

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 01155036

AET ENGINEERING LIMITED

FILLETED UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 March 2023

AET ENGINEERING LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

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AET ENGINEERING LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

31 March 2023

	Note	2023 £	2022 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	5	64,816	25,645
Current assets			
Stocks		705,351	541,785
Debtors	6	178,560	150,636
Cash at bank and in hand		127,457	72,220
		1,011,368	764,641
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(588,454)	(306,975)
Net current assets		422,914	457,666
Total assets less current liabilities		487,730	483,311
Provisions			
Taxation including deferred tax		(2,620)	—
Net assets		485,110	483,311
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	9	100	100
Profit and loss account		485,010	483,211
Shareholders funds		485,110	483,311

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 Section 1A of 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 profit and loss account has not been delivered.

For the year ending 31 March 2023 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Directors' responsibilities:

- 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 ;
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements .

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 10 November 2023 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

A E Taylor Director

Company registration number: 01155036

AET ENGINEERING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

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 14 Beckbridge Road, Normanton Industrial Estate, Normanton, WF6 1TE.

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, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

Revenue recognition

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax. Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the buyer (usually on despatch of the goods); the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the entity; and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transactions can be measured reliably.

Taxation

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively. Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other 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. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Foreign currencies

Foreign currency transactions are initially recorded in the functional currency, by applying the spot exchange rate as at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate ruling at the reporting date, with any gains or losses being taken to the profit and loss account.

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 and Machinery	-	20% straight line
Fixtures, Fittings and Equipment	-	20% straight line
Motor Vehicles	-	25% 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.

Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable. Grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the company will comply with the conditions attaching to them and the grants will be received. Government grants are recognised using the accrual model and the performance model. Under the accrual model, government grants relating to revenue are recognised on a systematic basis over the periods in which the company recognises the related costs for which the grant is intended to compensate. Grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the entity with no future related costs are recognised in income in the period in which it becomes receivable.

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 balance sheet 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.

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 16 (2022: 14).

5. Tangible assets

	Plant and Machinery £	Fixtures, Fittings and Equipment £	Motor Vehicles £	Total £
Cost				
At 1 April 2022	—	94,433	71,440	165,873
Additions	60,012	—	—	60,012
At 31 March 2023	60,012	94,433	71,440	225,885
Depreciation				
At 1 April 2022	—	83,105	57,123	140,228
Charge for the year	12,002	4,067	4,772	20,841
At 31 March 2023	12,002	87,172	61,895	161,069
Carrying amount				
At 31 March 2023	48,010	7,261	9,545	64,816
At 31 March 2022	—	11,328	14,317	25,645

6. Debtors

	2023	2022
	£	£
Trade debtors	175,491	137,782
Deferred tax asset	–	7,645
Prepayments and accrued income	3,069	2,047
Corporation tax recoverable	–	3,162
	<u>178,560</u>	<u>150,636</u>

7. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2023	2022
	£	£
Trade creditors	204,059	119,143
Amounts owed to group undertakings	209,250	106,000
Accruals and deferred income	73,278	29,578
Corporation tax	38,695	–
Social security and other taxes	63,172	52,254
	<u>588,454</u>	<u>306,975</u>

8. Deferred tax

The deferred tax included in the balance sheet is as follows:

	2023	2022
	£	£
Included in debtors (note 6)	–	7,645
Included in provisions	(2,620)	–
	<u>(2,620)</u>	<u>7,645</u>

The deferred tax account consists of the tax effect of timing differences in respect of:

	2023	2022
	£	£
Accelerated capital allowances	2,620	(7,645)

9. Called up share capital

Issued, called up and fully paid

	2023		2022	
	No.	£	No.	£
Ordinary shares of £ 1 each	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

The issued share capital comprises of various share classes.

10. Operating leases

The total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	2023	2022
	£	£
Not later than 1 year	1,472	8,830
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	–	1,472
	<u>1,472</u>	<u>10,302</u>

11. Related party transactions

Included in creditors due within one year is a balance of £209,250 (2022: £106,000) that is owed to the parent company. The loan is repayable on demand, unsecured and currently interest free.

12. Controlling party

The company is a subsidiary of AET Holdings Limited, a company registered in England. This company is controlled by A E Taylor .

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.