

Company Registration No. 0588025 (England and Wales)

THE ANGLE RING COMPANY LIMITED
ANNUAL REPORT AND ABBREVIATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

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THE ANGLE RING COMPANY LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	Mr B F Barnshaw Mr R F Springthorpe Mr D J Springthorpe Mr D T Barnshaw	(Appointed 19 May 2016)
Secretary	Mr M Bunn	
Company number	0588025	
Registered office	Bloomfield Road Tipton West Midlands DY4 9EH	
Auditor	CK Audit No.4 Castle Court 2 Castlegate Way Dudley West Midlands DY1 4RH	
Business address	Bloomfield Road Tipton West Midlands DY4 9EH	
Solicitors	Higgs & Sons 3 Waterfront Business Park Brierley Hill West Midlands DY5 1LX	

THE ANGLE RING COMPANY LIMITED

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THE ANGLE RING COMPANY LIMITED

STRATEGIC REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

The directors present the strategic report for the year ended 31 March 2016.

Fair review of the business

The principal activity of the company continues to be that of metal bending and forming engineers along with other associated activities such as fabricating and welding. Given the straightforward nature of the business, the company's directors are of the opinion that analysis using "key performance indicators" (KPIs) is not necessary for an understanding of the development, performance or position of the business. The company continues to research and develop new ideas regarding the bending industry. The majority of this research and development is performed in-house.

The management of the business and the execution of the company's strategy are subject to a number of risks. The directors review these risks and appropriate processes are put in place to monitor and mitigate them. The key business risks and uncertainties affecting the company are considered to relate to the decline in general manufacturing within the UK, the current economic climate and price pressure from competitors. The recent fall in the value of sterling has helped with export sales. The company has progressively increased the markets that it serves, significantly reducing reliance upon individual sectors.

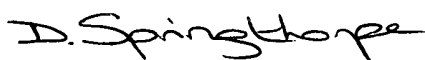
The company still considers itself the market leader in the industry as it is the only company in the UK to offer the complete range of services of section bending, induction bending, plate rolling, plate forming, press braking, fabrication, welding and tube manipulation all from one site. The company's competitors may offer some of these services but no other company in the UK offers such a comprehensive range of services all from one location. The installation of the recent additional equipment reinforces this position.

The directors remain confident about the future long-term outlook for the company although the last financial year has been particularly difficult. The demand for the company's products for the construction market has been low as projects that are moving forward are tending to be done for what is perceived to be the lowest possible cost option; this can result in a lot of the curved elements being omitted from the designs. The oil and gas market has also been having a particularly tough time so the demand for the company's services from this industry has also been low. Unfortunately these two markets (construction and oil & gas) are two of the company's major markets; the fall in sales to these two particular markets predominantly accounts for the fall in sales turnover during the financial year compared to the previous year.

During the financial year Angle Ring Holdings Limited did not charge The Angle Ring Company Limited any rent for the use of the property and machinery; this was to assist the company due to the difficult trading conditions. The holding company's desire being to support the trading company in these unprecedented times; it being in both parties interests for the relationship to continue.

The company has tried to avoid the need to reduce numbers employed but has found it necessary under the current trading conditions. The majority of the reduction in numbers has been achieved by not replacing individuals that have left by their own choice (for example retirement) but unfortunately the company has also had to make some redundancies. The total number employed is now more proportionate to the level of work the company can currently secure and indications show that the accounts for the next financial year will be a significant improvement on this year. This substantiates the recent measures the company has had to take. The company continues to be as supportive as possible of its employees, through these difficult times, to try and ensure that the skills remain in place for when the economic climate improves. The company has a loyal workforce (the current average length of service is twenty years) with very specialist skills.

On behalf of the board



Mr D J Springthorpe

Director

6 December 2016

THE ANGLE RING COMPANY LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2016.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company continues to be that of metal bending and forming engineers along with other associated activities such as fabricating and welding.

Directors

The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were as follows:

Mr B F Barnshaw
Mr R F Springthorpe
Mr D J Springthorpe
Mr D T Barnshaw

(Appointed 19 May 2016)

Results and dividends

The results for the year are set out on page 5.

No ordinary dividends were paid. The directors do not recommend payment of a final dividend.

Auditor

The auditor, CK Audit, is deemed to be reappointed under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006.

