COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 02755310

Contech Construction Limited

Filleted Unaudited Financial Statements

31 March 2021

Contech Construction Limited

Statement of Financial Position

31 March 2021

	Note	2021 £	£	2020 £
Fixed assets				
Tangible assets	**5**		138,505	156,190
Current assets				
Debtors	**6**	122,427		276,866
Cash at bank and in hand		290,077		202,512
		412,504		479,378
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	**7**	76,899		145,400
Net current assets			335,605	333,978
Total assets less current liabilities			474,110	490,168
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	**8**		50,000	–
Provisions				
Taxation including deferred tax			16,930	10,939
Net assets			407,180	479,229
Capital and reserves				
Called up share capital			1,000	1,000
Profit and loss account			406,180	478,229
Shareholders funds			407,180	479,229

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 March 2021 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 .

Contech Construction Limited

Statement of Financial Position *(continued)*

31 March 2021

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 17 June 2021 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr N D Walker

Director

Company registration number: 02755310

Contech Construction Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 31 March 2021

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is Lychgate, Rowney Green Lane, Rowney Green, Alvechurch, Birmingham, B48 7QY.

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.

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 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.

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 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.

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:

Improvements to property	-	10% straight line
Plant and machinery	-	20% straight line
Fixture and fittings	-	20% straight line
Motor vehicles	-	20% reducing balance

Office equipment	-	20% 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.

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.

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. Grants relating to assets are recognised in income on a systematic basis over the expected useful life of the asset. Where part of a grant relating to an asset is deferred, it is recognised as deferred income and not deducted from the carrying amount of the asset. Under the performance model, where the grant does not impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income when the grant proceeds are received or receivable. Where the grant does impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income only when the performance-related conditions have been met. Where grants received are prior to satisfying the revenue recognition criteria, they are recognised as a 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.

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 9 (2020: 9).

5. Tangible assets

	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery	Fixtures and fittings	Motor vehicles	Equipment	**Total**
	£	£	£	£	£	**£**
Cost						
At 1 Apr 2020	27,106	13,493	2,913	213,634	22,087	279,233
Additions	–	–	–	37,521	651	38,172
Disposals	–	–	–	(56,613)	–	(56,613)
At 31 Mar 2021	27,106	13,493	2,913	194,542	22,738	260,792
Depreciation						
At 1 Apr 2020	3,215	5,613	658	92,718	20,839	123,043
Charge for the year	2,711	2,699	583	18,692	590	25,275
Disposals	–	–	–	(26,031)	–	(26,031)
At 31 Mar 2021	5,926	8,312	1,241	85,379	21,429	122,287
Carrying amount						
At 31 Mar 2021	21,180	5,181	1,672	109,163	1,309	138,505
At 31 Mar 2020	23,891	7,880	2,255	120,916	1,248	156,190

6. Debtors

	2021	2020
	£	£
Trade debtors	109,120	217,630
Other debtors	13,307	59,236
	122,427	276,866

7. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2021	2020
	£	£
Trade creditors	11,740	57,302
Corporation tax	26,951	23,830
Social security and other taxes	25,798	52,381
Other creditors	12,410	11,887
	76,899	145,400

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

	2021	2020
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	50,000	–

9. Directors' advances, credits and guarantees

During the year the directors entered into the following advances and credits with the company:

	2021			
	Balance brought forward	Advances/ (credits) to the directors	Amounts repaid	**Balance outstanding**
	£	£	£	**£**
Mr N D Walker	35,001	175,923	(208,485)	2,439

	2020			
	Balance brought forward	Advances/ (credits) to the directors	Amounts repaid	Balance outstanding
	£	£	£	£
Mr N D Walker	(5,165)	210,166	(170,000)	35,001

10. Related party transactions

The company was under the control of Mr N D Walker throughout the current and previous year. Mr N D Walker is the managing director and majority shareholder. No related party transactions have been entered into throughout the financial 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.