Strategic Report,

Report of the Directors and

**Financial Statements** 

for the Year Ended 28th February 2021

for

GENERAL ENGINEERING (TREATMENTS) LIMITED

# **Contents of the Financial Statements for the year ended 28th February 2021**

	Page
Company Information	1
Strategic Report	2
Report of the Directors	4
Report of the Independent Auditors	6
Profit and Loss Account	10
Other Comprehensive Income	11
Balance Sheet	12
Statement of Changes in Equity	13
Cash Flow Statement	14
Notes to the Cash Flow Statement	15
Notes to the Financial Statements	17

## GENERAL ENGINEERING (TREATMENTS) LIMITED

# Company Information for the year ended 28th February 2021

**DIRECTORS:** Mr A P Boulton Mr A D Varley

**SECRETARY:** Mr A P Boulton

**REGISTERED OFFICE:** Monometer House

Rectory Grove Leigh on Sea Essex SS9 2HN

**REGISTERED NUMBER:** 03415558 (England and Wales)

AUDITORS: Barrons

Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditors Monometer House Rectory Grove Leigh on Sea Essex SS9 2HN

## Strategic Report for the year ended 28th February 2021

#### Introduction

The directors present their strategic report for the year ended 28th February 2021.

#### **Business review**

The principal activity of the Company continued to be that of the surface treatment of aerospace components during the year ended 28th February 2021.

During the year under review the Company's turnover has decreased by 63.8% to £1,332,660 (2020: £3,681,906) with the gross profit margin decreasing by 25.57% to 13.07% (2020: 38.64%). This however does not reflect furlough support which is shown below gross profit. Adjusting for this movement in GP% would see a 3% drop. The drop in underlying profit margin was not unexpected due to the devastating effect COVID-19 has on the Aerospace Sector.

Overall pre-tax loss for the year was £550,265 (2020: £313,887 profit).

Closing cash balances decreased to £6.37m at the year end from £6.61m in 2020 outlining the strong management of cash during an extremely challenging period of declining turnover.

Senior management continue to effectively monitor key performance indicators via the production of accurate and timely monthly management accounts.

Customer satisfaction is a key indicator given the competitive nature of the business and any long-term contracts stipulate specific OTD and PPM objectives. Currently the business achieved 99.1% OTD and only 31 Non-Conformance Reports since Aug '20. The average turnaround days achieved was 12 days, comfortably below our internal target of 15 days. Both KPI's are regularly monitored internally and via customer feedback.

Staff costs remain the significant cost within the business with the employee count throughout the year reducing significantly by 36 employees from 54 at the beginning of the financial year to 18 as at the yearend. The main impact of this can be seen within cost of sales which resulted in a reduction in wages and salaries of 39.5%.

The Company's operations are subject to the laws governing business in general including health and safety, labour and employment practices and other matters.

#### Principle risks and uncertainties

#### Liquidity risk

The business is in a neutral cash flow position and any capital investment is financed out of working capital. Excess cash funds are currently invested in 32 days interest bearing accounts which allows easy access in the event funds are required whilst achieving reasonable rates of interest.

#### Economic uncertainties

#### Brexit

The effect of BREXIT has had a limited effect on the business with no significant reduction in orders being placed by existing European customers, however the cost of BREXIT through Duty and administration fees along with cashflow disruption brought about by VAT incurred on the import of the orders has affected the overall profitability of these orders.

## Strategic Report for the year ended 28th February 2021

#### COVID-19

The pandemic has had a devastating effect upon the Aerospace Sector as a whole. The significant reduction in turnover of 63.8% can wholly be attributed to the effect of COVID-19. Throughout the year, carefully management of staffing levels, use of the Furlough Scheme and purchasing of materials has been monitored by KPI's specific to ensuring the most efficient use of hours, plant and materials.

It is forecast that the financial year 2021/2022 will not see any figures returning to pre-pandemic levels, however a gradual increase in order/turnover will be seen from Q3 onwards.

