

REGISTERED NUMBER: 00894034 (England and Wales)

WHITELEGG MACHINES LIMITED

Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2020

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for the year ended 31 December 2020**

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WHITELEGG MACHINES LIMITED

**Company Information
for the year ended 31 December 2020**

DIRECTOR: G C Dawson

REGISTERED OFFICE: 4 The Boulevard
Altira Park
Herne Bay
Kent
CT6 6GZ

REGISTERED NUMBER: 00894034 (England and Wales)

ACCOUNTANTS: Tudor John Limited
Nightingale House
46-48 East Street
Epsom
Surrey
KT17 1HQ

WHITELEGG MACHINES LIMITED (REGISTERED NUMBER: 00894034)

**Balance Sheet
31 December 2020**

	Notes	2020 £	£	2019 £	£
FIXED ASSETS					
Intangible assets	4		-		-
Tangible assets	5		<u>51,221</u>		<u>27,620</u>
			51,221		27,620
CURRENT ASSETS					
Stocks	6	545,435		463,716	
Debtors	7	317,594		538,265	
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>80,919</u>		<u>118,692</u>	
		943,948		1,120,673	
CREDITORS					
Amounts falling due within one year	8	<u>661,496</u>		<u>887,058</u>	
NET CURRENT ASSETS			<u>282,452</u>		<u>233,615</u>
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			333,673		261,235
CREDITORS					
Amounts falling due after more than one year	9		<u>50,000</u>		<u>-</u>
NET ASSETS			<u>283,673</u>		<u>261,235</u>
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up share capital	12		150,100		150,100
Retained earnings			<u>133,573</u>		<u>111,135</u>
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			<u>283,673</u>		<u>261,235</u>

The company is entitled to exemption from audit under Section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 for the year ended 31 December 2020.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020 in accordance with Section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The director acknowledges his responsibilities for:

- (a) ensuring that the company keeps accounting records which comply with Sections 386 and 387 of the Companies Act 2006 and
- (b) preparing financial statements which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at the end of each financial year and of its profit or loss for each financial year in accordance with the requirements of Sections 394 and 395 and which otherwise comply with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 relating to financial statements, so far as applicable to the company.

Balance Sheet - continued
31 December 2020

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

In accordance with Section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the Income Statement has not been delivered.

The financial statements were approved by the director and authorised for issue on 5 August 2021 and were signed by:

G C Dawson - Director

**Notes to the Financial Statements
for the year ended 31 December 2020**

1. STATUTORY INFORMATION

Whitelegg Machines Limited is a private company, limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The company's registered number and registered office address can be found on the Company Information page.

The principal activity of the company was the manufacturing of wire bending machines.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

BASIS OF PREPARING THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" including the provisions of Section 1A "Small Entities" and the Companies Act 2006. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

TURNOVER

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. Where an order has been received and a machine is in the process of being built income is recognised based on the level of completion at the accounting date.

TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

Depreciation is provided at the following annual rates in order to write off each asset over its estimated useful life.

Plant and machinery	- 25% on reducing balance
Motor vehicles	- 25% on reducing balance
Computer equipment	- 25% on reducing balance

STOCKS

Work in progress is valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

Cost includes all direct expenditure and an appropriate proportion of fixed and variable overheads.

**Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the year ended 31 December 2020**

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Financial instruments are classified and accounted for, according to the substance of the contractual arrangement, as either financial assets, financial liabilities or equity instruments. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

(i) Financial assets

Basic financial assets, including trade and other receivables, cash and bank balances are initially recognised at transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financial transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

Such assets are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

At the end of each reporting period financial assets measured at amortised cost are assessed for objective evidence of impairment. 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.

Financial assets are derecognised when (a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or (b) substantially all the risks and rewards of the ownership of the asset are transferred to another party, or (c) control of the asset has been transferred to another party who has the practical ability to unilaterally sell the asset to an unrelated third party without imposing additional restrictions.

(ii) Financial Liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other payables, loans from fellow group companies 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.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts 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 payables 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 2020**

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

TAXATION

Taxation expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in the profit and loss account, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

(i) Current tax

Current tax is the amount of income tax payable in respect of the taxable profit for the year or prior years. Tax is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the period end.

(ii) Deferred tax

Deferred tax arises from timing differences that are differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income as stated in the financial statements. These timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements.

