

Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2019

for

W.B.Baxter Limited

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for the Year Ended 30 June 2019

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DIRECTORS:

Mr H G Lee
Mr S H Saunders
Mr D P Stingemore

REGISTERED OFFICE:

263 Cranbrook Road
Ilford
Essex
IG1 4TG

REGISTERED NUMBER:

00277519 (England and Wales)

ACCOUNTANTS:

Nordens
The Retreat
406 Roding Lane South
Woodford Green
Essex
IG8 8EY

Balance Sheet
30 June 2019

	Notes	30.6.19 £	£	30.6.18 £	£
FIXED ASSETS					
Tangible assets	4		36,386		31,783
CURRENT ASSETS					
Debtors	5	256,311		204,718	
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>470,099</u>		<u>502,707</u>	
		726,410		707,425	
CREDITORS					
Amounts falling due within one year	6	<u>131,022</u>		<u>135,363</u>	
NET CURRENT ASSETS			595,388		572,062
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			631,774		603,845
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES	8		-		2,523
NET ASSETS			631,774		601,322
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up share capital			6,095		6,095
Retained earnings	9		<u>625,679</u>		<u>595,227</u>
			631,774		601,322

The company is entitled to exemption from audit under Section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 for the year ended 30 June 2019.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2019 in accordance with Section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for:

- (a) ensuring that the company keeps accounting records which comply with Sections 386 and 387 of the Companies Act 2006 and preparing financial statements which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at the end of each financial year and of its profit or loss for each financial year in accordance with the requirements of Sections 394 and 395 and
- (b) which otherwise comply with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 relating to financial statements, so far as applicable to the company.

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

In accordance with Section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the Income Statement has not been delivered.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 19 September 2019 and were signed on its behalf by:

Mr H G Lee - Director

Notes to the Financial Statements
for the Year Ended 30 June 2019

1. **STATUTORY INFORMATION**

W.B.Baxter 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.

The presentation currency of the financial statements is the Pound Sterling (£).

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" including the provisions of Section 1A "Small Entities" and the Companies Act 2006. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

Revenue recognition

General insurance revenue represents the amount of insurance commission collected from premiums charged to clients. Credit is taken for a premium when the appropriate debit note is sent out to the client.

Life insurance revenue is the sum of all commission receipts actually received after deducting returns of commission. No account is taken of any commission accrued but not yet received.

Tangible fixed assets

Depreciation is provided at the following annual rates in order to write off each asset over its estimated useful life.

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

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, and dismantling restoration costs.

At each reporting date, the company assesses whether there is any indication of impairment. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is determined which is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. An impairment loss is recognised where the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount.

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.

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 reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the profit and loss account.

2. **ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued**

Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply Sections 11 and 12 of FRS 102 in respect of financial instruments.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

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.

Financial assets

Basic financial assets, including trade and other debtors, cash and bank balances, intercompany working capital balances, and intercompany financing are initially recognised at transaction prices, 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 for a similar debt instrument. Financing transactions are those in which payment is deferred beyond normal business terms or is financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate.

Such assets are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

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 for a similar debt instrument. Financing transactions are those in which payment is deferred beyond normal business terms or is financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets 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 profit and loss account.

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

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cashflows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If the 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.

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 the profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets are derecognised when (a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or (b) substantially all the risks and rewards of the ownership of the asset are transferred to another party or (c) despite having retained some significant risks and rewards of ownership, control of the asset has been transferred to another party who has the practical ability to unilaterally sell the asset to an unrelated third party without imposing additional restrictions.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the liability is extinguished, that is when the contractual obligation is discharged, cancelled or expires.

Offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Year Ended 30 June 2019

2. **ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued**

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.

Taxation

Taxation for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Income Statement, 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.

Operating leases

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the profit and loss account on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Finance leases

Assets obtained under hire purchase contract and finance leases are capitalised as tangible fixed assets. Assets acquired by finance lease are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives. Assets acquired by hire purchase are depreciated over their useful lives. Finance leases are those where substantially all of the benefits and risks of ownership are assumed by the company. 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.

Pension costs and other post-retirement benefits

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions payable to the company's pension scheme are charged to profit or loss in the period to which they relate.

Defined contribution pension plan

The company operates a defined contribution plan for the benefit of its employees. The contributions are recognised as an expense in the profit and loss account when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the balance sheet.

Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the profit and loss account 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.

Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to the profit and loss account in the year that the company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the balance sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried at the balance sheet.

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Year Ended 30 June 2019

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Going concern

After making enquiries, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence and meet its liabilities as they fall due for the foreseeable future, being a period of at least twelve months from the date these financial statements were approved. Accordingly, the continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

3. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS

The average number of employees during the year was 17 (2018 - 17) .

4. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Plant and machinery £	Fixtures and fittings £	Totals £
COST			
At 1 July 2018	197,477	193,644	391,121
Additions	20,873	-	20,873
At 30 June 2019	218,350	193,644	411,994
DEPRECIATION			
At 1 July 2018	170,505	188,833	359,338
Charge for year	15,789	481	16,270
At 30 June 2019	186,294	189,314	375,608
NET BOOK VALUE			
At 30 June 2019	32,056	4,330	36,386
At 30 June 2018	26,972	4,811	31,783

5. DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	30.6.19 £	30.6.18 £
Trade debtors	210,862	158,315
Other debtors	45,449	46,403
	<u>256,311</u>	<u>204,718</u>

6. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	30.6.19 £	30.6.18 £
Taxation and social security	49,572	59,609
Other creditors	81,450	75,754
	<u>131,022</u>	<u>135,363</u>

7. LEASING AGREEMENTS

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

	30.6.19 £	30.6.18 £
Within one year	86,621	96,596
Between one and five years	86,621	97,029
	<u>173,242</u>	<u>193,625</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Year Ended 30 June 2019

8. **PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES**

	30.6.19	30.6.18
	£	£
Deferred tax	<u>-</u>	<u>2,523</u>
		Deferred tax
		£
Balance at 1 July 2018		2,523
Utilised during year		<u>(2,523)</u>
Balance at 30 June 2019		<u>-</u>

9. **RESERVES**

	Retained earnings
	£
At 1 July 2018	595,227
Profit for the year	105,452
Dividends	<u>(75,000)</u>
At 30 June 2019	<u>625,679</u>

10. **RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES**

The business premises of the company are owned by the W. B Baxter (Suntrust) Retirements Benefits Scheme.

The Director, Mr H G Lee is a trustee and beneficiary of the scheme and is deemed as key management personnel for W. B Baxter Limited.

During the year, the company was charged rent of £75,000 (2018: £75,000) in respect of the property.

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.