As the Company is in a strong financial position and coupled with the ability to react quickly to changing customer demands, it will be in a good position when the industry stabilises in 2022.

#### ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:

Mr A P Boulton - Director

25th November 2021

## Report of the Directors for the year ended 28th February 2021

The directors present their report with the financial statements of the company for the year ended 28th February 2021.

#### DIVIDENDS

The total distribution of dividends for the year ended 28th February 2021 will be £ 180,659.

#### DIRECTORS

The directors shown below have held office during the whole of the period from 1st March 2020 to the date of this report.

Mr A P Boulton Mr A D Varley

#### STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES

The directors are responsible for preparing the Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period, in preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently
- make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis, unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

#### STATEMENT AS TO DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO AUDITORS

So far as the directors are aware, there is no relevant audit information (as defined by Section 418 of the Companies Act 2006) of which the company's auditors are unaware, and each director has taken all the steps that he ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

# Report of the Directors for the year ended 28th February 2021

#### **AUDITORS**

The auditors, Barrons, will be proposed for re-appointment at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

#### ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:

Mr A P Boulton - Director

25th November 2021

#### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of General Engineering (Treatments) Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 28th February 2021 which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, Other Comprehensive Income, Balance Sheet, Statement of Changes in Equity, Cash Flow Statement and Notes to the Cash Flow Statement, Notes to the Financial Statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 28th February 2021 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

#### Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

#### Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

#### Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information in the Strategic Report and the Report of the Directors, but does not include the financial statements and our Report of the Auditors thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

#### Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the Strategic Report and the Report of the Directors for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Strategic Report and the Report of the Directors have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

#### Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Strategic Report or the Report of the Directors.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

#### Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities set out on page four, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

#### Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue a Report of the Auditors that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

Discussions with and enquiries of management and those charged with governance were held with a view to identifying those laws and regulations that could be expected to have a material impact on the financial statements. During the engagement team briefing, the outcomes of these discussions and enquiries were shared with the team, as well as consideration as to where and how fraud may occur in the entity.

The following laws and regulations were identified as being of significance to the entity:

- Those laws and regulations considered to have a direct effect on the financial statements include UK financial reporting standards, Company Law, Tax and Pensions legislation, and distributable profits legislation.
- Those laws and regulations for which non-compliance may be fundamental to the operating aspects of the business and therefore may have a material effect on the financial statements include chemical processing, environmental regulations, health and safety legislation.

Audit procedures undertaken in response to the potential risks relating to irregularities (which include fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations) comprised of: inquiries of management and those charged with governance as to whether the entity complies with such laws and regulations; enquiries with the same concerning any actual or potential litigation or claims; inspection of relevant legal correspondence; testing the appropriateness of journal entries; and the performance of analytical review to identify unexpected movements in account balances which may be indicative of fraud.

No instances of material non-compliance were identified. However, the likelihood of detecting irregularities, including fraud, is limited by the inherent difficulty in detecting irregularities, the effectiveness of the entity's controls, and the nature, timing and extent of the audit procedures performed. Irregularities that result from fraud might be inherently more difficult to detect than irregularities that result from error. As explained above, there is an unavoidable risk that material misstatements may not be detected, even though the audit has been planned and performed in accordance with ISAs (UK).

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our Report of the Auditors.

#### Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in a Report of the Auditors and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Russell Tillbrook FCCA (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of Barrons Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditors Monometer House Rectory Grove Leigh on Sea Essex SS9 2HN

25th November 2021

# Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 28th February 2021

		2021	2020 as restated
	Notes	£	£
TURNOVER	3	1,332,660	3,681,906
Cost of sales GROSS PROFIT		<u>1,158,463</u> 174,197	2,259,232 1,422,674
Administrative expenses		1,036,443 (862,246)	1,165,167 257,507
Other operating income OPERATING (LOSS)/PROFIT	4 6	<u>299,864</u> (562,382)	257,507
Interest receivable and similar income (LOSS)/PROFIT BEFORE TAXATIO	DN	<u>12,117</u> (550,265)	<u>56,380</u> 313,887
Tax on (loss)/profit (LOSS)/PROFIT FOR THE FINANCI	7 <b>IAL</b>	(97,860)	86,327
YEAR		<u>(452,405</u> )	227,560

