

Company Registration No. 02929703 (England and Wales)

**A & G Precision And Sons
Limited**

**Annual Report and Unaudited
Financial Statements**

**For the Year Ended
31 May 2019**

PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

A & G PRECISION AND SONS LIMITED

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A & G PRECISION AND SONS LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MAY 2019

		2019		2018	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		3,530,067		2,868,906
Current assets					
Stocks		529,400		333,400	
Debtors	4	1,132,275		844,788	
Cash at bank and in hand		-		28,823	
		<u>1,661,675</u>		<u>1,207,011</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	<u>(1,432,591)</u>		<u>(639,749)</u>	
Net current assets			<u>229,084</u>		<u>567,262</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>3,759,151</u>		<u>3,436,168</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	6		(1,526,066)		(1,186,010)
Provisions for liabilities			<u>(184,537)</u>		<u>(204,768)</u>
Net assets			<u><u>2,048,548</u></u>		<u><u>2,045,390</u></u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	8		100		100
Profit and loss reserves			<u>2,048,448</u>		<u>2,045,290</u>
Total equity			<u><u>2,048,548</u></u>		<u><u>2,045,390</u></u>

A & G PRECISION AND SONS LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 MAY 2019

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 31 May 2019 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

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 members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476.

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

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 26 February 2020 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr A Pinder
Director

Company Registration No. 02929703

A & G PRECISION AND SONS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2019

1 Accounting policies

Company information

A & G Precision and Sons Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Charter House, Pittman Way, Fulwood, Preston, Lancashire, PR2 9ZD.

1.1 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.

1.2 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

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.

1.3 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:

Freehold land and buildings	2% Straight Line
Plant and machinery	10% and 25% Reducing Balance
Fixtures & fittings	15% & 25% Reducing Balance

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.

Freehold land is not depreciated.

1.4 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible 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.

A & G PRECISION AND SONS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.5 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.

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.

1.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash at bank and in hand are basic financial assets and include deposits held at call with banks.

1.7 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 in the company's balance sheet 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 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 transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into.

A & G PRECISION AND SONS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors and bank loans, 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. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

1.8 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the 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.

1.9 Taxation

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

Current tax

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

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date 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 is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

1.10 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.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

A & G PRECISION AND SONS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.11 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

1.12 Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessees. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets at the lower of the assets fair value at the date of inception and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The related liability is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest is charged to profit or loss so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

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.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 64 (2018 - 53).

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Freehold land and buildings £	Plant and machinery £	Fixtures & fittings £	Total £
Cost				
At 1 June 2018	1,412,684	3,617,002	208,312	5,237,998
Additions	-	1,137,170	7,141	1,144,311
Disposals	-	(301,149)	(106,582)	(407,731)
At 31 May 2019	1,412,684	4,453,023	108,871	5,974,578
Depreciation and impairment				
At 1 June 2018	396,834	1,821,375	150,883	2,369,092
Depreciation charged in the year	16,327	356,990	8,066	381,383
Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	(218,443)	(87,521)	(305,964)
At 31 May 2019	413,161	1,959,922	71,428	2,444,511
Carrying amount				
At 31 May 2019	999,523	2,493,101	37,443	3,530,067
At 31 May 2018	1,015,850	1,795,627	57,429	2,868,906

Property, plant and equipment with a carrying value of £2,866,513 (2018: £1,658,160) have been pledged to secure borrowings of the company. The company is not allowed to pledge these assets as security for other borrowings.

A & G PRECISION AND SONS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2019

4 Debtors

	2019	2018
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	867,601	648,005
Amounts owed by related party	220,528	-
Other debtors	19,000	158,119
Prepayments and accrued income	25,146	38,664
	<u>1,132,275</u>	<u>844,788</u>

5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2019	2018
	£	£
Bank loans	427,749	40,208
Trade creditors	218,533	162,587
Other taxation and social security	122,740	126,629
Other creditors	663,569	310,325
	<u>1,432,591</u>	<u>639,749</u>

6 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2019	2018
	£	£
Bank loans	529,351	570,596
Other creditors	996,715	615,414
	<u>1,526,066</u>	<u>1,186,010</u>

Amounts included above which fall due after five years are as follows:

Payable by instalments	<u>353,657</u>	<u>399,126</u>
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7 Loans and overdrafts

The bank loan of £570,593 (2018: £610,803) is secured by a fixed charge over the property and any associated assets whether owned now or in the future.

The hire purchase liability of £1,384,522 (2018: £875,863) is secured by the asset to which it relates.

A & G PRECISION AND SONS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2019

8 Called up share capital

	2019	2018
	£	£
Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid 100 Ordinary of £1 each	100	100
	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

9 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

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

	2019	2018
	£	£
	13,688	1,672
	<u>13,688</u>	<u>1,672</u>

10 Directors' transactions

During the year the company provided interest free unsecured loans to directors which were repayable on demand. The movements during the year were as follows:

Balance at 1 June 2018 £146,959 debtor
Amounts advanced £69,736
Amounts repaid £216,696
Balance at 31 May 2019 £56,465 creditor

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