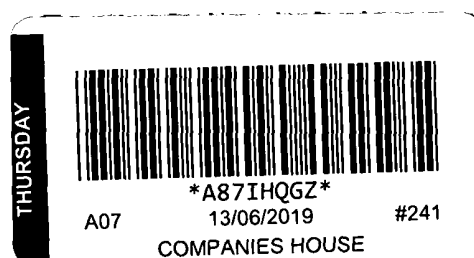


Steffco Limited

Company Registration Number 3234103

Annual Report and Financial Statements

Year ended 30 September 2018



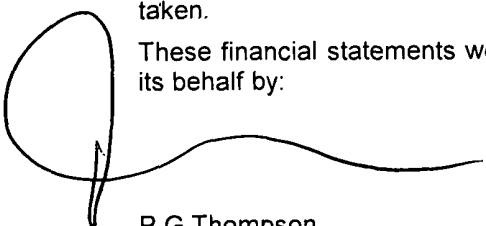
Steffco Limited
Annual Report and Financial Statements
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	Note	2018 £	2017 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible fixed assets	4	1,110,067	1,094,705
Current assets			
Stocks	5	25,914	11,270
Debtors	6	2,596,351	2,158,874
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>417,340</u>	<u>387,514</u>
		3,039,605	2,557,658
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	7	<u>(1,712,094)</u>	<u>(1,441,517)</u>
Net current assets		<u>1,327,511</u>	<u>1,116,141</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		2,437,578	2,210,846
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year	7	(274,472)	(235,144)
Provisions for liabilities		<u>(134,886)</u>	<u>(119,494)</u>
Net assets		<u>2,028,220</u>	<u>1,856,208</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	10	250,000	250,000
Profit and loss account		<u>1,778,220</u>	<u>1,606,208</u>
		<u>2,028,220</u>	<u>1,856,208</u>

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and the option not to file the profit and loss account has been taken.

These financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Board on 3 June 2019 and signed on its behalf by:


P G Thompson
Director

1 General information

Steffco Limited is a private company limited by shares and incorporated in England and Wales under company number 3234103.

The address of its registered office and principal place of business is:
78 Armley Road
Armley
Leeds
LS12 2EJ

2 Summary of significant accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with applicable accounting standards including Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102 (2015) "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" (FRS102) and the Companies Act 2006. The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis under the historical cost convention, modified to include certain items at fair value. The presentation currency is £ sterling.

The significant accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates and assumptions will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. There are no estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

Turnover

Turnover is measured at fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of discounts and value added tax. Turnover includes revenue earned from the sale of goods and from the rendering of services.

Turnover from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods has transferred to the buyer. This is usually when the goods have been delivered to customers such that the risks and removal of ownership have been transferred to them.

Turnover from the rendering of services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the contract. The stage of completion of a contract is measured by comparing the costs incurred for work performed to date to the total estimated contract costs. If at the balance sheet date completion of the contract is dependent on external factors, then the revenue is recognised only when the event occurs. In such cases direct costs incurred up to the balance sheet date plus an overhead rate are recognised as revenue to the extent that they are recoverable.

Government grants

Grants towards capital expenditure are released to the profit and loss account over the expected useful life of the assets. Grants towards revenue expenditure are released to the profit and loss account as the related expenditure is incurred.

Pension contributions

The Company has a defined contribution pension scheme. The pension costs charged to the profit and loss account are the contributions payable in respect of the accounting period.

Taxation

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except that a change attributable to an item of income or expense recognised as other comprehensive income is also recognised directly in other comprehensive income.

Current tax is recognised for the amount of corporation tax payable in respect of the taxable profit for the year using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the balance sheet date. Deferred tax assets are only 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. Deferred tax is calculated using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated to write down the cost less estimated residual value of all tangible fixed assets, other than freehold land, over their expected useful lives. The annual rates and methods of depreciation are as follows:-

Asset class	Depreciation method and rate
Leasehold improvements	over life of lease
Plant and equipment	6.6% to 33.3% straight line basis
Computers, fixtures and fittings	7.5% to 50% straight line basis and 25% reducing balance basis

Investments

Fixed assets investments are stated at cost less any provision for diminution.

