Company No: 04708386 (England and Wales)

ALPHA ELECTRONICS MANUFACTURING LTD
Unaudited Financial Statements
For the financial year ended 31 March 2022
Pages for filing with the registrar

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ALPHA ELECTRONICS MANUFACTURING LTD BALANCE SHEET As at 31 March 2022

	Note	2022	2021
		£	£
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	3	12,366	4,964
		12,366	4,964
Current assets			
Stocks	4	90,039	58,462
Debtors	5	210,542	242,069
Cash at bank and in hand		47,315	115,166
		347,896	415,697
Creditors			
Amounts falling due within one year	6	(222,121)	(247,917)
Net current assets		125,775	167,780
Total assets less current liabilities		138,141	172,744
Creditors			
Amounts falling due after more than one year	7	(34,160)	(43,283)
Provision for liabilities		(2,349)	(943)
Net assets		101,632	128,518
Capital and reserves			
Called-up share capital		100	100
Profit and loss account		101,532	128,418
Total shareholder's funds		101,632	128,518

ALPHA ELECTRONICS MANUFACTURING LTD BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED) As at 31 March 2022

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

Directors' responsibilities:

- The members have not required the Company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the financial year in accordance with section 476;
- 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; and
- These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and a copy of the Profit and Loss Account has not been delivered.

The financial statements of Alpha Electronics Manufacturing Ltd (registered number: 04708386) were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 06 September 2022. They were signed on its behalf by:

Timothy Albert Hornby Director

1. Accounting policies

The principal accounting policies are summarised below. They have all been applied consistently throughout the financial year and to the preceding financial year, unless otherwise stated.

General information and basis of accounting

Alpha Electronics Manufacturing Ltd (the Company) is a private company, limited by shares, incorporated in the United Kingdom under the Companies Act 2006 and is registered in England and Wales. The address of the Company's registered office is Towngate House, 2-8 Parkstone Road, Poole, BH15 2PW, United Kingdom.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include certain items at fair value, and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102 (FRS 102) 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' issued by the Financial Reporting Council and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The financial statements are presented in pounds sterling which is the functional currency of the company and rounded to the nearest £.

Going concern

The Company's business activities, together with the factors likely to affect its future development, performance and position are set out in the Directors' Report.

The Company's forecasts and projections, taking account of the continued possible impact of COVID-19 in trading performance, show that the company should be able to operate within the level of its current facilities.

Therefore, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus they continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the annual financial statements.

Turnover

Turnover comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of goods and provision of services in the ordinary course of the company's activities. Turnover is shown net of value added tax, returns, rebates and discounts and after eliminating sales within the company.

Taxation

Deferred tax

Deferred tax arises as a result of including items of income and expenditure in taxation computations in periods different from those in which they are included in the Company's financial statements. Deferred tax is provided in full on timing differences which result in an obligation to pay more or less tax at a future date, at the average tax rates that are expected to apply when the timing differences reverse, based on tax rates and laws substantively enacted at the balance sheet date. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any provision for impairment. Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, other than investment property and freehold land, at rates calculated to write off the cost or valuation, less estimated residual value, of each asset on a [straight-line, reducing balance] basis over its expected useful life, as follows:

Plant and machinery etc.

15 - 25 % reducing balance

Residual value represents the estimated amount which would currently be obtained from disposal of an asset, after deducting estimated costs of disposal, if the asset were already of the age and in the condition expected at the end of its useful life.

Impairment of assets

Assets, other than those measured at fair value, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each Balance Sheet date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in the Profit and Loss Account as described below.

Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to sell, which is equivalent to the net realisable value. Cost includes materials, direct labour and an attributable proportion of manufacturing overheads based on normal levels of activity. Cost is calculated using the FIFO (first-in, first-out) method. Provision is made for obsolete, slow-moving or defective items where appropriate.

Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

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.

Financial assets and liabilities are only offset in the Balance Sheet when, and only when there exists a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and the Company intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Government grants

Government grants are recognised based on the accrual model and are measured at the fair value of the asset received or receivable. Grants are classified as relating either to revenue or to assets. Grants relating to revenue are recognised in income over the period in which the related costs are recognised. Grants relating to assets are recognised 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.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Company will be required to settle that obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the Balance Sheet date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (when the effect of the time value of money is material).

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, a receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

2. Employees

	2022	2021
	Number	Number
Monthly average number of persons employed by the Company during the year, including directors	9	

3. Tangible assets

	Plant and machinery etc.	Total
	£	£
Cost		
At 01 April 2021	56,529	56,529
Additions	10,263	10,263
At 31 March 2022	66,792	66,792
Accumulated depreciation		
At 01 April 2021	51,565	51,565
Charge for the financial year	2,861	2,861
At 31 March 2022	54,426	54,426
Net book value		
At 31 March 2022	12,366	12,366
At 31 March 2021	4,964	4,964

4. Stocks

	2022	2021
	£	£
Stocks	37,612	33,000
Work in progress	52,427	25,462
	90,039	58,462

There are no material differences between the replacement cost of stock and the Balance Sheet amounts.

5. Debtors

	2022	2021
	£	£
Trade debtors	179,000	177,457
Corporation tax	21,247	59,894
Other debtors	10,295	4,718
	210,542	242,069

6. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2022	2021
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	9,751	5,717
Trade creditors	68,224	72,499
Other creditors	129,108	149,021
Other taxation and social security	15,038	20,680
	222,121	247,917
7. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		
	2022	2021
	£	£

34,160

43,283

There are no amounts included above in respect of which any security has been given by the small entity.

8. Financial commitments

Commitments

Bank loans

Capital commitments are as follows:

	2022	2021
	£	£
Contracted for but not provided for:		
	2,341	3,066

Total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	2022	2021
	£	£
- within one year	725	725
- between one and five years	1,616	2,341
	2,341	3,066

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.