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**COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 07859868** 

# DELTA PRECISION ENGINEERING NORTH EAST LIMITED FILLETED UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2022

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#### STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

#### **31 JANUARY 2022**

		2022	2	2021
	Note	£	£	£
Fixed Assets	_			
Intangible assets	5		400,000	440,000
Tangible assets Investments	6 7		34,859 23,982	51,750 239,816
Investments	,	•		239,010
			458,841	731,566
Current Assets				
Stocks	_	16,090		14,392
Debtors	8	86,635		128,208
Cash at bank and in hand		261,743		420,925
		364,468		563,525
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	189,322		306,341
Net Current Assets			175,146	257,184
Total Assets Less Current Liabilities			633,987	988,750
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than				
one year	10		-	49,167
Provisions				
Taxation including deferred tax			6,624	9,730
Net Assets			627,363	929,853
Control and December			<del></del>	
Capital and Reserves Called up share capital			100	100
Profit and loss account			627,263	929,753
			_ <del></del>	. ——
Shareholders Funds			627,363	929,853

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 31 January 2022 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

# Directors' 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 directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The statement of financial position continues on the following page.

The notes on pages 3 to 8 form part of these financial statements.

# STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (continued)

25/5/22

# **31 JANUARY 2022**

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

Mr. D. Sanderson

Director

Company registration number: 07859868

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### **YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2022**

#### 1. General Information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is Site 3 Unit 1, Cold Hesledon Industrial Estate, Seaham, SR7 8ST.

## 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**

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 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:

#### 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.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

#### YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2022

#### 3. Accounting Policies (continued)

#### 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.

#### Goodwill

Goodwill arises on business acquisitions and represents the excess of the cost of the acquisition over the company's interest in the net amount of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the acquired business.

Goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. It is amortised on a straight-line basis over its useful life. Where a reliable estimate of the useful life of goodwill or intangible assets cannot be made, the life is presumed not to exceed ten years.

#### **Amortisation**

Amortisation is calculated so as to write off the cost of an asset, less its estimated residual value, over the useful life of that asset as follows:

Goodwill - 5% straight line

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in amortisation rate, useful life or residual value of an intangible asset, the amortisation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

#### Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and 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:

Plant and machinery - 15% straight line
Fixtures and fittings - 20% straight line
Motor vehicles - 20% straight line
Computer equipment - 33% straight line

#### **Investments**

Fixed asset investments are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

## **YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2022**

#### 3. Accounting Policies (continued)

#### 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. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

For impairment testing of goodwill, the goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the company are assigned to those units.

#### **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.

Under the performance model, where the grant does not impose specified future performancerelated conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income when the grant proceeds are received or receivable.

## **Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme**

Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme grant income will be accounted for under the accrual model. The income will be recognised in the period to which the underlining furloughed staff costs relate to. The payroll liability has been incurred by the entity, and it has therefore met the conditions to claim for that payroll accounting period.

#### **Business Interruption Payment**

The Business Interruption Payment grant income will be accounted for under the accrual model. The income will be recognised on a systematic basis over the periods in which the company recognises the related costs for which the grant is intended to compensate.

#### Financial instruments

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 entity after deducting all of its financial liabilities.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

## YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2022

## 3. Accounting Policies (continued)

#### **Defined contribution plans**

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme covering a number of its employees. The scheme funds are administered by trustees and the assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company. The pension costs charged against profits represent the amount of the contributions payable to the scheme in respect of the accounting period.

# 4. Employee Numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 18 (2021: 22).

## 5. Intangible Assets

	Goodwill £
Cost	
At 1 February 2021 and 31 January 2022	800,000
Amortisation At 1 February 2021 Charge for the year	360,000 40,000
At 31 January 2022	400,000
Carrying amount At 31 January 2022	400,000
At 31 January 2021	440,000

# 6. Tangible Assets

	Plant and machinery £	Fixtures and fittings	Motor vehicles £	Equipment £	Total £
Cost At 1 February 2021 and 31 January 2022	144,224	9,287	11,072	1,059	165,642
<b>Depreciation</b> At 1 February 2021 Charge for the year	98,360 12,846	5,626 1,832	8,857 2,213	1,049	113,892 16,891
At 31 January 2022	111,206	7,458	11,070	1,049	130,783
Carrying amount At 31 January 2022	33,018	1,829	2	10	34,859
At 31 January 2021	45,864	3,661	2,215	10	51,750

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

# YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2022

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			Other investments other than loans
	Cost At 1 February 2021 Disposals		252,500 (227,250)
	At 31 January 2022		25,250
	Impairment At 1 February 2021 Disposals		12,684 (11,416)
	At 31 January 2022		1,268
	Carrying amount At 31 January 2022		23,982
	At 31 January 2021		239,816
8.	Debtors  Trade debtors Other debtors	2022 £ 80,533 6,102	2021 £ 115,594 12,614
		86,635	128,208
9.	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
	Bank loans and overdrafts Trade creditors Corporation tax Social security and other taxes Other creditors	2022 £ 29,194 15,597 - 69,874 74,657	2021 £ 833 11,564 35,775 117,377 140,792 306,341
10.	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		
- ••	2.2.2	2022	2021
	Bank loans and overdrafts	£	£ 49,167

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

# YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2022

# 11. Operating Leases

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

2022

2021 £

Not later than 1 year

£ 25,044

23,447