

**COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 01315902**

**A & P J Steels Limited**

**Filleted Unaudited Abridged Financial Statements**

**31 December 2022**

# A & P J Steels Limited

## Abridged Statement of Financial Position

31 December 2022

	Note	2022 £	2021 £
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Intangible assets	5	5,726	5,726
Tangible assets	6	140,564	120,062
		<u>146,290</u>	<u>125,788</u>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Stocks		355,149	834,837
Debtors		845,423	960,100
Cash at bank and in hand		959,382	576,166
		<u>2,159,954</u>	<u>2,371,103</u>
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>		<u>598,355</u>	<u>1,008,908</u>
<b>Net current assets</b>		<u>1,561,599</u>	<u>1,362,195</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		<u>1,707,889</u>	<u>1,487,983</u>
<b>Provisions</b>			
Taxation including deferred tax		4,374	2,302
<b>Net assets</b>		<u>1,703,515</u>	<u>1,485,681</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital		100	100
Profit and loss account		1,703,415	1,485,581
<b>Shareholders funds</b>		<u>1,703,515</u>	<u>1,485,681</u>

These abridged financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with Section 1A of FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the abridged statement of income and retained earnings has not been delivered.

For the year ending 31 December 2022 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Director's responsibilities:

- The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its abridged financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476 ;
- The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of abridged financial statements .

All of the members have consented to the preparation of the abridged statement of income and retained earnings and the abridged statement of financial position for the year ending 31 December 2022 in accordance with Section 444(2A) of the Companies Act 2006.

# **A & P J Steels Limited**

## **Abridged Statement of Financial Position** *(continued)*

### **31 December 2022**

These abridged financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 23 May 2023 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr. P.G. Jones

Director

Company registration number: 01315902

# **A & P J Steels Limited**

## **Notes to the Abridged Financial Statements**

**Year ended 31 December 2022**

### **1. General information**

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is Bromley Street, Lye, Stourbridge, DY9 8HU.

### **2. Statement of compliance**

These abridged financial statements have been prepared in compliance with Section 1A of FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland'.

### **3. Accounting policies**

#### **(a) Basis of preparation**

The abridged financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The abridged financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

#### **(b) Revenue recognition**

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax. Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the buyer (usually on despatch of the goods); the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the entity; and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transactions can be measured reliably.

#### **(c) Income tax**

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events have occurred at that date that will result in an obligation to pay more, or a right to pay less or to receive more tax, with the following exceptions: Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that the directors consider that it is more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted. Deferred tax is measured on an undiscounted basis at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which timing differences reverse, based on tax rates and laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

#### **(d) Intangible assets**

Intangible assets are cherished number plates which are included in the accounts at cost. No amortisation is provided for these assets .

**(e) Tangible assets**

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in equity in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in equity in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

**(f) Depreciation**

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Freehold property	-	2% straight line
Motor vehicles	-	25% reducing balance
Equipment	-	25% reducing balance

**(g) Impairment of fixed assets**

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date. For the purposes of impairment testing, when it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets. For impairment testing of goodwill, the goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the company are assigned to those units.

**(h) Stocks**

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost includes all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the stock to its present location and condition.

**(i) Government grants**

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable. Grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the company will comply with the conditions attaching to them and the grants will be received. Government grants are recognised using the accrual model and the performance model. Under the accrual model, government grants relating to revenue are recognised on a systematic basis over the periods in which the company recognises the related costs for which the grant is intended to compensate. Grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the entity with no future related costs are recognised in income in the period in which it becomes receivable. Grants relating to assets are recognised in income on a systematic basis over the expected useful life of the asset. Where part of a grant relating to an asset is deferred, it is recognised as deferred income and not deducted from the carrying amount of the asset. Under the performance model, where the grant does not impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income when the grant proceeds are received or receivable. Where the grant does impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income only when the performance-related conditions have been met. Where grants received are prior to satisfying the revenue recognition criteria, they are recognised as a liability.

**(j) Provisions**

Provisions are recognised when the entity has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recognised as a liability in the abridged statement of financial position and the amount of the provision as an expense. Provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and subsequently reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount that would be required to settle the obligation. Any adjustments to the amounts previously recognised are recognised in profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of the cost of an asset. When a provision is measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation, the unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period it arises.

**(k) Defined contribution plans**

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund. When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

#### 4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 8 (2021: 8 ).

#### 5. Intangible assets

	£
<b>Cost</b>	
At 1 January 2022 and 31 December 2022	5,726
	-----
<b>Amortisation</b>	
At 1 January 2022 and 31 December 2022	—
	-----
<b>Carrying amount</b>	
At 31 December 2022	5,726
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At 31 December 2021	5,726
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#### 6. Tangible assets

	£
<b>Cost</b>	
At 1 January 2022	354,710
Additions	42,769
Disposals	( 29,250)
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At 31 December 2022	368,229
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<b>Depreciation</b>	
At 1 January 2022	234,648
Charge for the year	8,898
Disposals	( 15,881)
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At 31 December 2022	227,665
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<b>Carrying amount</b>	
At 31 December 2022	140,564
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At 31 December 2021	120,062
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#### 7. Related party transactions

The company was under the control of Mr P G Jones throughout the current and previous year. Mr Jones is the sole director and majority shareholder. No transactions with related parties were undertaken such as are required to be disclosed.

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.