

STATEMENT OF CONSENT TO PREPARE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

All of the members of Stainless Metals & Alloys Limited 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 30 September 2020 in accordance with Section 444(2A) of the Companies Act 2006.

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 09278245

STAINLESS METALS & ALLOYS LIMITED

FILLETED UNAUDITED ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED

30 September 2020

STAINLESS METALS & ALLOYS LIMITED
ABRIDGED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

30 September 2020

	Note	2020 £	£	2019 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	5		70,913		77,700
Current assets					
Stocks		1,197,375		1,729,777	
Debtors		1,342,426		2,179,180	
Cash at bank and in hand		53,407		14,799	
		2,593,208		3,923,756	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		2,733,802		3,820,273	
Net current (liabilities)/assets			(140,594)		103,483
Total assets less current liabilities			(69,681)		181,183
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year			46,761		300,000
Net liabilities			(116,442)		(118,817)
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			104		104
Profit and loss account			(116,546)		(118,921)
Shareholder deficit			(116,442)		(118,817)

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 30 September 2020 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Directors' responsibilities:

- The member has not required the company to obtain an audit of its abridged financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476 ;
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of abridged financial statements .

STAINLESS METALS & ALLOYS LIMITED
ABRIDGED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION *(continued)*

30 September 2020

These abridged financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 25 February 2021 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

J Jones

Director

Company registration number: 09278245

STAINLESS METALS & ALLOYS LIMITED
NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

1. General Information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is Lifford Hall, Lifford Lane, Kings Norton, Birmingham, B30 3JN.

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

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.

Going concern

The financial statements have been drawn up on a going concern basis. The company has reviewed its ability to continue to trade and has considered the trading conditions for the next twelve months. The company has invoice discounting facilities in place and the company also has the support of its parent and fellow subsidiary companies.

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 UKF Stainless Holdings Limited which can be obtained from Companies House. As such, advantage has been taken of the following disclosure exemptions available under paragraph 1.12 of FRS 102: (a) No cash flow statement has been presented for the company. (b) Disclosures in respect of financial instruments have not been presented. (c) 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 and represents amounts receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, stated net of discounts and of Value Added Tax.

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.

Operating leases

Lease payments are recognised as an expense over the lease term on a straight-line basis. The aggregate benefit of lease incentives is recognised as a reduction to expense over the lease term, on a straight-line basis.

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:

Leaschold Property	-	10% straight line
Fixtures & Fittings	-	15% reducing balance
Motor vehicles	-	25% reducing balance
Equipment	-	33% reducing balance

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.

Stocks

Stocks are valued at the lower of average cost based on an exchange rate ruling at the time of the transaction and net realisable value, after making due allowance for obsolete and slow moving items.

Finance leases and hire purchase contracts

Assets held under finance leases and hire purchase contracts are recognised in the abridged statement of financial position as assets and liabilities at the lower of the fair value of the assets and the present value of the minimum lease payments, which is determined at the inception of the lease term. Any initial direct costs of the lease are added to the amount recognised as an asset. Lease payments are apportioned between the finance charges and reduction of the outstanding lease liability using the effective interest method. Finance charges are allocated to each period so as to produce a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

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.

Financial instruments

Financial instruments are classified and accounted for, according to the substance of the contractual arrangement, as either financial assets, financial liabilities or equity instruments. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

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 (2019: 15).

5. Tangible Assets

	£
Cost	
At 1 October 2019	184,490
Additions	10,222

At 30 September 2020	194,712

Depreciation	
At 1 October 2019	106,790
Charge for the year	17,009

At 30 September 2020	123,799

Carrying amount	
At 30 September 2020	70,913

At 30 September 2019	77,700

6. Operating Leases

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

	2020	2019
	£	£
Not later than 1 year	62,815	77,147
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	171,000	191,065
Later than 5 years	163,875	206,625
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	397,690	474,837
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7. Contingencies

The company has an invoice discounting facility with Close Brothers Commercial Finance. This facility is secured by a fixed and floating charge over the company's assets.

8. Directors' Advances, Credits and Guarantees

Amounts owed by the directors at the balance sheet date are included in debtors and totalled £Nil (2019: £3,300)

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.