

Company registration number 01017887 (England and Wales)

**SMITH & AUSTIN ENGINEERING PRODUCTS LIMITED**  
**UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**  
**PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR**

**SMITH & AUSTIN ENGINEERING PRODUCTS LIMITED**

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# SMITH & AUSTIN ENGINEERING PRODUCTS LIMITED

## BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2022

	Notes	2022 £	£	2021 £	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Intangible assets	3		1,752		2,044
Tangible assets	4		37,805		36,540
Investment properties	5		250,000		250,000
Investments	6		100		100
			<u>289,657</u>		<u>288,684</u>
<b>Current assets</b>					
Stocks		3,000		5,000	
Debtors	7	133,372		74,487	
Cash at bank and in hand		410,783		279,219	
		<u>547,155</u>		<u>358,706</u>	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	8	<u>(369,051)</u>		<u>(263,996)</u>	
<b>Net current assets</b>			<u>178,104</u>		<u>94,710</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			<u>467,761</u>		<u>383,394</u>
<b>Provisions for liabilities</b>			<u>(9,511)</u>		<u>(8,969)</u>
<b>Net assets</b>			<u>458,250</u>		<u>374,425</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital			11,842		11,842
Revaluation reserve	9		110,573		110,839
Distributable profit and loss reserves			335,835		251,744
<b>Total equity</b>			<u>458,250</u>		<u>374,425</u>

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 March 2022 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.

# **SMITH & AUSTIN ENGINEERING PRODUCTS LIMITED**

## **BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)**

***AS AT 31 MARCH 2022***

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The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 21 December 2022 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr M J Smith  
**Director**

**Company Registration No. 01017887**

# SMITH & AUSTIN ENGINEERING PRODUCTS LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

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### **Company information**

Smith & Austin Engineering Products Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 1-11 Church Road, Hayling Island, Hampshire, United Kingdom, PO11 0NN.

### **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 modified by revaluation of investment properties.

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.

The company has taken advantage of the exemption under section 399 of the Companies Act 2006 not to prepare consolidated accounts, on the basis that the group of which this is the parent qualifies as a small group. The financial statements present information about the company as an individual entity and not about its group.

### **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.

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.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that it is probable will be recovered.

### **1.3 Intangible fixed assets other than goodwill**

Intangible assets are initially measured at cost. After initial recognition, intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Patents & licences - evenly over ten years

### **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.

# SMITH & AUSTIN ENGINEERING PRODUCTS LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

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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:

Property Improvements	10% on cost
Plant and equipment	15% reducing balance
Fixtures and fittings	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.

### **1.5 Investment properties**

Investment property, which is property held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation, is initially recognised at cost, which includes the purchase cost and any directly attributable expenditure. Subsequently it is measured at fair value at the reporting end date. Changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss.

### **1.6 Fixed asset investments**

Interests in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

### **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 the lower of cost and replacement cost, adjusted where applicable for any loss of service potential.

### **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.

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.

# SMITH & AUSTIN ENGINEERING PRODUCTS LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

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### **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**

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.

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.

## **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.

### **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 Retirement benefits**

The company makes contributions to the directors' personal pension schemes. Contributions payable are charged to the profit and loss account in the period to which they relate.

## **1.11 Leases**

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss 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 leases asset are consumed.

# SMITH & AUSTIN ENGINEERING PRODUCTS LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

### 1.12 Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

### 1.13 Other Reserves

Gains or losses on fair value of the investment property have been transferred from retained earnings to a specific non-distributable reserve; a revaluation reserve. Similarly all deferred tax relating to these fair value movements has been transferred to the same reserve.

## 2 Employees

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

	2022 Number	2021 Number
Total	10	10

## 3 Intangible fixed assets

	Other £
<b>Cost</b>	
At 1 April 2021 and 31 March 2022	2,920
<b>Amortisation and impairment</b>	
At 1 April 2021	876
Amortisation charged for the year	292
At 31 March 2022	1,168
<b>Carrying amount</b>	
At 31 March 2022	1,752
At 31 March 2021	2,044



# SMITH & AUSTIN ENGINEERING PRODUCTS LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

### 4 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery etc	Total
	£	£	£
<b>Cost</b>			
At 1 April 2021	67,415	187,019	254,434
Additions	-	8,480	8,480
At 31 March 2022	67,415	195,499	262,914
<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>			
At 1 April 2021	67,415	150,479	217,894
Depreciation charged in the year	-	7,215	7,215
At 31 March 2022	67,415	157,694	225,109
<b>Carrying amount</b>			
At 31 March 2022	-	37,805	37,805
At 31 March 2021	-	36,540	36,540

### 5 Investment property

	2022 £
<b>Fair value</b>	
At 1 April 2021 and 31 March 2022	250,000

Investment properties were valued by the directors during the year ended 31st March 2022. The directors consider this to represent the market value of the properties as at 31st March 2022. The historical costs of the properties is £136,900

### 6 Fixed asset investments

	2022 £	2021 £
Shares in group undertakings and participating interests	100	100

### 7 Debtors

Amounts falling due within one year:	2022 £	2021 £
Trade debtors	118,003	53,826
Other debtors	15,369	20,661
	133,372	74,487

# SMITH & AUSTIN ENGINEERING PRODUCTS LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

**8 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year**

	2022	2021
	£	£
Trade creditors	91,227	44,896
Taxation and social security	50,701	7,747
Other creditors	227,123	211,353
	<u>369,051</u>	<u>263,996</u>

**10 Operating lease commitments**

**Lessee**

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, as follows:

2022	2021
£	£
168,000	237,600

**11 Related party transactions**

At the year end one of the Directors owed £10,999 to the company. Interest of £110 was charged.

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.