# Other Comprehensive Income for the year ended 28th February 2021

		2021	2020 as restated
	Notes	£	£
(LOSS)/PROFIT FOR THE YEAR		(452,405)	227,560
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		<u> </u>	
FOR THE YEAR	Note		227,560
Prior year adjustment TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	9	<u>(67,63</u> 1)	
SINCE LAST ANNUAL REPORT		(520,036)	

The notes form part of these financial statements

## Balance Sheet 28th February 2021

		202	21	202 as rest	=
	Notes	£	£	£	£
FIXED ASSETS					
Tangible assets	10		332,075		473,268
CURRENT ASSETS					
Stocks	11	14,338		21,527	
Debtors	12	646,647		1,156,864	
Cash at bank and in hand		6,373,501		6,612,982	
		7,034,486	_	7,791,373	
CREDITORS					
Amounts falling due within one year	13	116,883		404,340	
NET CURRENT ASSETS			6,917,603		7,387,033
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT					
LIABILITIES			7,249,678		7,860,301
CREDITORS					
Amounts falling due after more than one					
year	14		(42,500)		_
<i>y</i>			(12,200)		
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES	18		(33,385)		(53,444)
NET ASSETS			7,173,793		7,806,857
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up share capital	19		99		99
Retained earnings			7,173,694		7,806,758
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			7,173,793		7,806,857
The state of the s			7-7-7-1		.,,

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 25th November 2021 and were signed on its behalf by:

Mr A P Boulton - Director

# Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 28th February 2021

	Called up share capital £	Retained earnings £	Total equity £
Balance at 1st March 2019	99	8,100,214	8,100,313
Changes in equity			
Dividends	-	(521,016)	(521,016)
Total comprehensive income	<del>_</del>	295,191	295,191
Balance at 29th February 2020	99	7,874,389	7,874,488
Prior year adjustment	<u> </u>	(67,631)	(67,631)
As restated	99	7,806,758	7,806,857
Changes in equity			
Dividends	-	(180,659)	(180,659)
Total comprehensive income	<del></del>	(452,405)	(452,405)
Balance at 28th February 2021	99	7,173,694	7,173,793

# Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 28th February 2021

		2021	2020
			as restated
	Notes	£	£
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash generated from operations	1	(11,384)	913,426
Tax paid		(103,527)	(205,353)
Net cash from operating activities		(114,911)	708,073
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of tangible fixed assets		(1,167)	(37,605)
Sale of tangible fixed assets		<u>-</u>	1
Interest received		7,256	52,854
Net cash from investing activities		6,089	15,250
Cash flows from financing activities			
New loans in		50,000	-
Equity dividends paid		(180,659)	(521,016)
Net cash from financing activities		(130,659)	(521,016)
(Decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivale Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of	ents	(239,481)	202,307
year	2	6,612,982	6,410,675
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	2	6,373,501	6,612,982

## Notes to the Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 28th February 2021

## 1. RECONCILIATION OF (LOSS)/PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION TO CASH GENERATED FROM OPERATIONS

	2021	2020 as restated
	£	£
(Loss)/profit before taxation	(550,265)	313,887
Depreciation charges	142,359	168,144
Loss on disposal of fixed assets	-	81,603
Other interest	4,861	3,526
Finance income	(12,117)	(56,380)
	(415,162)	510,780
Decrease in stocks	7,189	5,812
Decrease in trade and other debtors	588,019	453,338
Decrease in trade and other creditors	_(191,430)	(56,504)
Cash generated from operations	(11,384)	913,426

#### 2. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

The amounts disclosed on the Cash Flow Statement in respect of cash and cash equivalents are in respect of these Balance Sheet amounts:

