Company registration number: 00086564

The Phoenix Engineering Company Limited
Filleted Annual Report and Unaudited Financial Statements
for the Year Ended 30 September 2018

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(Registration number: 00086564)

Balance Sheet as at 30 September 2018

	Note	2018 £	2017 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	<u>4</u>	21,683	34,873
Current assets			
Stocks	<u>5</u>	1,050,164	1,022,442
Debtors	<u>5</u> 6	680,791	753,510
Cash at bank and in hand		4,677,842	4,988,268
		6,408,797	6,764,220
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	<u>7</u>	(420,144)	(600,958)
Net current assets		5,988,653	6,163,262
Net assets		6,010,336	6,198,135
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		9,452	9,452
Capital redemption reserve		548	548
Profit and loss reserve		6,000,336	6,188,135
Total equity		6,010,336	6,198,135

For the financial year ending 30 September 2018 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 accounts for the year in question in accordance with section 476; and
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the special provisions relating to companies subject to the small companies regime within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006. The option not to file the profit and loss account and directors' report has been taken.

Approved and authorised by the Board on 29 January 2019 and signed on its behalf by:

T J Jennings
Company secretary and director

S C P Jennings Director

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 September 2018

1 General information

The company is a private company limited by share capital, incorporated in England and Wales.

The address of its registered office is: Phoenix House Combe Street Chard Somerset TA20 1JE

2 Accounting policies

Summary of significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 Section 1A - 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' and the Companies Act 2006.

Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared using the historical cost convention except that as disclosed in the accounting policies certain items are shown at fair value.

These financial statements are presented in Sterling (\mathfrak{L}) .

Turnover recognition

Turnover comprises the invoiced value of sales to customers, exclusive of VAT. Revenue is recognised when machines or parts are delivered to customers.

Foreign currency transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded at the functional currency rate prevailing at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated into the respective functional currency of the entity at the rates prevailing on the reporting period date. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the initial transaction dates. Non-monetary items measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

Tax

The tax expense for the period comprises current tax. Tax is recognised in the profit and loss account, except that a change attributable to an item of income or expense recognised as other comprehensive income is also recognised directly in other comprehensive income.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 September 2018

The current tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the company operates and generates taxable income.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

The cost of tangible assets includes directly attributable incremental costs incurred in their acquisition and installation.

Depreciation of tangible assets

Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost of assets, other than land and properties under construction over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Asset class

Plant and machinery Motor vehicles

Depreciation method and rate

3 to 7 years on a straight line basis 2 to 4 years on a straight line basis

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and call deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

Debtors

Trade debtors are amounts due from customers for merchandise sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business.

Trade debtors are recognised initially at the transaction price. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. A provision for the impairment of trade debtors is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables.

Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is determined using the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method.

The cost of finished goods and work in progress comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. At each reporting date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stocks are impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell; the impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 September 2018

Creditors

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if the company does not have an unconditional right, at the end of the reporting period, to defer settlement of the creditor for at least twelve months after the reporting date. If there is an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Trade creditors are recognised initially at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Leases

Leases in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Equity instruments are measured at the fair value of the cash or other resources received or receivable, net of the direct costs of issuing the equity instruments. If payment is deferred and the time value of money is material, the initial measurement is on a present value basis.

Dividends

Dividend distribution to the company's shareholders is recognised as a liability in the financial statements in the reporting period in which the dividends are declared.

Defined benefit pension obligation

Typically defined benefit plans define an amount of pension benefit that an employee will receive on retirement, usually dependent on one or more factors such as age, years of service and compensation.

The liability recognised in the balance sheet in respect of defined benefit pension plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the reporting date minus the fair value of plan assets. The defined benefit obligation is measured using the projected unit credit method. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future payments by reference to market yields at the reporting date on high-quality corporate bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid, and that have terms to maturity approximating to the terms of the related pension liability.

Actuarial gains and losses are charged or credited to other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise.

3 Staff numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company (including directors) during the year was 48 (2017 - 45).

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 September 2018

4 Tangible assets

4 Tangible assets	Motor vehicles £	Plant and machinery £	Total £
Cost or valuation			
At 1 October 2017	114,186	532,997	647,183
At 30 September 2018	114,186	532,997	647,183
Depreciation			
At 1 October 2017	81,786	530,524	612,310
Charge for the year	12,730	460	13,190
At 30 September 2018	94,516	530,984	625,500
Carrying amount			
At 30 September 2018	19,670	2,013	21,683
At 30 September 2017	32,400	2,473	34,873
5 Stocks			
		2018	2017
		£	£
Raw materials and consumables		748,164	832,942
Work in progress		164,500	96,500
Finished goods and goods for resale		137,500	93,000
	_	1,050,164	1,022,442
6 Debtors			
		2018 £	2017 £
Trade debtors Amounts owed by group undertakings and undertakings i	n which the	488,546	649,111
company has a participating interest		60,000	56,000
Other debtors		132,245	48,399
Total current trade and other debtors	_	680,791	753,510

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 September 2018

7 Creditors

Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
	2018	2017
	£	£
Due within one year		
Trade creditors	313 457	472 910

Due within one year		
Trade creditors	313,457	472,910
Taxation and social security	17,844	18,384
Corporation tax	58,070	76,322
Other creditors	30,773	33,342
	420,144	600,958

8 Reserves reconciliation

At 1 October 2017	Capital redemption reserve £
At 30 September 2018	548_
	Capital redemption reserve £
At 1 October 2016	548_
At 30 September 2017	548_

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Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 September 2018

9 Pension and other schemes

Defined benefit pension schemes

Phoenix Engineering Pension and Life Assurance Scheme

The company operates a pension scheme providing benefits based on final pensionable pay. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company by the scheme's trustees and by independent investment managers. Contributions to the scheme are charged to the profit and loss account so as to spread the cost of pensions over employees' working lives with the company. The contributions are determined by a qualified actuary on the basis of triennial valuations using the projected unit method.

The date of the most recent comprehensive actuarial valuation was 31 August 2017. This valuation has not been updated to reflect conditions at the balance sheet date. The most recent actuarial valuation showed that the market value of the scheme's assets was £4,846,000 and that the actuarial value of those assets represented 105% of the benefits that had accrued to members, after allowing for expected future increases in earnings. The contributions of the employees recommended by the actuarial valuation are 6% of earnings. The defined benefit scheme is now closed to new members so under the projected unit method the current service cost would be expected to increase over time as members of the scheme approach retirement.

The total cost relating to defined benefit schemes for the year recognised in profit or loss as an expense was £239,850 (2017 - £146,362).

The directors consider that the principal actuarial assumptions have not changed significantly, and the scheme is still likely to be in surplus. As such, they do not consider that the financial statements need to provide for any liability in relation to the scheme.

The pension scheme has not invested in any of the company's own financial instruments or in properties or other assets used by the company.

Reconciliation of scheme assets and liabilities to assets and liabilities recognised

The amounts recognised in the statement of financial position are as follows:

	2018 £	2017 £
Fair value of scheme assets	4,846,000	3,704,000
Present value of defined benefit obligation	(4,617,000)	(3,657,000)
	229,000	47,000
Other amounts not recognised in the statement of financial position	(229,000)	(47,000)
Defined benefit pension scheme surplus/(deficit)	<u>-</u>	

10 Parent and ultimate parent undertaking

The ultimate controlling party is Jennings Industries Limited, a company registered in England and Wales.

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