

Company registration number 05124607 (England and Wales)

PHOENIX TOOLING & DEVELOPMENT LIMITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

PHOENIX TOOLING & DEVELOPMENT LIMITED

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PHOENIX TOOLING & DEVELOPMENT LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 JUNE 2023

		2023	2022
	Notes	£	£
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	4	66,025	17,406
Current assets			
Stocks		145,911	64,073
Debtors	5	1,194,317	1,163,077
Cash at bank and in hand		100,111	50,111
		<u>1,440,339</u>	<u>1,277,261</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	<u>(848,791)</u>	<u>(729,303)</u>
Net current assets		591,548	547,958
Total assets less current liabilities		657,573	565,364
Provisions for liabilities		<u>(3,000)</u>	<u>(3,306)</u>
Net assets		<u>654,573</u>	<u>562,058</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	8	10,000	10,000
Profit and loss reserves		644,573	552,058
Total equity		<u>654,573</u>	<u>562,058</u>

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

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

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 27 June 2024 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr P E Cooke
Director

Company registration number 05124607 (England and Wales)

PHOENIX TOOLING & DEVELOPMENT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Phoenix Tooling & Development Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Northgate, Aldridge, Walsall, WS9 8TL.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

1.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Plant and machinery	5% p.a. straight line
Computer equipment	25% p.a. straight line
Motor vehicles	25% p.a. reducing balance

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

1.5 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

PHOENIX TOOLING & DEVELOPMENT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.6 Stocks

Stocks and work in progress are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Work in progress is determined as the percentage of completion of sales order value in excess of the amount already invoiced to the customer. Net realisable value represents estimated selling price. Provision is made for contracts on which the net realisable value is less than cost.

At each balance sheet date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

1.7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts.

1.8 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally 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.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method 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. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including 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. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

1.9 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

PHOENIX TOOLING & DEVELOPMENT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.10 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and 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. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

1.11 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.12 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

1.13 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leases asset are consumed.

1.14 Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

PHOENIX TOOLING & DEVELOPMENT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.15 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation in the period are included in profit or loss.

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The estimates and assumptions which have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities are as follows.

Valuation of stocks and work in progress

The amount of profit attributable to the stage of completion of a contract is recognised when the outcome of the contract can be foreseen with reasonable certainty. Turnover for such contracts is stated at the cost appropriate to their stage of completion plus attributable profits, less amounts recognised in previous years. Provision is made for any losses as soon as they are foreseen.

Contract work in progress is stated at cost incurred, less those transferred to the profit and loss account, after deducting foreseeable losses and payments on account not matched with turnover.

3 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

	2023 Number	2022 Number
Total	16	15

PHOENIX TOOLING & DEVELOPMENT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

4 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery £	Computer equipment £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
Cost				
At 1 July 2022	127,117	11,160	31,844	170,121
Additions	-	2,269	81,070	83,339
Disposals	-	-	(31,844)	(31,844)
At 30 June 2023	127,117	13,429	81,070	221,616
Depreciation and impairment				
At 1 July 2022	123,382	2,863	26,470	152,715
Depreciation charged in the year	1,581	2,951	25,150	29,682
Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	-	(26,806)	(26,806)
At 30 June 2023	124,963	5,814	24,814	155,591
Carrying amount				
At 30 June 2023	2,154	7,615	56,256	66,025
At 30 June 2022	3,735	8,297	5,374	17,406

5 Debtors

	2023 £	2022 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	201,109	208,997
Amounts owed by group undertakings	866,658	906,473
Other debtors	126,550	47,607
	1,194,317	1,163,077

6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2023 £	2022 £
Trade creditors	121,801	121,137
Amounts owed to group undertakings	479,658	412,199
Corporation tax	-	36,026
Other taxation and social security	101,466	61,376
Accruals and deferred income	145,866	98,565
	848,791	729,303

PHOENIX TOOLING & DEVELOPMENT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

7 Retirement benefit schemes

	2023	2022
	£	£
Defined contribution schemes		
Charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes	29,032	39,923

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for all qualifying employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund.

8 Called up share capital

	2023	2022	2023	2022
	Number	Number	£	£
Ordinary share capital				
Issued and fully paid				
Ordinary A shares of £1 each	7,600	9,100	7,600	9,100
Ordinary B shares of £1 each	2,400	900	2,400	900
	<u>10,000</u>	<u>10,000</u>	<u>10,000</u>	<u>10,000</u>

The rights attaching to each category of share are contained in the company's Articles of Association.

On 30 June 2023 a written resolution reclassified 1,500 Ordinary A shares of £1 each as 1,500 Ordinary B shares of £1 each.

9 Audit report information

As the income statement has been omitted from the filing copy of the financial statements, the following information in relation to the audit report on the statutory financial statements is provided in accordance with s444(5B) of the Companies Act 2006:

The auditor's report was unqualified.

Senior Statutory Auditor:	Robert Kempson ACA
Statutory Auditor:	Edwards
Date of audit report:	28 June 2024

10 Financial commitments, guarantees and contingent liabilities

There is a fixed and floating charge dated 1 July 2004 in favour of the parent company over the undertaking and all assets including all book debts.

PHOENIX TOOLING & DEVELOPMENT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

11 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, as follows:

	2023 £	2022 £
Within one year	85,000	85,000
Between two and five years	340,000	425,000
In over five years	311,667	290,417
	<u>736,667</u>	<u>800,417</u>

12 Ultimate controlling party

The immediate and ultimate parent company is Phoenix 1872 Limited, a company incorporated in England and Wales. During the year, Phoenix 1872 owned 91% of the share capital but following a share restructure on 30 June 2023, at the year end this was reduced to 76%. Copies of consolidated financial statements of Phoenix 1872 Limited may be obtained from Phoenix Drive, Northgate, Aldridge, WS9 8TL.

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.