Statement of directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the annual report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Statement of disclosure to auditor

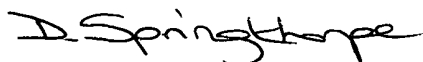
So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware. Additionally, the directors individually have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

THE ANGLE RING COMPANY LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

On behalf of the board

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'D. Springthorpe', written in a cursive style.

Mr D J Springthorpe

Director

6 December 2016

THE ANGLE RING COMPANY LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE ANGLE RING COMPANY LIMITED UNDER SECTION 449 OF THE COMPANIES ACT 2006

We have examined the abbreviated accounts which comprise the Profit And Loss Account, the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the related notes, together with the financial statements of The Angle Ring Company Limited for the year ended 31 March 2016 prepared under section 396 of the Companies Act 2006.

This report is made solely to the company, in accordance with Chapter 10 of Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006. Our work has been undertaken so that we might state to company those matters we are required to state to it in a special auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company for our work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditor

The directors are responsible for preparing the abbreviated accounts in accordance with section 445 of the Companies Act 2006. It is our responsibility to form an independent opinion as to whether the company is entitled to deliver abbreviated accounts to the Registrar of Companies and whether the abbreviated accounts have been properly prepared in accordance with the regulations made under that section and to report our opinion to you.

We conducted our work in accordance with Bulletin 2008/4 issued by the Auditing Practices Board. In accordance with that Bulletin we have carried out the procedures we consider necessary to confirm, by reference to the financial statements, that the company is entitled to deliver abbreviated accounts and that the abbreviated accounts to be delivered are properly prepared.

Opinion

In our opinion the company is entitled to deliver abbreviated accounts prepared in accordance with section 445 (3) of the Companies Act 2006, and the abbreviated accounts have been properly prepared in accordance with the regulations made under that section.



Peter Davies (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of CK Audit

6 December 2016

Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditor

No.4 Castle Court 2
Castlegate Way
Dudley
West Midlands
DY1 4RH

THE ANGLE RING COMPANY LIMITED

ABBREVIATED PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

	Notes	2016 £	2015 £
Distribution costs		(696,231)	(775,789)
Administrative expenses		(1,686,514)	(1,830,054)
Operating loss	4	(201,786)	(59,477)
Interest receivable and similar income	6	1,479	3,123
Interest payable and similar charges	7	-	(7)
Loss before taxation		(200,307)	(56,361)
Taxation	8	-	12,213
Loss for the financial year		(200,307)	(44,148)

The profit and loss account has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

THE ANGLE RING COMPANY LIMITED

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

	2016 £	2015 £
Loss for the year	(200,307)	(44,148)
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	<u>(200,307)</u>	<u>(44,148)</u>

THE ANGLE RING COMPANY LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2016

	Notes	2016 £	£	2015 £	£
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets			1		1
Tangible assets	10		1,125		2,005
Current assets					
Stocks	11	452,318		404,340	
Debtors		1,172,406		1,314,364	
Cash at bank and in hand		204,294		759,531	
		1,829,018		2,478,235	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		(1,231,860)		(1,681,650)	
Net current assets			597,158		796,585
Total assets less current liabilities			598,284		798,591
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	13		11,886		11,886
Share premium account			270		270
Profit and loss reserves			586,128		786,435
Total equity			598,284		798,591

These abbreviated accounts have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions in section 445(3) of the Companies Act 2006 relating to medium-sized companies.

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006 all of the members of the company have consented to the preparation of abridged financial statements pursuant to paragraph 1A of Schedule 1 to the Small Companies and Groups (Accounts and Directors' Report) Regulations (S.I. 2008/409)(b).

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 6 December 2016 and are signed on its behalf by:


Mr B F Barnshaw
Director

Company Registration No. 0588025

THE ANGLE RING COMPANY LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

	Notes	Share capital £	Share premium account £	Profit and loss reserves £	Total £
Balance at 1 April 2014		11,886	270	830,583	842,739
Year ended 31 March 2015:					
Loss and total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	(44,148)	(44,148)
Balance at 31 March 2015		11,886	270	786,435	798,591
Year ended 31 March 2016:					
Loss and total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	(200,307)	(200,307)
Balance at 31 March 2016		11,886	270	586,128	598,284

THE ANGLE RING COMPANY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

1 Accounting policies

Company information

The Angle Ring Company Limited is a company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Bloomfield Road, Tipton, West Midlands, DY4 9EH.

