INFORMATION FOR FILING WITH THE REGISTRAR

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

Company Registration No. 10844570 (England and Wales)

FRIDAY



31/03/2023 COMPANIES HOUSE

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BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2022

		2022		2021	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Current assets					
Debtors	3	113,183		68,603	
Cash at bank and in hand		421,570		327,356	
		534,753		395,959	
Creditors: amounts falling due within		551,755		000,000	
one year	4	(141,554)		(133,680)	
Net current assets			393,199		262,279
			=======================================		======
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	5		100		100
Profit and loss reserves			393,099		262,179
Total equity			393,199		262,279
			==		====

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 31 March 2022 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 479A of the Companies Act 2006 relating to subsidiary companies.

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.

The member has not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

are signed on its behalf by:

Brian Johnson

Mr B Johnson

Director

Company Registration No. 10844570

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Warwick Aluminium Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 36 Howe Street, Liverpool, L20 8NG.

The principal activity of the company is that of the manufacture and sale of aluminium windows and doors.

1.1 Accounting convention

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. It is recognised on despatch of the goods.

Turnover comprises income from the company's principal activity.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that it is probable will be recovered.

1.4 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.5 Financial instruments

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Classification of financial liabilities

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.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

1.6 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1.7 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

1.8 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.9 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leases asset are consumed.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was nil (2021: nil)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

3	Debtors			2022	2021
	Amounts falling due within one year:			£	£
	Trade debtors			112,773	67,136
	Prepayments and accrued income			410	1,467
				113,183	68,603
4	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year				
				2022	2021
				£	£
	Payments received on account			6,928	20,450
	Corporation tax			50,386	31,140
	Other taxation and social security			52,190	49,395
	Other creditors			30,000	30,000
	Accruals and deferred income			2,050	2,695
				141,554 ======	133,680
5	Called up share capital				2024
	0.15	2022	2021 Number	2022 £	2021 £
	Ordinary share capital	Number	Number	£	2.
	Issued and fully paid	51	51	51	51
	Ordinary A shares of £1 each	33	33	33	33
	Ordinary B shares of £1 each	აა 16	33 16	33 16	16
	Ordinary C shares of £1 each				
		100	100	100	100

6 Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemptions under FRS 102.33.1A not to disclose related party transactions on the basis that it is a wholly owned subsidiary.

7 Directors' transactions

Dividends totalling £84,000 (2021 - £84,000) were paid in the year in respect of shares held by the company's directors.

8 Parent company

On 17 June 2021 the company became a wholly owned subsidiary of Warwick Acquisitions Limited, a company incorporated in England and Wales with a registered office at 36 Howe Street, Bootle, Liverpool L20 8NG.

Warwick Acquisitions Limited prepares consolidated financial statements and is the only entity for which group accounts are drawn up and of which the company is a member.