Registered number: 2365329

Anglia Welding Company Limited

Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2018

Anglia Welding Company Limited
Registered number: 2365329

Balance sheet
As at 31 December 2018

	Note	2018 £	2018 £	*2017* *£*	*2017* *£*
Fixed assets					
Tangible fixed assets	4		**22,598**		*16,018*
Current assets					
Stock		**10,000**		*10,000*	
Debtors	5	**16,172**		*35,017*	
Bank and cash balances		**2,691**		*2,089*	
		28,863		*47,106*	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	**(81,252)**		*(74,530)*	
Net current liabilities			**(52,389)**		*(27,424)*
Total assets less current liabilities			**(29,791)**		*(11,406)*
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8		**(9,750)**		-
Net liabilities			**(39,541)**		*(11,406)*
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			**100**		*100*
Profit and loss account			**(39,641)**		*(11,506)*
			(39,541)		*(11,406)*

The directors consider that the company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 and members have not required the company to obtain an audit for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of Companies Act 2006.

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 statement.

The financial statement have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

The company has opted not to file the statement of income and retained earnings in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statement were approved and authorised for issue by the board; and were signed on its behalf on 17 September 2019.

Director W. Taylor

The notes on pages 2 to 7 form part of these financial statements.

1. General information

Anglia Welding Company Limited is a private company limited by shares, incorporated in England and Wales. Its registered office is St Johns Yard, Skelmersdale Road, Clacton-on-sea, Essex, England, CO15 6BZ.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- the company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the company will receive the consideration due under the transaction; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

2.3 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Tangible fixed assets (continued)

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, on a reducing balance basis.

Depreciation is provided at the following rates:

Plant and machinery	- 25% Reducing balance
Motor vehicles	- 25% Reducing balance
Office equipment	- 25% Reducing balance

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the Statement of income and retained earnings.

2.4 Stock

Stock is stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a first in, first out basis.

At each balance sheet date, stock is assessed for impairment. If stock is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

2.5 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

2.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

2.7 Financial instruments

The company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares.

2.8 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.9 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the Statement of income and retained earnings over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

2.10 Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in the Statement of income and retained earnings in the year in which they are incurred.

2.11 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to the Statement of income and retained earnings in the year that the company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Balance sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Balance sheet.

2.12 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of income and retained earnings, except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Balance sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 6 *(2017 - 7)*.

4. Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery £	Motor vehicles £	Office equipment £	Total £
Cost				
At 1 January 2018	31,096	2,400	5,267	38,763
Additions	-	14,400	-	14,400
Disposals	-	(1,600)	-	(1,600)
At 31 December 2018	31,096	15,200	5,267	51,563
Depreciation				
At 1 January 2018	16,810	1,973	3,962	22,745
Charge for the year	3,572	3,707	328	7,607
Disposals	-	(1,386)	-	(1,386)
At 31 December 2018	20,382	4,294	4,290	28,966
Net book value				
At 31 December 2018	10,714	10,906	977	22,597
At 31 December 2017	*14,286*	*427*	*1,305*	*16,018*

The net book value of assets held under finance leases or hire purchase contracts, included above, are as follows:

	2018 £	*2017 £*
Motor vehicles	10,800	-
	10,800	-

5. Debtors

	2018	2017
	£	£
Trade debtors	8,798	26,227
Prepayments and accrued income	7,374	7,123
Deferred taxation	-	1,667
	16,172	35,017

6. Cash and cash equivalents

	2018	2017
	£	£
Cash at bank and in hand	2,691	2,089
Less: bank overdrafts	(25,450)	(27,479)
	(22,759)	(25,390)

7. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2018	2017
	£	£
Bank overdrafts	25,450	27,479
Trade creditors	13,247	15,227
Taxation and social security	13,216	13,608
Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts	3,508	-
Other creditors	22,881	15,016
Accruals and deferred income	2,950	3,200
	81,252	74,530

8. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year

	2018	2017
	£	£
Net obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	9,750	-

9. Hire purchase and finance leases

Minimum lease payments under hire purchase fall due as follows:

	2018	*2017*
	£	*£*
Within one year	**3,508**	-
Between 1-2 years	**9,750**	-
	13,258	-