Deferred tax is recognised on all timing differences at the reporting date except for certain exceptions. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are only recognised when it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the period end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

FOREIGN CURRENCIES

Assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of transaction. Exchange differences are taken into account in arriving at the operating result.

HIRE PURCHASE AND LEASING COMMITMENTS

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

PENSION COSTS AND OTHER POST-RETIREMENT BENEFITS

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions payable to the company's pension scheme are charged to profit or loss in the period to which they relate.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Financial instruments are classified and accounted for, according to the substance of the contractual arrangement, as either financial assets, financial liabilities or equity instruments.

3. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS

The average number of employees during the year was 5 (2019 - 5) .

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the year ended 31 December 2020

4. INTANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Goodwill £	Patents and licences £	Totals £
COST			
At 1 January 2020 and 31 December 2020	<u>40,000</u>	<u>43,805</u>	<u>83,805</u>
AMORTISATION			
At 1 January 2020 and 31 December 2020	<u>40,000</u>	<u>43,805</u>	<u>83,805</u>
NET BOOK VALUE			
At 31 December 2020	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
At 31 December 2019	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

5. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Plant and machinery £	Fixtures and fittings £	Motor vehicles £	Computer equipment £	Totals £
COST					
At 1 January 2020	177,675	-	95,969	80,848	354,492
Additions	<u>-</u>	<u>26,435</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>7,758</u>	<u>34,193</u>
At 31 December 2020	<u>177,675</u>	<u>26,435</u>	<u>95,969</u>	<u>88,606</u>	<u>388,685</u>
DEPRECIATION					
At 1 January 2020	173,731	-	83,178	69,963	326,872
Charge for year	<u>986</u>	<u>3,045</u>	<u>3,197</u>	<u>3,364</u>	<u>10,592</u>
At 31 December 2020	<u>174,717</u>	<u>3,045</u>	<u>86,375</u>	<u>73,327</u>	<u>337,464</u>
NET BOOK VALUE					
At 31 December 2020	<u>2,958</u>	<u>23,390</u>	<u>9,594</u>	<u>15,279</u>	<u>51,221</u>
At 31 December 2019	<u>3,944</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>12,791</u>	<u>10,885</u>	<u>27,620</u>

6. STOCKS

	2020 £	2019 £
Stocks	439,959	463,716
Raw materials	<u>105,476</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>545,435</u>	<u>463,716</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the year ended 31 December 2020

7. **DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR**

	2020	2019
	£	£
Trade debtors	104,724	246,947
Other debtors	147,024	42,378
Directors' current accounts	-	146,333
VAT	4,672	32,044
Prepayments and accrued income	61,174	70,563
	<u>317,594</u>	<u>538,265</u>

8. **CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR**

	2020	2019
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts (see note 10)	140,894	149,576
Trade creditors	428,793	492,171
Tax	14,997	39,162
Social security and other taxes	5,789	3,443
Other creditors	4,677	4,756
Accrued expenses	66,346	197,950
	<u>661,496</u>	<u>887,058</u>

9. **CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE AFTER MORE THAN ONE YEAR**

	2020	2019
	£	£
Other creditors	<u>50,000</u>	<u>-</u>

10. **LOANS**

An analysis of the maturity of loans is given below:

	2020	2019
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year or on demand:		
Bank overdrafts	<u>140,894</u>	<u>149,576</u>

11. **SECURED DEBTS**

The following secured debts are included within creditors:

	2020	2019
	£	£
Bank overdrafts	<u>140,894</u>	<u>149,576</u>

The bank has a fixed and floating charge over all assets and undertakings both present and future of Whitelegg Machines Limited.

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the year ended 31 December 2020

12. **CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL**

Allotted, issued and fully paid:		Nominal value:	2020	2019
Number:	Class:		£	£
150,100	Ordinary	£1	<u>150,100</u>	<u>150,100</u>

13. **DIRECTOR'S ADVANCES, CREDITS AND GUARANTEES**

The following advances and credits to a director subsisted during the years ended 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019:

	2020 £	2019 £
G C Dawson		
Balance outstanding at start of year	146,333	116,812
Amounts advanced	-	88,025
Amounts repaid	-	(58,504)
Amounts written off	-	-
Amounts waived	-	-
Balance outstanding at end of year	<u>-</u>	<u>146,333</u>

14. **RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES**

During the year the company was charged £80,800 (2019 £52,967) from Whitelegg Limited for consultancy fees. Whitelegg Limited is a company owned and controlled by the wife of Mr G Dawson.

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.