ENGDESIGN LIMITED

Unaudited Filleted Accounts

31 October 2022

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22/05/2023 COMPANIES HOUSE **ENGDESIGN LIMITED**

Registered number:

04846834

Balance Sheet

as at 31 October 2022

	Notes		2022 £		2021 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	2		4,356		3,846
Current assets			•		
Stocks		106,840		. 51,394	
Debtors	3	192,985		182,468	
Cash at bank and in hand		104,357		151,301	
		404,182		385,163	
Creditors: amounts falling du	е				
within one year	4	(143,773)	•	(157,864)	
Net current assets	-	. 2.114	260,409		227,299
Total assets less current		-		-	
liabilities			264,765		231,145
					/===\
Provisions for liabilities			(827)		(556)
		***		,	
Net assets		-	263,938	_	230,589
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			400		400
Profit and loss account			263,538		230,189
Shareholders' funds			263,938		230,589
				_	

The directors are satisfied that the company is entitled to exemption from the requirement to obtain an audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Act.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

The accounts have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the special provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The profit and loss account has not been delivered to the Registrar of Companies.

M R Dow Director

Approved by the board on 3 April 2023

ENGDESIGN LIMITED Notes to the Accounts for the year ended 31 October 2022

1 Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The accounts have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (as applied to small entities by section 1A of the standard).

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of discounts and value added taxes. 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 have transferred to the buyer. 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.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulative depreciation and any accumulative impairment losses. Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, other than freehold land, at rates calculated to write off the cost, less estimated residual value, of each asset evenly over its expected useful life, as follows:

Computer equipment
Fixtures, fittings, and equipment

50% diminishing value 50% diminishing value

Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is determined using the first in first out method. The carrying amount of stock sold is recognised as an expense in the period in which the related revenue is recognised.

Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price (which is usually the invoice price), less any impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts. Loans and other financial assets are initially recognised at transaction price including any transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost determined using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts.

Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at transaction price (which is usually the invoice price). Loans and other financial liabilities are initially recognised at transaction price net of any transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost determined using the effective interest method.

ENGDESIGN LIMITED Notes to the Accounts for the year ended 31 October 2022

Taxation

A current tax liability is recognised for the tax payable on the taxable profit of the current and past periods. A current tax asset is recognised in respect of a tax loss that can be carried back to recover tax paid in a previous period. Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences between the recognition of income and expenses in the financial statements and their inclusion in tax assessments. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only 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 measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference, except for revalued land and investment property where the tax rate that applies to the sale of the asset is used. Current and deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Provisions

Provisions (ie liabilities of uncertain timing or amount) are recognised when there is an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that economic benefit will be transferred to settle the obligation and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Leased assets

A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership. All other leases are classified as operating leases. The rights of use and obligations under finance leases are initially recognised as assets and liabilities at amounts equal to the fair value of the leased assets or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments. Minimum lease payments are apportioned between the finance charge and the reduction in the outstanding liability using the effective interest rate method. The finance charge is allocated to each period during the lease so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Leased assets are depreciated in accordance with the company's policy for tangible fixed assets. If there is no reasonable certainty that ownership will be obtained at the end of the lease term, the asset is depreciated over the lower of the lease term and its useful life. Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Pensions

Contributions to defined contribution plans are expensed in the period to which they relate.

ENGDESIGN LIMITED Notes to the Accounts for the year ended 31 October 2022

2 Tangible fixed assets

2	Tangible fixed assets		Plant and
			machinery etc £
	Cost At 1 November 2021 Additions		51,390 3,249
	At 31 October 2022		54,639_
	Depreciation At 1 November 2021 Charge for the year	. •	47,544 2,739
	At 31 October 2022		50,283
	Net book value At 31 October 2022		4,356
	At 31 October 2021	·	3,846
3	Debtors	2022 £	2021 £
	Trade debtors Other debtors	160,281 32,704	156,621 25,847
	÷	192,985	182,468
4	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2022 £	2021 £
	Trade creditors Taxation and social security costs Other creditors	14,486 115,740 13,547	16,624 123,785 17,455
	Outor disduters	143,773	157,864

5 Other information

ENGDESIGN LIMITED is a private company limited by shares and incorporated in England. Its registered office is: 106-108 Bermondsey Street London SE1 3TX