Company registration number 01905225 (England and Wales)
CENTRAL METALS AND ALLOYS LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

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BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2022

		20	22	202	21
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		1,245,674		1,051,616
Investment properties	4		650,000		595,000
			1,895,674		1,646,616
Current assets					
Stocks		866,317		714,233	
Debtors	5	801,577		344,57 1	
Cash at bank and in hand		1,868,015		1,311,667	
		3,535,909		2,370,471	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(799,162)		(329,683)	
Net current assets			2,736,747		2,040,788
Total assets less current liabilities			4,632,421		3,687,404
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	7		-		(317,614
Provisions for liabilities			(99,980)		(26,128
Net assets			4,532,441		3,343,662
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			1,000		1,000
Revaluation reserve	8		224,032		169,379
Profit and loss reserves			4,307,409		3,173,283
Total equity			4,532,441		3,343,662

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2022

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 December 2022 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small 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 members have 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.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 5 June 2023 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr M J Nixon

Director

Company Registration No. 01905225

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Central Metals and Alloys Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is The Grange, 2 Barton Road, Market Bosworth, Nuneaton, Warwickshire, CV13 OLQ.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

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

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention modified to include the revaluation of land and buildings and to include investment properties at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

1.3 Tangible fixed assets

Freehold land and buildings are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses. All other fixed assets are measured at cost, net of any depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Freehold buildings 2% straight line

Fixtures, fittings & equipment 20% on reducing balance

Computer equipment 33% straight line
Motor vehicles 25% reducing balance

Freehold land is not depreciated.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

1.4 Investment properties

Investment property, which is property held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation, is initially recognised at cost, which includes the purchase cost and any directly attributable expenditure. Subsequently it is measured at fair value at the reporting end date.

1.5 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

1.6 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

1.7 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

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.

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors and loans 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.

1.8 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.

1.9 Taxation

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

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.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided in full on timing differences which result in an obligation at the balance sheet date to pay more tax, or a right to pay less tax at a future date at rates expected to apply when they crystallise based on current tax rates and law. Timing differences arise from the inclusion of items of income and expenditure in taxation computations in periods different from those in which they are included in financial statements. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is regarded as more likely than not that they will be recovered. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

1.10 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

1.11 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

1.12 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases are charged to income 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 lease asset are consumed.

1.13 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation in the period are included in profit or loss.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 7 (2021 - 7).

	2022	2021
	Number	Number
Total	7	7

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

3	Tangible fixed assets			
		Land and	Plant and	Total
		buildingma	chinery etc	
		£	£	£
	Cost			
	At 1 January 2022	995,000	215,231	1,210,231
	Additions	-	311,931	311,931
	Disposals	-	(176,064)	(176,064)
	Revaluation	5,000	-	5,000
	At 31 December 2022	1,000,000	351,098	1,351,098
	Depreciation and impairment			
	At 1 January 2022	52,988	105,627	158,615
	Depreciation charged in the year	17,663	82,012	99,675
	Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	(82,215)	(82,215)
	Revaluation	(70,651)	-	(70,651)
	At 31 December 2022	-	105,424	105,424
	Carrying amount			
	At 31 December 2022	1,000,000	245,674	1,245,674
	At 31 December 2021	942,012	109,604	1,051,616

The land and buildings were revalued at 31 December 2022 to a value of £1,000,000, as valued by the directors. The directors consider this represents market value as at that date.

The original costs of land and buildings, had they not been revalued, was £846,612.

4 Investment property

	2022
	£
Fair value	
At 1 January 2022	595,000
Revaluations	55,000
At 31 December 2022	650,000

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

4 Investment property (Continued)

The fair value of the investment property has been arrived at on the basis of a valuation carried out at 31 December 2022 by the directors. In arriving at the valuation the directors considered market evidence of transaction prices for similar properties.

5 Debtors

Amounts falling due within one year:	2022 £	2021 £
Trade debtors	793,227	339,041
Other debtors	8,350 	5,530 ———
	801,577	344,571

6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2022	2021
	£	£
Bank loans	-	28,804
Trade creditors	238,462	86,678
Taxation and social security	548, 161	199,063
Other creditors	12,539	15,138
	799,162	329,683

The bank loan of £nil (2021: £28,804) is secured over the relevant property to which the loan relates.

7 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2022	2021
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	-	317,614

The above bank loan of £nil (2021: £317,614) is secured over the relevant property to which the loan relates.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

7	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		(Continued)
	Creditors which fall due after five years are as follows:	2022	2021
		£	£
	Payable by instalments	-	193,367

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

8 Revaluation reserve

nevaluation reserve		
	2022	2021
	£	£
At the beginning of the year	169,379	170,050
Revaluation surplus arising in the year	75,651	-
Deferred tax on revaluation of tangible assets	(16,970)	3,356
Transfer to retained earnings	(4,028)	(4,027)
At the end of the year	224,032	169,379

9 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, as follows:

2021	2022
£	£
1,344	3,424

10 Profit and loss reserves

Profit and loss reserves of £4,307,409 (2021: £3,173,283) include non-distributable reserves relating to fair value adjustments of £125,618 (2021: £88,027).

11 Related party transactions

Transactions with related parties

During the year the company paid dividends to its shareholders totalling £150,000 (2021 £120,000)...

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