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.

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, 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 31 March 2016 are the first financial statements of The Angle Ring Company Limited 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 April 2014. An explanation of how transition to FRS 102 has affected the reported financial position and financial performance is given in note 16.

The company has taken advantage of the reduced disclosure exemptions for subsidiaries as follows:

- The requirements of Section 7 Statement of Cash Flows and Section 3 Financial Statement Presentation paragraph 3.17(d).
- The requirements of Section 11 paragraphs 11.39 to 11.48A and Section 12 paragraphs 12.26 to 12.29A providing the equivalent disclosures required by this FRS are included in the consolidated financial statements of the group in which the entity is consolidated.
- The requirement of Section 33 Related Party Disclosures paragraph 33.7.

The company has taken advantage of the exemption under section 400 of the Companies Act 2006 not to prepare consolidated accounts. The financial statements present information about the company as an individual entity and not about its group.

Angle Ring Company Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of Angle Ring Holdings Limited and the results of Angle Ring Company Limited are included in the consolidated financial statements of Angle Ring Holdings Limited which are available from Bloomfield Road, Tipton, West Midlands, DY4 9EH.

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. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover represents the amount derived from the provision of goods and services falling within the company's activities after deduction of trade discounts and value added tax.

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.

THE ANGLE RING COMPANY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.4 Intangible fixed assets - goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of acquisition of unincorporated businesses over the fair value of net assets acquired. It is initially recognised as an asset at cost and is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

1.5 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.

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less depreciation. Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost less estimated residual value of each asset over its expected useful life, as follows:

Motor vehicles	25% reducing balance
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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.

1.6 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible 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.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.7 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.

Stocks held for distribution at no or nominal consideration are measured at cost, adjusted where applicable for any loss of service potential.

THE ANGLE RING COMPANY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

1.8 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents 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.

1.9 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

Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments which are not subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price. Such assets are subsequently carried at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss, except that investments in equity instruments that are not publically traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

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.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

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.

THE ANGLE RING COMPANY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

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 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.

Other financial liabilities

Derivatives, including interest rate swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts, are not basic financial instruments. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in profit or loss in finance costs or finance income as appropriate, unless hedge accounting is applied and the hedge is a cash flow hedge.

Debt instruments that do not meet the conditions in FRS 102 paragraph 11.9 are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss. Debt instruments may be designated as being measured at fair value through profit or loss to eliminate or reduce an accounting mismatch or if the instruments are measured and their performance evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy.

1.10 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.

1.11 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.

THE ANGLE RING COMPANY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

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.

1.12 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.

1.13 Retirement benefits

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

1.14 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to income on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the lease asset are consumed.

1.15 Foreign exchange

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rate of exchange ruling as at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities in the balance sheet are translated at the rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Gains and losses on translation and conversion are included as part of the results from ordinary activities.

THE ANGLE RING COMPANY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

Critical judgements

The following judgements (apart from those involving estimates) have had the most significant effect on amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Useful economic lives of non-current assets

The useful economic lives of non-current assets have been derived from the judgement of the Directors, using their best estimate of write-down period.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The estimates and assumptions which have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities are as follows.

Stock

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Net realisable value includes, where necessary, provisions for slow moving and obsolete stocks. Calculation of these provisions requires judgements to be made, which include forecast consumer demand, the promotional, competitive and economic environment and inventory loss trends.

3 Turnover and other revenue

	2016 £	2015 £
Total turnover	6,513,160	7,597,055
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Other significant revenue		
Interest income	1,479	3,123
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

THE ANGLE RING COMPANY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

4 Operating loss

	2016 £	2015 £
Operating loss for the year is stated after charging/(crediting):		
Exchange losses	3,972	9,377
Fees payable to the company's auditor for the audit of the company's financial statements	4,500	4,500
Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	375	668
Profit on disposal of tangible fixed assets	(445)	-
Cost of stocks recognised as an expense	1,932,477	2,055,725
Operating lease charges	-	400,000
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

5 Employees

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

	2016 Number	2015 Number
Administration	21	20
Sales and Distribution	14	16
Works	62	63
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	97	99
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Their aggregate remuneration comprised:

	2016 £	2015 £
Wages and salaries	3,017,553	3,111,993
Social security costs	312,309	324,511
Pension costs	167,609	161,930
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	3,497,471	3,598,434
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

