

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 05035758

SGM Windows Manufacturing Limited

Filleted Financial Statements

For the Year Ended

31 October 2018

SGM Windows Manufacturing Limited

Statement of Financial Position

31 October 2018

		2018	2017
	Note	£	£
Fixed Assets			
Tangible assets	5	510,790	578,780
Current Assets			
Stocks		292,252	236,690
Debtors	6	1,605,608	984,005
Cash at bank and in hand		1,980,029	1,544,083
		<u>3,877,889</u>	<u>2,764,778</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	<u>2,040,010</u>	<u>1,342,669</u>
Net Current Assets		<u>1,837,879</u>	<u>1,422,109</u>
Total Assets Less Current Liabilities		<u>2,348,669</u>	<u>2,000,889</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8	47,470	80,718
Provisions			
Taxation including deferred tax		77,578	87,790
Net Assets		<u>2,223,621</u>	<u>1,832,381</u>
Capital and Reserves			
Called up share capital		6,000	6,000
Profit and loss account		2,217,621	1,826,381
Shareholders Funds		<u>2,223,621</u>	<u>1,832,381</u>

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the statement of income and retained earnings has not been delivered.

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.

SGM Windows Manufacturing Limited

Statement of Financial Position *(continued)*

31 October 2018

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 10 July 2019 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr S G Bull

Director

Company registration number: 05035758

SGM Windows Manufacturing Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year Ended 31st October 2018

1. General Information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is Unit 1 Honywood Square, Honywood Road, Basildon, SS14 3HT, Essex.

2. Statement of Compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with Section 1A of FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland'.

3. Accounting Policies

Basis of Preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis.

Judgements and Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported. These estimates and judgements are continually reviewed and are based on experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Revenue Recognition

Turnover represents net invoiced sales of goods and services, excluding value added tax.

Income Tax

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

Tangible Assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in equity in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in equity in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Plant & machinery	-	10% straight line
Fixtures & fittings	-	10% straight line
Motor vehicles	-	10% straight line
Computer equipment	-	10% straight line

Impairment of Fixed Assets

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date. For the purposes of impairment testing, when it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets. For impairment testing of goodwill, the goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the company are assigned to those units.

Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost includes all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the stock to its present location and condition.

Finance Leases and Hire Purchase Contracts

Assets held under finance leases and hire purchase contracts are recognised in the statement of financial position as assets and liabilities at the lower of the fair value of the assets and the present value of the minimum lease payments, which is determined at the inception of the lease term. Any initial direct costs of the lease are added to the amount recognised as an asset. Lease payments are apportioned between the finance charges and reduction of the outstanding lease liability using the effective interest method. Finance charges are allocated to each period so as to produce a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the entity has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recognised as a liability in the statement of financial position and the amount of the provision as an expense. Provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and subsequently reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount that would be required to settle the obligation. Any adjustments to the amounts previously recognised are recognised in profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of the cost of an asset. When a provision is measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation, the unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period it arises.

Financial Instruments

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 entity after deducting all of its financial liabilities. Where the contractual obligations of financial instruments (including share capital) are equivalent to a similar debt instrument, those financial instruments are classed as financial liabilities. Financial liabilities are presented as such in the balance sheet. Finance costs and gains or losses relating to financial liabilities are included in the profit and loss account. Finance costs are calculated so as to produce a constant rate of return on the outstanding liability. Where the contractual terms of share capital do not have any terms meeting the definition of a financial liability then this is classed as an equity instrument. Dividends and distributions relating to equity instruments are debited direct to equity.

Defined Contribution Plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund. When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

4. Employee Numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 89 (2017: 86).

5. Tangible Assets

	Plant and machinery £	Fixtures and fittings £	Motor vehicles £	Computer equipment £	Total £
Cost					
At 1st November 2017	1,049,364	12,551	113,132	10,598	1,185,645
Additions	55,170	—	—	—	55,170
Disposals	—	—	(36,500)	—	(36,500)
At 31st October 2018	1,104,534	12,551	76,632	10,598	1,204,315
Depreciation					
At 1st November 2017	554,430	11,758	33,097	7,580	606,865
Charge for the year	99,601	235	8,273	1,060	109,169
Disposals	—	—	(22,509)	—	(22,509)
At 31st October 2018	654,031	11,993	18,861	8,640	693,525
Carrying amount					
At 31st October 2018	450,503	558	57,771	1,958	510,790
At 31st October 2017	494,934	793	80,035	3,018	578,780

6. Debtors

	2018 £	2017 £
Trade debtors	532,777	457,807
Amounts owed by group undertakings and undertakings in which the company has a participating interest	1,021,855	501,000
Other debtors	50,976	25,198
	1,605,608	984,005

7. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2018	2017
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	83,698	15,149
Trade creditors	511,258	625,988
Corporation tax	253,990	134,226
Social security and other taxes	346,473	342,800
Other creditors	844,591	224,506
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	2,040,010	1,342,669
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8. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2018	2017
	£	£
Other creditors	47,470	80,718
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9. Summary Audit Opinion

The auditor's report for the year dated 15 July 2019 was unqualified.

The senior statutory auditor was Carol Green , for and on behalf of Peyton Tyler Mears .

10. Related Party Transactions

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of SGM Windows (Holdings) Limited and at the year end was owed £1,021,855 (2017 £501,000) by the parent company.

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.