

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 1147082

SL Engineering Ltd

Filleted Unaudited Financial Statements

For the year ended

31 December 2020

SL Engineering Ltd
Statement of Financial Position

31 December 2020

	Note	2020 £	2019 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	5	923,467	1,079,891
Current assets			
Stocks		1,569,897	2,110,924
Debtors	6	857,216	1,221,516
Cash at bank and in hand		22,050	22,695
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		2,449,163	3,355,135
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	1,455,395	1,839,876
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Net current assets		993,768	1,515,259
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Total assets less current liabilities		1,917,235	2,595,150
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8	690,311	539,524
Provisions			
Taxation including deferred tax		—	85,311
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Net assets		1,226,924	1,970,315
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SL Engineering Ltd

Statement of Financial Position *(continued)*

31 December 2020

	Note	2020 £	£	2019 £
Capital and reserves				
Called up share capital		10,000		10,000
Profit and loss account		1,216,924		1,960,315
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Shareholders funds		1,226,924		1,970,315
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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 statement of income and retained earnings has not been delivered.

For the year ending 31 December 2020 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 16 September 2021 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

J L Pickard

Director

S C Stevenson

Director

Company registration number: 1147082

SL Engineering Ltd

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 31 December 2020

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is Temple Road, Aslackby, Sleaford, Lincs, NG34 0HJ.

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.

Research & development

Research and Development expenditure is written off in the period in which it is incurred.

Going concern

Whilst the company has made losses in the year, the company still has significant net assets and the full support of the directors and shareholders. It continues to be able to meet its liabilities as they fall due and for this reason the accounts have been prepared on a going concern basis. During 2020 and into 2021 the worldwide spread of Coronavirus has occurred and from March 2020 has affected the UK. This has, and continues to, affect the way the company operates and the markets it operates in. The company is making appropriate adjustments in terms of how it operates and to protect its employees. The UK Government is providing a package of financial support to protect companies and these are being accessed as necessary.

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. The judgements (apart from those involving estimations) are those that management has made in the process of applying the entity's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements. Accounting estimates and assumptions are made concerning the future and, by their nature, will rarely equal the related actual outcome. The key assumptions and other sources of estimation uncertainty that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are as follows:- Depreciation The annual depreciation charge for each class of tangible fixed asset is based on an estimate of the useful economic life of the respective assets. This is reviewed periodically by the directors to ensure that they reflect both the external and internal factors. Recognition of turnover and on-going contracts at the year end Turnover is recognised when the outcome of a transaction involving the rendering of on going contracts can be reliably estimated. Turnover from the rendering of such contracts is measured by reference to the stage of completion of the contract transaction at the end of the reporting period. When the outcome of a transaction involving the rendering of on-going contracts cannot be reliably estimated, turnover is recognised only to the extent that expenses recognised are recoverable.

Revenue recognition

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and represents amounts receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, stated net of discounts and of Value Added Tax.

Income tax

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 material 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.

Operating leases

Lease payments are recognised as an expense over the lease term on a straight-line basis. The aggregate benefit of lease incentives is recognised as a reduction to expense over the lease term, on a straight-line basis.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

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:

Freehold Property	-	2% straight line
Plant & Machinery	-	10%, 14% & 20% straight line
Office Equipment	-	20% straight line
Motor Vehicles	-	25% straight line

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 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.

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.

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.

Financial instruments

The company holds basic financial instruments as defined in FRS102. The financial assets and financial liabilities of the company and their measurement basis are as follows: Financial assets - trade and other debtors are basic financial instruments and are debt instruments measured at amortised cost. Prepayments are not financial instruments. Cash at bank is classified as a basic financial instrument and is measured at amortised cost. Financial liabilities - trade creditors, accruals and other creditors are financial instruments, and are measured at amortised cost. Taxation and social security are not included in the financial instruments disclosure definition.

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.

4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 75 (2019: 85).

5. Tangible assets

	Land and buildings £	Plant and machinery £	Fixtures and fittings £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
Cost					
At 1 January 2020	407,451	2,959,097	231,975	2,295	3,600,818
Additions	–	29,798	2,175	–	31,973
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At 31 December 2020	407,451	2,988,895	234,150	2,295	3,632,791
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Depreciation					
At 1 January 2020	110,589	2,223,528	184,516	2,294	2,520,927
Charge for the year	4,878	166,280	17,238	1	188,397
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At 31 December 2020	115,467	2,389,808	201,754	2,295	2,709,324
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Carrying amount					
At 31 December 2020	291,984	599,087	32,396	–	923,467
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At 31 December 2019	296,862	735,569	47,459	1	1,079,891
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The Directors believe the property included in the balance sheet has an open market value in excess of the value included in the accounts but have not considered it necessary to undertake a formal valuation. Included within Land and Buildings is land valued at £152,000 which has not been depreciated.

6. Debtors

	2020 £	2019 £
Trade debtors	495,742	830,739
Other debtors	361,474	390,777
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	857,216	1,221,516
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7. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2020 £	2019 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	348,753	506,646
Trade creditors	206,526	678,742
Social security and other taxes	393,933	161,279
Other creditors	506,183	493,209
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	1,455,395	1,839,876
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Bank loans are secured on assets held in the company.

The bank overdraft of £297,694 (2019 - £472,639) relates to a Recourse Invoice Discounting Facility which is secured on the assets to which it relates.

Included in other creditors are hire purchase liabilities of £114,713 (2019 - £153,846) which are secured on the assets to which they relate.

8. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2020	2019
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	567,246	354,977
Other loans	–	2,483
Other creditors	123,065	182,064
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	690,311	539,524
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Bank loans and overdrafts are secured on assets held in the company.

Included in other creditors are hire purchase liabilities of £103,065 (2019 - £162,064) which are secured on the assets to which they relate.

Included in other creditors are loans of £20,000 (2019 - £20,000) made by two directors which are secured on assets held in the company.

Included within creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year is an amount of £138,000 (2019: £177,000) in respect of liabilities payable or repayable by instalments which fall due for payment after more than five years from the reporting date.

During the year the company received a Coronavirus business interruption loan. The lender has been provided with a partial guarantee from the UK Government.

9. Government grants

The amounts recognised in the financial statements for government grants are as follows:

	2020	2019
	£	£
Recognised in other operating income:		
Government grants recognised directly in income	373,734	107
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10. Operating leases

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

	2020	2019
	£	£
Not later than 1 year	5,113	2,400
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	6,392	5,400
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	11,505	7,800
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11. Directors' advances, credits and guarantees

During the year the directors maintained loan accounts with the company. Directors A and B each owed £3,686 to the company at the start of the year. During the period they each withdrew funds totalling £52,650 and introduced cash totalling £56,200. At the end of the year each of directors A and B owed the company £136. No interest was charged and the loans are repayable on demand. All other directors loans remained in credit throughout the year.

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.