

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 04516333

Riteweld Engineering Limited

Filleted Unaudited Financial Statements

30 June 2021

Riteweld Engineering Limited

Financial Statements

Year ended 30 June 2021

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Riteweld Engineering Limited

Statement of Financial Position

30 June 2021

		2021	2020
	Note	£	£
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	5	930,890	694,648
Current assets			
Stocks		688,218	410,963
Debtors	6	529,181	492,729
Cash at bank and in hand		890,730	737,227
		2,108,129	1,640,919
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	424,513	494,499
Net current assets		1,683,616	1,146,420
Total assets less current liabilities		2,614,506	1,841,068
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8	421,284	15,648
Provisions			
Taxation including deferred tax		124,061	66,304
Net assets		2,069,161	1,759,116
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		100	100
Profit and loss account		2,069,061	1,759,016
Shareholders funds		2,069,161	1,759,116

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.

For the year ending 30 June 2021 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Director's responsibilities:

- 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 ;
- The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements .

Riteweld Engineering Limited

Statement of Financial Position (*continued*)

30 June 2021

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 16 March 2022 ,
and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr D Young

Director

Company registration number: 04516333

Riteweld Engineering Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 30 June 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 Beaumont Road, Banbury, Oxon, OX16 1RH.

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.

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.

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. An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in equity in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in equity in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

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:

Plant & Machinery	-	15% reducing balance
Fixtures & Fittings	-	15% 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.

Finance leases and hire purchase contracts

Assets held under finance leases and hire purchase contracts are recognised in the 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.

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 33 (2020: 31).

5. Tangible assets

	Land and buildings £	Plant and machinery £	Fixtures and fittings £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
Cost					
At 1 July 2020	338,465	276,338	118,971	177,555	911,329
Additions	—	256,713	12,097	32,330	301,140
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At 30 June 2021	338,465	533,051	131,068	209,885	1,212,469
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Depreciation					
At 1 July 2020	—	75,421	37,976	103,284	216,681
Charge for the year	—	34,242	12,089	18,567	64,898
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At 30 June 2021	—	109,663	50,065	121,851	281,579
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Carrying amount					
At 30 June 2021	338,465	423,388	81,003	88,034	930,890
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At 30 June 2020	338,465	200,917	80,995	74,271	694,648
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Finance leases and hire purchase contracts

Included within the carrying value of tangible assets are the following amounts relating to assets held under finance leases or hire purchase agreements:

	Motor vehicles £
At 30 June 2021	53,656

At 30 June 2020	49,515

6. Debtors

	2021 £	2020 £
Trade debtors	293,526	434,935
Other debtors	235,655	57,794
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	529,181	492,729
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7. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2021 £	2020 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	10,833	—
Trade creditors	359,472	199,980
Corporation tax	28,313	83,734
Social security and other taxes	—	177,198
Other creditors	25,895	33,587
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	424,513	494,499
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8. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2021	2020
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	389,167	—
Other creditors	32,117	15,648
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	421,284	15,648
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9. Operating leases

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

	2021	2020
	£	£
Not later than 1 year	65,000	65,000
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	65,000	65,000
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	130,000	130,000
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10. Director's advances, credits and guarantees

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

	2021		
	Balance	Advances/ (credits) to the	Balance
	brought forward	director	outstanding
	£	£	£
Mr D Young	32,047	9,385	41,432
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	2020		
	Balance brought	Advances/ (credits) to the	Balance
	forward	director	outstanding
	£	£	£
Mr D Young	(306)	32,353	32,047
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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.