Stocks

Stock are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell.

The cost of finished goods and work in progress comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and an appropriate proportion of overhead expenses.

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 subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and call deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

Creditors

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

3 Employees

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

	2018 No.	2017 No.
Employees	<u>55</u>	<u>49</u>

4 Tangible fixed assets

	Leasehold improvements £	Plant and machinery £	Computers, fixtures and fittings £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
Cost					
At 1 October 2017	392,659	1,696,163	505,664	-	2,594,486
Additions	7,497	207,429	22,223	34,500	271,649
Disposals	-	(134,745)	-	-	(134,745)
At 30 September 2018	<u>400,156</u>	<u>1,768,847</u>	<u>527,887</u>	<u>34,500</u>	<u>2,731,390</u>
Depreciation					
At 1 October 2017	254,545	849,072	396,164	-	1,499,781
Charge for the year	79,579	129,346	43,912	3,450	256,287
Eliminated on disposal	-	(134,745)	-	-	(134,745)
At 30 September 2018	<u>334,124</u>	<u>843,673</u>	<u>440,076</u>	<u>3,450</u>	<u>1,621,323</u>
Net book value					
At 30 September 2017	<u>138,114</u>	<u>847,091</u>	<u>109,500</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,094,705</u>
At 30 September 2018	<u>66,032</u>	<u>925,174</u>	<u>87,811</u>	<u>31,050</u>	<u>1,110,067</u>

5 Stocks

	2018 £	2017 £
Other inventories	<u>25,914</u>	<u>11,270</u>

6 Debtors

	2018 £	2017 £
Trade debtors	1,225,608	480,821
Amounts owed from group undertakings	1,214,213	1,504,844
Other debtors	82,701	104,223
Prepayments and accrued income	73,829	68,986
	<u>2,596,351</u>	<u>2,158,874</u>

7 Creditors:

Amounts falling due within one year

	2018 £	2017 £
Bank loan	81,363	173,880
Finance lease liabilities	103,442	61,444
Trade creditors	719,039	742,124
Social security and other taxes	78,119	35,320
Other creditors	1,093	167
Corporation tax	139,466	147,230
Accruals and deferred income	589,572	281,352
	<u>1,712,094</u>	<u>1,441,517</u>

Amounts falling due after more than one year

Bank loan	42,077	92,060
Finance lease liabilities	232,395	143,084
	<u>274,472</u>	<u>235,144</u>

8 Loans

	2018 £	2017 £
Non-current loans and borrowings		
Bank loan	42,077	92,060
Finance lease liabilities	232,395	143,084
	<u>274,472</u>	<u>235,144</u>

	2018 £	2017 £
Current loans and borrowings		
Bank loan	81,363	173,880
Finance lease liabilities	103,442	61,444
	<u>184,805</u>	<u>235,324</u>

9 Security

Bank loans totalling £231,637 (2017: £194,144) are secured on the machinery to which they relate.

Hire purchase creditors totalling £170,414 (2017: £204,528) are secured by the finance company's title to the assets financed, which have a carrying value of £319,409 (2017: £333,477).

10 Share capital

Allotted, called up and fully paid shares

	2018		2017	
	No.	£	No.	£
'A' Ordinary shares of £1 each	175,000	175,000	175,000	175,000
'B' Ordinary shares of £1 each	12,500	12,500	12,500	12,500
'C' Ordinary shares of £1 each	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
'D' Ordinary shares of £1 each	12,500	12,500	12,500	12,500
	<u>250,000</u>	<u>250,000</u>	<u>250,000</u>	<u>250,000</u>

11 Financial commitments

The total financial commitments which are not included in the balance sheet amount to £24,405 (2017: £54,799).

12 Audit information

The option not to file the Audit Report has been taken. However, the following information is relevant:

- The report was unqualified; and
- There were no matters to which the auditor drew attention by way of emphasis.

The auditors were Brown Butler and the senior statutory auditor, who signed the report, was James R White.