#### Year ended 28th February 2021

	28.2.21	1.3.20
	£	£
Cash and cash equivalents	<u>6,373,501</u>	6,612,982
Year ended 29th February 2020		
	29.2.20	1.3.19
	as resta	ted
	£	£
Cash and cash equivalents	6,612,982	6,410,675

# Notes to the Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 28th February 2021

#### 3. ANALYSIS OF CHANGES IN NET FUNDS

	At 1.3.20 £	Cash flow	At 28.2.21
Net cash			
Cash at bank and in hand	6,612,982	(239,481)	6,373,501
	6,612,982	(239,481)	6,373,501
Debt			
Debts falling due within 1 year	-	(7,500)	(7,500)
Debts falling due after 1 year	-	(42,500)	(42,500)
	<u> </u>	(50,000)	(50,000)
Total	6,612,982	(289,481)	6,323,501

## Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 28th February 2021

#### 1. STATUTORY INFORMATION

General Engineering (Treatments) Limited is a private company, limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The company's registered number and registered office address can be found on the Company Information page.

#### 2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

#### Basis of preparing the financial statements

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" and the Companies Act 2006. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

#### Significant judgements and estimates

In the application of the company's accounting policies, which are described in note 1, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

#### Turnover

The turnover 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 the 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.

#### Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

#### Other income

Due to the Covid-19 pandemic and the closure of businesses under UK Government legislation, the business utilised the Government support scheme: the furlough scheme whereby the Government contributed towards the wage cost of the business. The amounts received are reported under other income in the financial statements. The income is reported in the period that the relief relates to.

Page 17 continued...

## Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the year ended 28th February 2021

#### 2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

#### Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets 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 residual value over their estimated useful lives, using either a straight line or reducing balance method, as indicated below.

Improvements to property - 10% on cost

Plant and machinery - 10% and 20% on cost Fixtures and fittings - 20% and 33% on cost

Motor vehicles - 25% on cost

The asset's 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 profit or loss.

#### Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a first in, first out basis. Work in progress and finished goods include labour and attributable overheads.

At each balance sheet date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If Stock is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit and loss.

#### **Taxation**

Taxation for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Profit and Loss Account, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Current tax is recognised at the amount of tax payable using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

#### Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date.

Timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements. Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the year end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

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.

Page 18 continued...

## Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the year ended 28th February 2021

#### 2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

#### Foreign currencies

Assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of transaction. Exchange differences are taken into account in arriving at the operating result.

#### Hire purchase and leasing commitments

Assets obtained under hire purchase contracts or finance leases are capitalised in the balance sheet. Those held under hire purchase contracts are depreciated over their estimated useful lives. Those held under finance leases are depreciated over their estimated useful lives or the lease term, whichever is the shorter.

The interest element of these obligations is charged to profit or loss over the relevant period. The capital element of the future payments is treated as a liability.

Leases that do not transfer all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as operating leases. Payments under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

#### Pension costs and other post-retirement benefits

The company operates a money purchase pension scheme. Contributions payable to the company's pension scheme are charged to the profit and loss account in the period to which they relate to.

#### 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 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.

#### Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instruments transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares.

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 profit and loss.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Balance Sheet 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.

#### **Debtors**

Basic financial assets, including trade and other debtors, are initially recognised at transaction price, 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. Such assets are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

#### Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are represented by cash in hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, and other short-term highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amount of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

Page 19 continued...

## Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the year ended 28th February 2021

#### 2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

#### Creditors

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other creditors, loans from third parties and loans from related parties, 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. Such instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost using effective interest method, less any impairment.

#### 3. TURNOVER

The turnover and loss (2020 - profit) before taxation are attributable to the one principal activity of the company.

An analysis of turnover by geographical market is given below:

	2021	2020
		as restated
	£	£
United Kingdom	1,246,135	3,436,420
Rest of the World	86,525	245,486
	1,332,660	3,681,906

#### 4. OTHER OPERATING INCOME

The business received Covid-19 government support in the financial year of: furlough scheme £299,864, this is included within other income.

