

Company Registration No. 02683105 (England and Wales)

STEELPLAN LTD

**UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31 DECEMBER 2020**

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STEELPLAN LTD**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2020**

	Notes	2020 £	£	2019 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	5		193,967		209,545
Current assets					
Stocks		660,099		665,107	
Debtors	6	825,201		819,678	
		<u>1,485,300</u>		<u>1,484,785</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	<u>(1,547,556)</u>		<u>(1,536,501)</u>	
Net current liabilities			(62,256)		(51,716)
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>131,711</u>		<u>157,829</u>
Provisions for liabilities	8		-		(3,692)
Net assets			<u>131,711</u>		<u>154,137</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	9		20,000		20,000
Profit and loss reserves			<u>111,711</u>		<u>134,137</u>
Total equity			<u>131,711</u>		<u>154,137</u>

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the income statement within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 31 December 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 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 Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

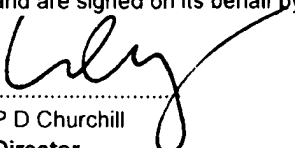
These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

STEELPLAN LTD

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2020

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 15/9/21 and are signed on its behalf by:


P D Churchill
Director

STEELPLAN LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Steelplan Ltd is a private company limited by shares and is registered and incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Oakhanger, Boughton Hall Avenue, Send, Woking, Surrey, GU23 7DF.

Accounting convention

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.

Going concern

The directors have reviewed in detail the company's financial position and the appropriate basis on which to prepare the financial statements, taking into account the economic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on current and anticipated financial performance of the company. The company continues to have the availability of support from its parent company, Quadrant Ventures Limited, should it be required.

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors therefore have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future, and as a minimum for a period of at least 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements. Thus, the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

Turnover

Turnover represents the amount derived from the provision of goods and services to third parties which fall within the company's ordinary activities, stated net of value added tax.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Leasehold improvements	No depreciation in the year of acquisition
Machinery and tools	3 years straight line
Office and computer equipment	3 - 10 years straight line
Motor vehicles	5 years straight line

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

STEELPLAN LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

Stocks held for distribution at no or nominal consideration are measured at the lower of cost and replacement cost, adjusted where applicable for any loss of service potential.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include trade and other debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the financial asset is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

STEELPLAN LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

Classification of financial liabilities

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 company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when, and only when, the company's contractual obligations are discharged, cancelled, or they expire.

Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the fair value of proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the current tax expense and deferred tax expense. Current tax assets are recognised when tax paid exceeds the tax payable.

Current and deferred tax is charged or credited to profit or loss, except when it relates to items charged or credited to other comprehensive income or equity, when the tax follows the transaction or event it relates to and is also charged or credited to other comprehensive income, or equity.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities and deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if and only if, there is a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and the entity intends either to settle on the net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

STEELPLAN LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Current tax is based on taxable profit for the year. Current tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events that result in an obligation to pay more tax in the future or a right to pay less tax in the future have occurred at the balance sheet date. Timing differences are differences between the company's taxable profits and its results as stated in the financial statements that arise from the inclusion of gains and losses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements.

Deferred tax is measured at the average tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which timing differences are expected to reverse, based on tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. Deferred tax is measured on a non-discounted basis.

Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

Retirement benefits

For defined contribution schemes the amount charged to profit or loss is the contributions payable in the year. Differences between contributions payable in the year and contributions actually paid are shown as either accruals or prepayments.

Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leases asset are consumed.

Assets obtained under hire purchase contracts and finance leases are capitalised as tangible assets and depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives. Obligations under such agreements are included in creditors net of the finance charge allocated to future periods. The finance element of the rental payment is charged to the profit and loss account so as to produce a constant periodic rate of charge on the net obligation outstanding in each period.

Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

STEELPLAN LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

	2020 Number	2019 Number
Total	38	39

3 Taxation

	2020 £	2019 £
Current tax		
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	-	(29,428)
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	(3,692)	(26,716)
Total tax credit	(3,692)	(56,144)

4 Intangible fixed assets

	Goodwill £
Cost	
At 1 January 2020 and 31 December 2020	57,571
Amortisation and impairment	
At 1 January 2020 and 31 December 2020	57,571
Carrying amount	
At 31 December 2020	-
At 31 December 2019	-

STEELPLAN LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

5 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery etc	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 January 2020	4,282	623,038	627,320
Additions	1,542	44,786	46,328
At 31 December 2020	5,824	667,824	673,648
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 January 2020	659	417,116	417,775
Depreciation charged in the year	718	61,188	61,906
At 31 December 2020	1,377	478,304	479,681
Carrying amount			
At 31 December 2020	4,447	189,520	193,967
At 31 December 2019	3,623	205,922	209,545

6 Debtors

	2020	2019
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	479,357	489,394
Corporation tax recoverable	-	29,439
Amounts owed by group undertakings	131,168	84,901
Other debtors	214,676	215,944
	825,201	819,678

7 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2020	2019
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	158,964	207,974
Trade creditors	582,578	543,867
Amounts owed to group undertakings	560,284	560,336
Taxation and social security	40,035	33,911
Other creditors	205,695	190,413
	1,547,556	1,536,501

Natwest Bank PLC have a fixed and floating charge over all the property or undertaking of the company.

STEELPLAN LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

8 Provisions for liabilities

	2020 £	2019 £
Deferred tax liabilities	-	3,692

9 Called up share capital

	2020 Number	2019 Number	2020 £	2019 £
Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid				
Ordinary B shares of 16.75p each	20,000	20,000	3,350	3,350
Preference share capital Issued and fully paid				
Preference B Shares of 1.5p each	1,110,000	1,110,000	16,650	16,650
Preference shares classified as equity			16,650	16,650
Total equity share capital			20,000	20,000

Each class of share ranks pari passu except for the Preference B shares which have no right to receive notice or attend general meetings and shall not be entitled to vote upon any resolution thereof.

10 Financial commitments, guarantees and contingent liabilities

The company has a cross guarantee with group companies given to National Westminster Bank Plc against advances by the bank to those companies. The advances at 31 December 2020 totalled £375,919 (2019: £416,602).

The company is part of a group VAT election and is therefore jointly and severally liable for the VAT liability of other group companies. The total group liability at the year end is £25,823 (2019: £38,765).

11 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, which fall due as follows:

	2020 £	2019 £
Within one year	209,974	216,917
Between one and five years	567,547	777,521
	777,521	994,438

STEELPLAN LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

12 Related party transactions

Transactions with related parties

During the year the company entered into the following transactions with related parties:

	Sales	
	2020	2019
	£	£
Other related parties	130,865	193,214
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

The following amounts were outstanding at the reporting end date:

	2020	2019
	£	£
Amounts due from related parties		
Other related parties	31,112	51,366
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

13 Parent company

The company's immediate and ultimate parent company is Quadrant Ventures Limited whose registered office address is Oakhanger, Boughton Hall Avenue, Send, Woking, Surrey, GU23 7DF.