

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 08997811

TAG Pipe Equipment Specialist Ltd

Filleted Financial Statements

31 December 2021

TAG Pipe Equipment Specialist Ltd

Statement of Financial Position

31 December 2021

		2021	2020
	Note	£	£
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	5	220,882	256,091
Current assets			
Stocks		1,381,742	1,490,002
Debtors	6	906,842	1,066,413
Cash at bank and in hand		187,940	219,509
		-----	-----
		2,476,524	2,775,924
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	2,021,793	2,065,377
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Net current assets		454,731	710,547
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Total assets less current liabilities		675,613	966,638
Provisions			
Taxation including deferred tax		24,523	29,887
		-----	-----
Net assets		651,090	936,751
		-----	-----
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		1	1
Profit and loss account		651,089	936,750
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Shareholders funds		651,090	936,751
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These 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 statement of income and retained earnings has not been delivered.

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.

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 22 April 2022 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr A A C Tagliaferro

Director

Company registration number: 08997811

TAG Pipe Equipment Specialist Ltd

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 31 December 2021

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is Unit 15 & 16 Lawn Farm Business Centre, Grendon Underwood, Aylesbury, Bucks, HP18 0QX.

2. Statement of compliance

These 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

Basis of preparation

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

Disclosure exemptions

The entity satisfies the criteria of being a qualifying entity as defined in FRS 102. Its financial statements are consolidated into the financial statements of (enter name of group financial statements) which can be obtained from (enter detail). As such, advantage has been taken of the following disclosure exemptions available under paragraph 1.12 of FRS 102: (a) Disclosures in respect of each class of share capital have not been presented. (b) No cash flow statement has been presented for the company. (c) Disclosures in respect of financial instruments have not been presented. (d) Disclosures in respect of share-based payments have not been presented. (e) No disclosure has been given for the aggregate remuneration of key management personnel.

Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported. These estimates and judgements are continually reviewed and are based on experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

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.

Income tax

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively. Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other 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. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Foreign currencies

Foreign currency transactions are initially recorded in the functional currency, by applying the spot exchange rate as at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate ruling at the reporting date, with any gains or losses being taken to the profit and loss account.

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.

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:

Leasehold Property	-	10% straight line
Plant & Machinery	-	20% reducing balance
Fixtures & fittings	-	20% reducing balance
Motor Vehicles	-	25% reducing balance

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.

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.

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 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.

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 13 (2020: 21).

5. Tangible assets

	Land and buildings £	Plant and machinery £	Fixtures and fittings £	Motor vehicles £	Equipment £	Total £
Cost						
At 1 Jan 2021	185,091	161,801	37,143	7,200	80,672	471,907
Additions	—	—	1,954	12,250	2,600	16,804
At 31 Dec 2021	185,091	161,801	39,097	19,450	83,272	488,711
Depreciation						
At 1 Jan 2021	86,294	75,163	15,835	7,200	31,324	215,816
Charge for the year	18,508	17,329	4,522	1,786	9,868	52,013
At 31 Dec 2021	104,802	92,492	20,357	8,986	41,192	267,829
Carrying amount						
At 31 Dec 2021	80,289	69,309	18,740	10,464	42,080	220,882
At 31 Dec 2020	98,797	86,638	21,308	—	49,348	256,091

6. Debtors

	2021 £	2020 £
Trade debtors	751,208	889,886
Amounts owed by group undertakings and undertakings in which the company has a participating interest	123,010	99,000
Other debtors	32,624	77,527
	906,842	1,066,413

7. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2021 £	2020 £
Trade creditors	339,241	499,336
Amounts owed to group undertakings and undertakings in which the company has a participating interest	1,644,994	1,393,635
Corporation tax	—	99,000
Social security and other taxes	23,266	14,265
Other creditors	14,292	59,141
	2,021,793	2,065,377

8. Operating leases

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

	2021	2020
	£	£
Not later than 1 year	84,477	54,498
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	137,590	267,947
	222,067	322,445

9. Summary audit opinion

The auditor's report for the year dated 22 April 2022 was unqualified .

The senior statutory auditor was Mr K J Stirrat , for and on behalf of Sadler Talbot Ltd .

10. Directors' advances, credits and guarantees

During the year the directors entered into the following advances and credits with the company:

	2021			
	Balance brought forward	Advances/ (credits) to the directors	Amounts repaid	Balance outstanding
	£	£	£	£
Mr A A C Tagliaferro	11,281	120,750	(132,031)	—
	2020			
	Balance brought forward	Advances/ (credits) to the directors	Amounts repaid	Balance outstanding
	£	£	£	£
Mr A A C Tagliaferro	8,900	2,381	—	11,281

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.