#### 5. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS

	2021	2020 as restated
	£	£
Wages and salaries	955,408	1,543,663
Social security costs	89,512	147,745
Other pension costs	28,185	41,178
	1,073,105	1,732,586
The average number of employees during the year was as follows:	2021	2020 as restated
Production Administration	$\frac{30}{6}$ $\frac{6}{36}$	45 9 54

Page 20 continued...

# Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the year ended 28th February 2021

5.	EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS - continued		
		2021	2020 as restated
	Directors' remuneration Directors' pension contributions to money purchase schemes	£ 86,001 <u>9,600</u>	\$9,623 
	The number of directors to whom retirement benefits were accruing was as follows:		
	Money purchase schemes	1	1
6.	OPERATING (LOSS)/PROFIT		
	The operating loss (2020 - operating profit) is stated after charging/(crediting):		
7.	Hire of plant and machinery Depreciation - owned assets Loss on disposal of fixed assets Auditors' remuneration Foreign exchange differences Auditors non audit service fees  During the year the amount of stock recognised as an expense totalled £231,113 (2020: £672,5)  TAXATION	£ 6,465 142,361 9,400 91,762 1,593	2020 as restated £ 9,259 168,143 81,604 9,250 (20,821) 1,570
	Analysis of the tax (credit)/charge The tax (credit)/charge on the loss for the year was as follows:	2021 £	2020 as restated £
	Current tax: UK corporation tax Tax carry back Total current tax  Deferred tax Tax on (loss)/profit	(77,802) (77,802) (20,058) (97,860)	103,527 

Page 21 continued...

## Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the year ended 28th February 2021

#### 7. TAXATION - continued

#### Reconciliation of total tax (credit)/charge included in profit and loss

The tax assessed for the year is higher than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK. The difference is explained below:

		2021	2020
			as restated
	(Loss)/profit before tax	£ _(550,265)	£ 313,887
	(Loss)/profit multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2020 - 19%)	(104,550)	59,639
	Effects of:		
	Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	1,899	21,478
	Depreciation in excess of capital allowances during year	24,849	22,410
	Deferred tax	(20,058)	(17,200)
	Total tax (credit)/charge	(97,860)	86,327
8.	DIVIDENDS		
		2021	2020
		£	as restated £
	Ordinary shares of £1 each		
	Interim	100,659	181,016
	Redeemable preference shares of £1 each Preference dividend	90,000	240.000
	rreference dividend	80,000 180,659	340,000 521,016
		100,039	

#### 9. PRIOR YEAR ADJUSTMENT

A correction has been made to the comparative fixed asset figures due to the realisation that some capitalised items had in fact been disposed at the beginning of financial year ended 29th February 2020. The assets have now correctly been disposed of in the comparative figures and this lead to a loss on disposal totalling £81,604. Depreciation totalling £13,973 had incorrectly been charged on these assets so these charges have also been reversed in the comparative figures to show the correct position.

Page 22 continued...

# Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the year ended 28th February 2021

10.	TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS	Improvements		Fixtures		
		to	Plant and	and	Motor	
		property	machinery	fittings	vehicles	Totals
		£	£	£	£	£
	COST	A ( <b>3 4</b> 4 0		0.4.504	a=	
	At 1st March 2020	367,540	1,066,261	84,531	174,411	1,692,743
	Additions	(50.055)	(205 (01)	1,167	-	1,167
	Disposals	(70,855)	(205,681)		<del>-</del> -	(276,536)
	At 28th February 2021	296,685	860,580	85,698	174,411	1,417,374
	DEPRECIATION	227.152	<b>53.4.301</b>	0.4.531	154 111	1 210 455
	At 1st March 2020	236,152	724,381	84,531	174,411	1,219,475
	Charge for year	29,669	112,499	193	-	142,361
	Eliminated on disposal	(70,855)	(205,682)	94724		(276,537)
	At 28th February 2021	194,966	631,198	84,724	174,411	1,085,299
	NET BOOK VALUE At 28th February 2021	101,719	229,382	974		332,075
	At 29th February 2020	131,388	341,880	<del></del>	<u>-</u>	
	At 29th reoldary 2020	131,300	341,000			473,268
11.	STOCKS					
					2021	2020
						as restated
					£	£
	Raw materials				<u>14,338</u>	21,527
12.	DEBTORS					-0-0
					2021	2020
						as restated
	A (CH) 1 (A)				£	£
	Amounts falling due within one y	ear:			211 520	005.020
	Trade debtors				311,528	895,039
	Other debtors Tax				9,000	9,000
					77,802	40.200
	Prepayments and accrued income				39,930	49,299
					<u>438,260</u>	953,338
	Amounts falling due after more th	ian one vear:				
	Amounts owed by participating in				208,387	203,526
	and a man by particular in					
	Aggregate amounts				646,647	1,156,864
	SD 5			:		

