

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 00789605

W & J SMITH (METAL STOCKISTS) LIMITED

Filleted Unaudited Financial Statements

31 May 2020

W & J SMITH (METAL STOCKISTS) LIMITED

Statement of Financial Position

31 May 2020

	Note	2020 £	2019 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	5	109,358	125,007
Current assets			
Stocks		23,700	32,800
Debtors	6	43,560	147,520
Cash at bank and in hand		111,568	68,616
		<u>178,828</u>	<u>248,936</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	158,711	194,857
		<u>20,117</u>	<u>54,079</u>
Net current assets			
		<u>129,475</u>	<u>179,086</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			
Provisions			
Taxation including deferred tax		7,749	7,749
		<u>121,726</u>	<u>171,337</u>
Net assets			
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		1,000	1,000
Profit and loss account		120,726	170,337
		<u>121,726</u>	<u>171,337</u>
Shareholders funds			
		<u>121,726</u>	<u>171,337</u>

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 May 2020 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 .

W & J SMITH (METAL STOCKISTS) LIMITED

Statement of Financial Position *(continued)*

31 May 2020

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 18 May 2021 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

A W Smith

Director

Company registration number: 00789605

W & J SMITH (METAL STOCKISTS) LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 31 May 2020

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is Ashmore Lake Way, Willenhall, West Midlands, WV13 1HJ.

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.

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

Provision is made, under the liability method, to take account of timing differences between the treatment of certain items for accounts purposes and their treatment for tax purposes. Tax deferred or accelerated is account for in respect of all material timing differences to the extent that it is considered that a net liability may arise.

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:

Long Leasehold Property	-	10% straight line
Plant and Equipment	-	15% reducing balance
Fixtures, fittings and Equipment	-	15% reducing balance
Motor Vehicles	-	25% reducing balance

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.

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.

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.

Financial instruments

Financial instruments are classified and accounted for, according to the substance of the contractual arrangement, as either financial assets, financial liabilities or equity instruments. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

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 14 (2019: 15).

5. Tangible assets

	Freehold property £	Long leasehold property £	Plant and machinery £	Fixtures and fittings £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
Cost						
At 1 Jun 2019 and 31 May 2020	17,395	69,604	138,828	17,325	44,264	287,416
Depreciation						
At 1 Jun 2019	—	27,183	88,969	9,189	37,068	162,409
Charge for the year	—	5,302	7,328	1,220	1,799	15,649
At 31 May 2020	—	32,485	96,297	10,409	38,867	178,058
Carrying amount						
At 31 May 2020	17,395	37,119	42,531	6,916	5,397	109,358
At 31 May 2019	17,395	42,421	49,859	8,136	7,196	125,007

6. Debtors

	2020 £	2019 £
Trade debtors	25,775	123,415
Other debtors	17,785	24,105
	43,560	147,520

7. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2020 £	2019 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	50,000	—
Trade creditors	48,588	142,215
Corporation tax	—	305
Social security and other taxes	17,163	21,140
Other creditors	42,960	31,197
	158,711	194,857

8. Directors' advances, credits and guarantees

There were no director's advances, credits or guarantees during the year.

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.