 4 | 35,867 | | 43,716 | |
| Cash at bank and in hand | | 96,016 | | 57,101 | |
| | | 122.002 | | 101 017 | |
| Cuaditara, amaunta falling dua within | | 132,883 | | 101,817 | |
| Creditors: amounts falling due within one year | 5 | (57,041) | | (47,972) | |
| Net current assets | | | 75,842 | | 53,845 |
| Total assets less current liabilities | | | 84,542 | | 62,917 |
| Provisions for liabilities | | | (1,299) | | (1,292 |
| Net assets | | | 83,243 | | 61,625 |
| | | | | | ==== |
| Capital and reserves | | | | | |
| Called up share capital | 6 | | 1,100 | | 1,100 |
| Profit and loss reserves | | | 82,143 | | 60,525 |
| Total equity | | | 83,243 | | 61,625 |
| | | | | | |

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 31 July 2019 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 Companies Act 2006 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 31 JULY 2019

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 7 January 2020 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr J R Hacking (Jnr)

Director

Company Registration No. 03204179

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2019

1 Accounting policies

Company information

1 - Off Sheet Metal Company Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Unit 11 Low Mills Trading Estate, Low Mills Lane, Ravensthorpe, Dewsbury, WF13 3LX.

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 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.

1.3 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 25% reducing balance
Fixtures, fittings & equipment 15% reducing balance
Motor vehicles 25% reducing balance

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.

1.4 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).

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use.

An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

1.5 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.6 Cash and cash equivalents

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.

1.7 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's statement of financial position 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 measured at transaction price.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

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, including creditors, classified as debt, recognised at transaction price.

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.

1.8 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and 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. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

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.

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.

1.11 Retirement benefits

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

2 Employees

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

| 2018 Number | 2019 Number | |
|----------------|----------------|--|
| 4 | 4 | |
| 4 | 4 | |

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2019

| 3 | Tangible fixed assets | | |
|---|--|--------|---------------------|
| | | | Plant and machinery |
| | | | etc |
| | | | £ |
| | Cost At 1 August 2018 | | 65,111 |
| | Additions | | 1,356 |
| | | | |
| | At 31 July 2019 | | 66,467 |
| | Depreciation and impairment | | |
| | At 1 August 2018 | | 56,038 |
| | Depreciation charged in the year | | 1,729 |
| | At 31 July 2019 | | 57,767 |
| | At 31 July 2013 | | |
| | Carrying amount | | |
| | At 31 July 2019 | | 8,700 |
| | At 31 July 2018 | | 9,072 |
| | • • | | = |
| 4 | Debtors | | |
| • | Debtors | 2019 | 2018 |
| | Amounts falling due within one year: | £ | £ |
| | Trade debtors | 33,987 | 43,003 |
| | Other debtors | 1,880 | 713 |
| | | | |
| | | 35,867 | 43,716 |
| | | | |
| 5 | Creditors: amounts falling due within one year | | |
| , | Creditors. amounts faming due within one year | 2019 | 2018 |
| | | £ | £ |
| | Trade creditors | 4,704 | 3,306 |
| | Taxation and social security | 22,805 | 12,808 |
| | Other creditors | 29,532 | 31,858 |
| | | 57,041 | 47,972 |
| | | 57,041 | 47,372 |

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2019

| 6 | Called up share capital | | |
|---|----------------------------------|-------|-------|
| | · | 2019 | 2018 |
| | | £ | £ |
| | Ordinary share capital | | |
| | Issued and fully paid | | |
| | 1,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| | 100 B Ordinary shares of £1 each | 100 | 100 |
| | | | |
| | | 1,100 | 1,100 |
| | | | |