Page 23 continued...

# Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the year ended 28th February 2021

13.	CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR		
		2021	2020
			as restated
		£	£
	Bank loans and overdrafts (see note 15)	7,500	_
	Trade creditors	44,117	153,755
	Corporation tax	-	103,527
	Social security and other taxes	10,152	32,318
	VAT	29,178	99,455
	Other creditors	14,617	3,208
	Accruals and deferred income	11,319	12,077
		116,883	404,340
14.	CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE AFTER MORE THAN ONE YEAR		
	- 20.	2021	2020
			as restated
		£	£
	Bank loans (see note 15)	42,500	_
15.	LOANS		
	An analysis of the maturity of loans is given below:		
		2021	2020
			as restated
		£	£
	Amounts falling due within one year or on demand:		
	Bank loans	<u> 7,500</u>	
	Amounts falling due between one and two years:		
	Bank loans - 1-2 years	<u> 10,000</u>	<del>-</del>
	Amounts falling due hottyseen true and five years		
	Amounts falling due between two and five years: Bank loans - 2-5 years	30,000	
	Dailk loans - 2-3 years		<del>-</del>
	Amounts falling due in more than five years:		
	Repayable by instalments		
	Bank loans more 5 yr by instal	2,500	-
	• •		

Page 24 continued...

## Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the year ended 28th February 2021

1 4	T E A CINIC	AGREEMENTS
113.	LEANING	AUREDIVIDIA

Minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases fall due as follows:

	2021	2020
		as restated
	£	£
Within one year	133,398	134,916
Between one and five years	388,203	454,602
In more than five years	219,157	318,794
	740,758	908,312

During the year lease payments of £129,309 (2020: £131,270) were recognised as an expense.

#### 17. SECURED DEBTS

The following secured debts are included within creditors:

	2021	2020
		as restated
	£	£
Bank loans	<u>50,000</u>	<del>-</del>

The bank loan is secured by the Bounce Back Loan Scheme provided by the government during the coronavirus outbreak.

#### 18. PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES

	2021	2020 as restated
	£	£
Deferred tax	33,385	53,444
		Deferred tax £
Balance at 1st March 2020 Accelerated capital allowances		53,444 (20,059)
Balance at 28th February 2021		33,385

Page 25 continued...

## Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the year ended 28th February 2021

#### 19. CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL

Allotted, issu	ed and fully paid:			
Number:	Class:	Nominal	2021	2020
		value:		as restated
			£	£
97	Ordinary	£1	97	97
2	Redeemable preference	£1	2	2
	-		99	99

Both the Ordinary and Redeemable Preference shares have their voting rights and obligations set out in the Articles of Association.

#### 20. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

During the year, total dividends of £101,792 (2020: £379,189) were paid to the directors.

The company made rental payments to directors during the year totalling £62,912 (2020: £62,912).

As at the balance sheet date a shareholder of the company owed the company £208,387 (2020: £203,526).

As at the balance sheet date the company owed £13,490 (2020: £nil) to a shareholder of the company.

During the year, General Engineering (Treatments) Limited loaned £530,000 (2020: £nil) to a company where the sole director is a spouse of a director of General Engineering (Treatments) Limited. The interest free loan was under no formal terms and this loan was repaid in full within the year.

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