ABLE CLEANING & HYGIENE SUPPLIES LTD UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2022 PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR	Company registration number 12533695 (England and Wales)	
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2022		

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BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 JULY 2022

		2022	2022		
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	3		37,342		46,702
Tangible assets	4		200,312		187,800
			237,654		234,502
Current assets					
Stocks		698,753		632,582	
Debtors	5	493,193		606,602	
Cash at bank and in hand		414,122		255,532	
		1,606,068		1,494,716	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one					
year	6	(1,094,690)		(1,152,302)	
Net current assets			511,378		342,414
Total assets less current liabilities			749,032		576,916
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	7		(4,940)		(42,882
Provisions for liabilities			(41,278)		(40,248
Net assets			702,814		493,786
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			1,000		1,000
Profit and loss reserves			701,814		492,786
Total equity			702,814		493,786

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 July 2022 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.

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 JULY 2022

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

Mr H P Cook

Director

Company Registration No. 12533695

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2022

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Able Cleaning & Hygiene Supplies Ltd is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Blenheim House, 27-33 Threxton Road Ind Est, Watton, Thetford, Norfolk, IP25 6NG.

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, [modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value]. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 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.

1.3 Intangible fixed assets - goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of acquisition of unincorporated businesses over the fair value of net assets acquired. It is initially recognised as an asset at cost and is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is considered to have a finite useful life and is amortised on a systematic basis over its expected life, which is 10 years.

For the purposes of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to the cash-generating units expected to benefit from the acquisition. Cash-generating units to which goodwill has been allocated are tested for impairment at least annually, or more frequently when there is an indication that the unit may be impaired. If the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than the carrying amount of the unit, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro-rata on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the unit.

1.4 Intangible fixed assets other than goodwill

Intangible assets acquired separately from a business are recognised at cost and are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Intangible assets acquired on business combinations are recognised separately from goodwill at the acquisition date where it is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the entity and the fair value of the asset can be measured reliably; the intangible asset arises from contractual or other legal rights; and the intangible asset is separable from the entity.

Amortisation 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:

Software 25% straight line Website 25% reducing balance

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.5 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 equipment 25% reducing balance
Fixtures and fittings 25% reducing balance
Motor vehicles 25% 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.

1.6 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss.

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, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply.

1.7 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, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

Stocks held for distribution at no or nominal consideration are measured at the lower of cost and replacement cost, adjusted where applicable for any loss of service potential.

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.

1.8 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.

1.9 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2022

Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.10 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.

1.11 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.

1.12 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.

1.13 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2022

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.

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 Employees

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

				2022 Number	2021 Number
	Total			18	13
3	Intangible fixed assets	Goodwill	Software	Website	Total
		£	£	£	£
	Cost	~	-	~	-
	At 1 August 2021 and 31 July 2022	20,000	20,050	11,381	51,431
	Amortisation and impairment				
	At 1 August 2021	1,830	906	1,993	4,729
	Amortisation charged for the year	2,000	5,013	2,347	9,360
	At 31 July 2022	3,830	5,919	4,340	14,089
	Carrying amount				<u> </u>
	At 31 July 2022	16,170	14,131	7,041	37,342
	At 31 July 2021	18,170	19,144	9,388	46,702

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2022

4	Tangible fixed assets					
		Equipment on Loan	Plant and equipment	Fixtures and fittings	Motor vehicles	Total
		£	£	£	£	£
	Cost					
	At 1 August 2021	17,787	16,041	65,150	127,153	226,131
	Additions	8,385 ———	23,901	5,439	27,500	65,225
	At 31 July 2022	26,172	39,942	70,589	154,653	291,356
	Depreciation and impairment					
	At 1 August 2021	3,652	2,312	9,996	22,371	38,331
	Depreciation charged in the year	4,025	7,291	14,352	27,045	52,713
	At 31 July 2022	7,677	9,603	24,348	49,416	91,044
	Carrying amount					
	At 31 July 2022	18,495 	30,339	46,241	105,237	200,312
	At 31 July 2021	14,135	13,729	55,154	104,782	187,800
5	Debtors					
	Amounts falling due within one year:				2022 £	2021 £
	Trade debtors				443,455	336,447
	Other debtors				49,738	270,155
					493,193 ———	606,602
6	Creditors: amounts falling due within o	ne year			2022	2021
					£	£021
	Trade creditors				270,999	207,309
	Amounts owed to group undertakings				150,000	
	Taxation and social security				198,700	171,404
	Other creditors				474,991	773,589
					1,094,690	1,152,302
7	Creditors amounts falling due offer months	ura than ana wasu				
,	Creditors: amounts falling due after mo	ore than one year			2022	2021
					£	£
	Other creditors				4,940	42,882

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2022

8 Related Party Transactions

Included within other debtors is a loan to the directors of £8,893 (2021: £nil). This loan is interest-free and repayable on demand

Included within other creditors is a loan from the directors of £401,041 (2021: £653,343). This loan is interest-free and repayable on demand.

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.