6 Interest receivable and similar income

	2016 £	2015 £
Interest income		
Interest on bank deposits	1,023	1,940
Other interest income	456	1,183
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total income	1,479	3,123
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

THE ANGLE RING COMPANY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

7 Interest payable and similar charges

	2016	2015
	£	£
Interest on bank overdrafts and loans	-	7

8 Taxation

	2016	2015
	£	£
Current tax		
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	-	(11,678)
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	-	(535)
Total tax credit	-	(12,213)

The actual charge/(credit) for the year can be reconciled to the expected credit for the year based on the profit or loss and the standard rate of tax as follows:

	2016	2015
	£	£
Loss before taxation	(200,307)	(56,361)
Expected tax credit based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20.00% (2015: 21.00%)	(40,061)	(11,836)
Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	133	131
Tax effect of income not taxable in determining taxable profit	(9,353)	-
Tax effect of utilisation of tax losses not previously recognised	-	12,262
Unutilised tax losses carried forward	-	814
Change in unrecognised deferred tax assets	49,136	(394)
Adjustments in respect of prior years	-	(11,678)
Effect of change in corporation tax rate	145	-
Transition adjustments	-	(1,512)
Taxation for the year	-	(12,213)

Following budget 2016 announcements, there will be a further reduction in the main rate of corporation tax to 19% from 1 April 2017.

THE ANGLE RING COMPANY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

9 Intangible fixed assets

	Goodwill £
Cost	
At 1 April 2015 and 31 March 2016	1
Amortisation and impairment	
At 1 April 2015 and 31 March 2016	-
Carrying amount	
At 31 March 2016	1
At 31 March 2015	1

10 Tangible fixed assets

	Motor vehicles £
Cost	
At 1 April 2015	75,250
Disposals	(27,750)
At 31 March 2016	47,500
Depreciation and impairment	
At 1 April 2015	73,245
Depreciation charged in the year	375
Eliminated in respect of disposals	(27,245)
At 31 March 2016	46,375
Carrying amount	
At 31 March 2016	1,125
At 31 March 2015	2,005

11 Stocks

	2016 £	2015 £
Raw materials and consumables	205,786	211,227
Work in progress	246,532	193,113
	452,318	404,340

THE ANGLE RING COMPANY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

12 Retirement benefit schemes

	2016	2015
Defined contribution schemes	£	£
Charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes	167,609	161,930

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for all qualifying employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund.

The charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes was £167,609 (2015 - £161,930).

13 Share capital

	2016	2015
Ordinary share capital	£	£
Authorised		
15,000 Ordinary Shares of £1 each	15,000	15,000
Issued and fully paid		
11,886 Ordinary Shares of £1 each	11,886	11,886

14 Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of exemption, under the terms of Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland', not to disclose related party transactions with wholly owned subsidiaries within the group.

15 Controlling party

The ultimate parent company is Angle Ring Holdings Limited, a company registered in England and Wales.

Angle Ring Holdings Limited prepares group financial statements and copies can be obtained from Bloomfield Road, Tipton, West Midlands, DY4 9EH.

16 Reconciliations on adoption of FRS 102

Reconciliations and descriptions of the effect of the transition to FRS 102 on; (i) equity at the date of transition to FRS 102; (ii) equity at the end of the comparative period; and (iii) profit or loss for the comparative period reported under previous UK GAAP are given below.

THE ANGLE RING COMPANY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

16 Reconciliations on adoption of FRS 102

(Continued)

Reconciliation of equity

	Notes	1 April 2014 £	31 March 2015 £
Equity as reported under previous UK GAAP		896,703	845,357
Adjustments arising from transition to FRS 102: Holiday Pay Accrual	1	(53,964)	(46,766)
Equity reported under FRS 102		<u>842,739</u>	<u>798,591</u>

Reconciliation of loss for the financial period

	Notes	2015 £
Loss as reported under previous UK GAAP		(51,346)
Adjustments arising from transition to FRS 102: Holiday Pay Accrual	1	7,198
Loss reported under FRS 102		<u>(44,148)</u>

Notes to reconciliations on adoption of FRS 102

1 - Holiday pay accrual

A holiday pay accrual has now been calculated and included in the accounts based on entitlement not taken at the year end on a pro-rata basis.