

**Company Registration No. 01476789 (England and Wales)**

**A.C.L. ENGINEERING LIMITED**  
**UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021**  
**PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR**

WEDNESDAY



\*ABDØF78B\*

A10

21/09/2022

#28

COMPANIES HOUSE

**A.C.L. ENGINEERING LIMITED**

**CONTENTS**

---

	<b>Page</b>
Balance sheet	1 - 2
Notes to the financial statements	3 - 8

---

**A.C.L. ENGINEERING LIMITED****BALANCE SHEET****AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021**

	Notes	2021 £	£	2020 £	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Tangible assets	3		174,647		143,533
<b>Current assets</b>					
Stocks		265,564		239,627	
Debtors	4	1,135,508		1,020,703	
Cash at bank and in hand		529,101		785,298	
		<u>1,930,173</u>		<u>2,045,628</u>	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	5	<u>(1,212,987)</u>		<u>(1,294,987)</u>	
<b>Net current assets</b>			717,186		750,641
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			<u>891,833</u>		<u>894,174</u>
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year</b>	6		(45,573)		(55,535)
<b>Provisions for liabilities</b>			<u>(23,717)</u>		<u>(15,059)</u>
<b>Net assets</b>			<u>822,543</u>		<u>823,580</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital	7		105		105
Profit and loss reserves			822,438		823,475
<b>Total equity</b>			<u>822,543</u>		<u>823,580</u>

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

For the financial year ended 31 December 2021 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

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.

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

**A.C.L. ENGINEERING LIMITED**

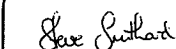
**BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)**

**AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021**

---

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 12/9/2022  
and are signed on its behalf by:

DocuSigned by:



.....87F80280A43747F.....

S Smithard

**Director**

**Company Registration No. 01476789**

## **A.C.L. ENGINEERING LIMITED**

### **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

#### **FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021**

---

#### **1 Accounting policies**

##### **Company information**

A.C.L. Engineering Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Anglia House, Sandown Road, Watford, Hertfordshire, WD24 7UA.

##### **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**

These financial statements are prepared on the going concern basis. The company continues to operate in an environment of uncertainty associated with the COVID-19 situation. The Directors have assessed the impact of the current governmental measures to combat COVID-19 on the company's ability to continue trading for the foreseeable future. They have concluded because of the governmental support offered to companies, there are reasonable prospects of the company being able to continue as a going concern. The Directors are continuously monitoring the situation and recognise that uncertainties exist that may impact significantly on future performance and challenge the applicability of the going concern basis.

##### **1.3 Turnover**

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

Revenue from contracts for the provision of services is recognised in the period the service is performed.

##### **1.4 Tangible fixed assets**

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

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

Leasehold land and buildings	20% on cost and 20% reducing balance
Plant and equipment	Straight line over the useful life of the assets
Fixtures and fittings	Straight line over the useful life of the asset
Computers	35% reducing balance
Motor vehicles	35% 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.

**A.C.L. ENGINEERING LIMITED****NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)****FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021****1 Accounting policies****(Continued)****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).

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

**1.6 Stocks**

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised 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. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

**1.8 Financial instruments**

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' 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.

**A.C.L. ENGINEERING LIMITED****NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)****FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021****1 Accounting policies****(Continued)*****Impairment of financial assets***

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

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 profit or loss.

***Derecognition of financial assets***

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

***Classification of financial liabilities***

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.

***Basic financial liabilities***

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans and loans from fellow group companies, 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.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

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.

***Derecognition of financial liabilities***

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

**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.

**1.10 Taxation**

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

**A.C.L. ENGINEERING LIMITED****NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)****FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021****1 Accounting policies****(Continued)****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**

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessees. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets at the lower of the assets fair value at the date of inception and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The related liability is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest is charged to profit or loss so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

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.



**A.C.L. ENGINEERING LIMITED****NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)****FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021****1 Accounting policies****(Continued)****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.

**2 Employees**

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

	<b>2021 Number</b>	<b>2020 Number</b>
Total	35	34

**3 Tangible fixed assets**

	<b>Land and buildings</b>	<b>Plant and machinery etc</b>	<b>Total</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
<b>Cost</b>			
At 1 January 2021	24,949	498,286	523,235
Additions	-	132,620	132,620
Disposals	-	(73,539)	(73,539)
At 31 December 2021	24,949	557,367	582,316
<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>			
At 1 January 2021	24,850	354,852	379,702
Depreciation charged in the year	-	92,715	92,715
Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	(64,748)	(64,748)
At 31 December 2021	24,850	382,819	407,669
<b>Carrying amount</b>			
At 31 December 2021	99	174,548	174,647
At 31 December 2020	99	143,434	143,533

**A.C.L. ENGINEERING LIMITED****NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)****FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021****4 Debtors**

	<b>2021</b>	<b>2020</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
<b>Amounts falling due within one year:</b>		
Trade debtors	1,031,940	835,110
Other debtors	103,568	185,593
	<u>1,135,508</u>	<u>1,020,703</u>

**5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year**

	<b>2021</b>	<b>2020</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Trade creditors	623,062	711,400
Corporation tax	83,267	91,726
Other taxation and social security	128,191	207,209
Other creditors	378,467	284,652
	<u>1,212,987</u>	<u>1,294,987</u>

Hire purchase liabilities are secured against the assets to which they relate.

**6 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year**

	<b>2021</b>	<b>2020</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Other creditors	<u>45,573</u>	<u>55,535</u>

Hire purchase liabilities are secured against the asset to which they relate.

**7 Called up share capital**

	<b>2021</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2020</b>
	<b>Number</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
<b>Ordinary share capital</b>				
<b>Issued and fully paid</b>				
Ordinary shares of 1p each	8,500	8,500	85	85
Ordinary A shares of 1p each	2,000	2,000	20	20
	<u>10,500</u>	<u>10,500</u>	<u>105</u>	<u>105</u>

**8 Parent company**

The ultimate parent undertaking is ACL 2014 Holdings Limited, a company incorporated in England and Wales. There is no ultimate controlling party.

The registered office of ACL 2014 Holdings Limited is Anglia House, Sandown Road, Watford, England, WD24 7UA.