Torres Engineering & Pumps Limited

Filleted Accounts

31 March 2021

Torres Engineering & Pumps Limited

Registered number: 01547962

Balance Sheet

as at 31 March 2021

	Notes		2021		2020
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		332,968		349,160
Current assets					
Stocks		19,474		21,568	
Debtors	4	609,174		672,257	
Cash at bank and in hand	4				
Cash at bank and in hand		1,469,283		1,401,406	
		2,097,931		2,095,231	
6 12					
Creditors: amounts falling	F	(EE4.0E2)		(E94 E30)	
due within one year	5	(554,853)		(584,530)	
Net current assets			1,543,078		1,510,701
Net current assets			1,545,076		1,510,701
Total assets less current		-		_	
liabilities			1,876,046		1,859,861
			1,010,040		1,000,001
Provisions for liabilities			(1,765)		(2,164)
Troviolotio for nazimilo			(1,700)		(2,101)
Net assets		_	1,874,281	_	1,857,697
		_		-	
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			1,000		1,000
Profit and loss account			1,873,281		1,856,697
r rollit and 1055 account			1,013,201		1,000,097
Shareholders' funds		-	1,874,281	-	1,857,697
Onarcholocis lunus		-	1,074,201	_	1,007,097

The directors are satisfied that the company is entitled to exemption from the requirement to obtain an audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006.

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

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.

The accounts have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the special provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The profit and loss account has not been delivered to the Registrar of Companies.

K L Torres

Director

Approved by the board on 23 November 2021

Torres Engineering & Pumps Limited Notes to the Accounts for the year ended 31 March 2021

1 Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The accounts have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (as applied to small entities by section 1A of the standard).

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of discounts and value added taxes. Turnover includes revenue earned from the sale of goods and from the rendering of services. Turnover from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have transferred to the buyer. Turnover from the rendering of services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the contract. The stage of completion of a contract is measured by comparing the costs incurred for work performed to date to the total estimated contract costs.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulative depreciation and any accumulative impairment losses. Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, other than freehold land, at rates calculated to write off the cost, less estimated residual value, of each asset evenly over its expected useful life, as follows:

Freehold buildings 2% of cost

Plant and machinery 25% 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 is determined using the first in first out method. The carrying amount of stock sold is recognised as an expense in the period in which the related revenue is recognised.

Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price (which is usually the invoice price), less any impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts. Loans and other financial assets are initially recognised at transaction price including any transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost determined using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts.

Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at transaction price (which is usually the invoice price). Loans and other financial liabilities are initially recognised at transaction price net of any transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost determined using the effective interest method.

Taxation

A current tax liability is recognised for the tax payable on the taxable profit of the current and past periods. A current tax asset is recognised in respect of a tax loss that can be carried back

to recover tax paid in a previous period. Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences between the recognition of income and expenses in the financial statements and their inclusion in tax assessments. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only 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 and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference, except for revalued land and investment property where the tax rate that applies to the sale of the asset is used. Current and deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Provisions

Provisions (ie liabilities of uncertain timing or amount) are recognised when there is an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that economic benefit will be transferred to settle the obligation and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Foreign currency translation

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recognised at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction. At the end of each reporting period foreign currency monetary items are translated at the closing rate of exchange. Non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost are translated at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction. All differences are charged to profit or loss.

Research and development expenditure

All research and development expenditure is written off to the profit and loss account in the year incurred.

Grant income

Capital and revenue grants are recognised in income on a systematic basis over the periods in which the company recognises the related costs for which the grant is intended to compensate.

Pensions

Contributions to defined contribution plans are expensed in the period to which they relate.

2	Employees			2021 Number	2020 Number
	Average number of persons	18	16		
3	Tangible fixed assets				
		Land and	Plant and machinery	Motor	
		buildings	etc	vehicles	Total
	Cost				
	At 1 April 2020	654,860	266,287	12,200	933,347
	At 31 March 2021	654,860	266,287	12,200	933,347
	Depreciation				
	At 1 April 2020	318,083	260,766	5,338	584,187

	Charge for the year	13,097	1,380	1,715	16,192
	At 31 March 2021	331,180	262,146	7,053	600,379
	Net book value				
	At 31 March 2021	323,680	4,141	5,147	332,968
	At 31 March 2020	336,777	5,521	6,862	349,160
4	Debtors			2021	2020
	Trade debtors			156,602	261,525
	Other debtors		_	452,572	410,732
			_	609,174	672,257
5	Creditors: amounts falling due		2021	2020	
	Trade creditors			89,016	100,578
	Taxation and social security costs	3		43,857	74,417
	Other creditors			421,980	409,535
				554,853	584,530
			_		

6 Controlling party

K L Torres is the controlling party.

7 Other information

Torres Engineering & Pumps Limited is a private company limited by shares and incorporated in England. Its registered office is:

448 Brightside Lane

Newall

Sheffield

South Yorkshire

S9 2SP

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