#### **UNAUDITED**

**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS** 

INFORMATION FOR FILING WITH THE REGISTRAR

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019



# CITY STEEL FABRICATIONS LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER: 02915520

## STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 JUNE 2019

	Note	£	2019 £	£	2018 £
Fixed assets		_	_	-	
Tangible assets  Current assets	4		9,402		22,484
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	5	208,736		497,691	
Cash at bank and in hand	6	98,605		39,468	
		307,341	-	537,159	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(264,867)		(422,980)	
Net current assets			42,474		. 114, 179
Net assets		_	51,876	-	136,663
Capital and reserves		_			
Called up share capital	8		2,970		2,970
Other reserves			330		330
Profit and loss account			48,576		133,363
		_	51,876		136,663

### CITY STEEL FABRICATIONS LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER: 02915520

### STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED) AS AT 30 JUNE 2019

The directors consider that the Company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 and members have not required the Company to obtain an audit for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of 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 financial statements.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

The financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The Company has opted not to file the statement of comprehensive income in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on

5/12/2019

P J Forter Director

The notes on pages 3 to 9 form part of these financial statements.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

#### 1. General information

City Steel Fabrications Limited is a company limited by shares, incorporated in England and Wales. The address of registered office is Unit 8 Finway Road, Hemel Hempstead Industrial Estate, Hertfordshire, HP2 7PT.

The company specialises in steel fabrication for the construction industry.

#### 2. Accounting policies

#### 2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

#### 2.2 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

#### Sale of goods

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

- the Company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- 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 Company will receive the consideration due under the transaction; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Revenue is recognised at the point of sale.

#### 2.3 Operating leases: the Company as lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the Statement of comprehensive income on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term, unless another systematic basis is representative of the time pattern of the lessee's benefit from the use of the leased asset.

#### 2.4 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the Statement of comprehensive income over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.5 Pensions

#### Defined contribution pension plan

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 payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the Statement of comprehensive income when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Statement of financial position. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

#### 2.6 Taxation

Tax is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income, except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income 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 income.

#### 2.7 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Short Term Leasehold

- Over period of lease

Improvements

- 25% straight line

Plant & Machinery Motor Vehicles

- 25% straight line

Office Equipment

- 10-25% straight line

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.8 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

#### 2.9 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

#### 2.10 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.

#### 2.11 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities such as trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, and loans to and from related parties.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate or in the case of an out-right short-term loan not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially, at the present value of the future cash flow discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate of the recoverable amount, which is an approximation of the amount that the Company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Statement of financial

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.11 Financial instruments (continued)

position when there is an 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.

#### 2.12 Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting.

#### 3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 11 (2018 - 10).

#### 4. Tangible fixed assets

	Short Term Leasehold Improvement £	Other Fixed assets £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 July 2018	30,644	77,191	107,835
Additions	-	5,441	5,441
Disposals	-	(14,152)	(14,152)
At 30 June 2019	30,644	68,480	99,124
Depreciation			
At 1 July 2018	27,766	57,585	85,351
Charge for the year on owned assets	873	7,506	8,379
Disposals	-	(4,008)	(4,008)
At 30 June 2019	28,639	61,083	89,722
Net book value			
At 30 June 2019	2,005	7,397	9,402
At 30 June 2018	2,878	19,606	22,484

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

	Debtors		
		2019 £	2018 £
	Trade debtors	175,300	411,156
	Amounts owed by group undertakings	640	-
	Other debtors	12,278	65,237
	Prepayments and accrued income	20,518	21,298
		208,736	497,691
		· ·	
6.	Cash and cash equivalents		
		2019 £	2018 £
	Cash at bank and in hand	98,605	39,468
		98,605	39,468
7.	Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	2019	
		£	2018 £
	Trade creditors		£ 173,457
	Amounts owed to group undertakings	£	£ 173,457 40,040
	Amounts owed to group undertakings Corporation tax	£ 111,465 - -	£ 173,457 40,040 12,033
	Amounts owed to group undertakings Corporation tax Other taxation and social security	£ 111,465 - - 27,065	£ 173,457 40,040 12,033 23,906
	Amounts owed to group undertakings Corporation tax	£ 111,465 - -	£ 173,457 40,040 12,033
	Amounts owed to group undertakings Corporation tax Other taxation and social security Other creditors	£ 111,465 27,065 1,772	£ 173,457 40,040 12,033 23,906 99,375
	Amounts owed to group undertakings Corporation tax Other taxation and social security Other creditors Accruals and deferred income	£ 111,465 27,065 1,772 124,565	£ 173,457 40,040 12,033 23,906 99,375 74,169
8.	Amounts owed to group undertakings Corporation tax Other taxation and social security Other creditors	£ 111,465 27,065 1,772 124,565 - 264,867	£ 173,457 40,040 12,033 23,906 99,375 74,169 422,980
8.	Amounts owed to group undertakings Corporation tax Other taxation and social security Other creditors Accruals and deferred income	£ 111,465 27,065 1,772 124,565 - 264,867	£ 173,457 40,040 12,033 23,906 99,375 74,169 422,980
8.	Amounts owed to group undertakings Corporation tax Other taxation and social security Other creditors Accruals and deferred income	£ 111,465 27,065 1,772 124,565 - 264,867	£ 173,457 40,040 12,033 23,906 99,375 74,169 422,980

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

#### 9. Contingent liabilities

The company has provided a guarantee for a mortgage taken on by Finway Partnership, a related party by virtue of common directors/partners in respect of the company's premises. At the year end, the potential liability of City Steel Fabrications Limited was £Nil (2018 - £Nil).

#### 10. Pension commitments

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the company to the fund and amounted to £8,843 (2018 - £35,515). At the balance sheet date outstanding contributions amounted to £1,622 (2018 - £1,375).

#### 11. Commitments under operating leases

At 30 June 2019 the Company had future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:

	2019 £	2018 £
Not later than 1 year	80,000	80,000
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	320,000	320,000
Later than 5 years	-	80,000
	400,000	480,000

#### 12. Directors' Benefit: Advances, Credit And Guarantees

During the year, the company made net purchases from its directors amounting to £8,696 (2018 - £Nil).

As at year end, the company was owed £2,176 (2018 - £37,024) from a director which is included in other debtors. The maximum balance outstanding during the year was £37,024.

#### 13. Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemption conferred by FRS 102 and has not disclosed transactions between wholly owned group members.

During the year, the company has traded with companies with common directors. The company made sales of £552,268 (2018 - £125,281) to, and purchases of £39,847 (2018 - £72,193) from, these companies. In addition, the company sub-let premises to a company with a common director at rent of £10,667 (2018 - £10,667).

The balance owed to these companies as at the year end was £66,072 (2018 - £10,021).

Included in creditors is an amount of £1,194 (2018 - £90,725) due to a director.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

#### 14. Controlling party

The ultimate parent undertaking of the company is Barn112 Limited, a company incorporated in England and Wales. The directors of Barn112 Limited are of the opinion that there is no ultimate controlling party.