

Deltic Steels Ltd

Company No. 01479719

Information for Filing with The Registrar

31 March 2020

Deltic Steels Ltd Balance Sheet
Registrar
at 31 March 2020
Company No. 01479719

	Notes	2020 £	2019 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	3	42,569	57,079
		<u>42,569</u>	<u>57,079</u>
Current assets			
Stocks	4	2,234	1,584
Debtors	5	89,161	68,395
Cash at bank and in hand		171,395	206,916
		<u>262,790</u>	<u>276,895</u>
Creditors: Amount falling due within one year	6	(62,144)	(63,831)
Net current assets		<u>200,646</u>	<u>213,064</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>243,215</u>	<u>270,143</u>
Net assets		<u>243,215</u>	<u>270,143</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		100	100
Profit and loss account	7	243,115	270,043
		<u>243,215</u>	<u>270,143</u>
Total equity		<u>243,215</u>	<u>270,143</u>

These accounts have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime of the Companies Act 2006.

For the year ended 31 March 2020 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

As permitted by section 444 (5A) of the Companies Act 2006 the directors have not delivered to the Registrar a copy of the company's profit and loss account.

Approved by the board on 31 March 2020

And signed on its behalf by:

J.S. Spite
Director
18 May 2020

**Deltic Steels Ltd Notes to the
Accounts Registrar
for the year ended 31 March 2020**

1 General information

Its registered number is: 01479719

Its registered office is:

Burghfield Farm

Mill Road

Burghfield

Reading

RG30 3SS

The functional and presentational currency of the company is Sterling. The accounts are rounded to the nearest pound.

The accounts have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 Section 1A - The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (March 2018) and the Companies Act 2006. The March 2018 edition of FRS 102 includes amendments arising from the Financial Reporting Council's triennial review of the standard. There is no material effect on the amounts recognised in these financial statements as a result of early adopting these amendments.

2 Accounting policies

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Turnover is reduced for estimated customer returns, rebates and other similar allowances.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all the following conditions are satisfied:

- the Company has transferred to the buyer the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods;
 - the Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
 - the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
 - it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the Company;
- and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Specifically, revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when goods are delivered and legal title is passed.

Tangible fixed assets and depreciation

Tangible fixed assets held for the company's own use are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

At each balance sheet date, the company reviews the carrying amount of its tangible fixed assets to determine whether there is any indication that any items have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss.

Depreciation is provided at the following annual rates in order to write off the cost or valuation less the estimated residual value of each asset over its estimated useful life:

Plant and machinery	20% straight line
Motor vehicles	25% straight line

Taxation

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

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from profit as reported in the profit and loss account because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and 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 end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax is recognised on timing differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit.

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible timing differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Current or deferred tax for the year is recognised in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively

Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Costs, which comprise direct production costs, are based on the method most appropriate to the type of inventory class, but usually on a first-in-first-out basis. Overheads are charged to profit or loss as incurred. Net realisable value is based on the estimated selling price less any estimated completion or selling costs.

When stocks are sold, the carrying amount of those stocks is recognised as an expense in the period in which the related revenue is recognised. The amount of any write-down of stocks to net realisable value and all losses of stocks are recognised as an expense in the period in which the write-down or loss occurs. The amount of any reversal of any write-down of stocks is recognised as a reduction in the amount of inventories recognised as an expense in the period in which the reversal occurs.

Work in progress is reflected in the accounts on a contract by contract basis by recording revenue and related costs as contract activity progresses.

Trade and other debtors

Trade and other debtors are initially recognised at fair value and thereafter stated at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts.

Trade and other creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Defined contribution pensions

The Company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the company has no further payments obligations.

The contributions are recognised as expenses when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals in the balance sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the company in independently administered funds.

Provisions

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to the profit and loss account in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at balance sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the balance sheet.

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
Cost or revaluation			
At 1 April 2019	65,043	70,949	135,992
At 31 March 2020	65,043	70,949	135,992
Depreciation			
At 1 April 2019	64,723	14,190	78,913
Charge for the year	320	14,190	14,510
At 31 March 2020	65,043	28,380	93,423
Net book values			
At 31 March 2020	-	42,569	42,569
At 31 March 2019	320	56,759	57,079

4 Stocks

	2020 £	2019 £
Raw materials and consumables	2,234	1,584
	2,234	1,584

5 Debtors

	2020 £	2019 £
Trade debtors	80,951	60,478
Other debtors	8,210	7,917
	89,161	68,395

6 Creditors:

amounts falling due within one year

	2020 £	2019 £
Trade creditors	42,041	44,599
Corporation tax	4,275	31
Other taxes and social security	9,664	13,301
Loans from directors	175	175
Other creditors	5,989	5,725
	62,144	63,831

7 Reserves

Profit and loss account - includes all current and prior period retained profits and losses.

8 Dividends

	2020	2019
	£	£
Dividends for the period:		
Dividends paid in the period	31,000	30,000
	<u>31,000</u>	<u>30,000</u>
Dividends by type:		
Equity dividends	31,000	30,000
	<u>31,000</u>	<u>30,000</u>

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