

Company Registration No. SC292909 (Scotland)

COMMERCIAL & INDUSTRIAL CLEANING SUPPLIES LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

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COMMERCIAL & INDUSTRIAL CLEANING SUPPLIES LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

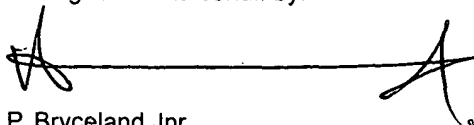
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021

	Notes	2021 £	£	2020 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	5		4,155		11,592
Current assets					
Stocks		134,979		169,279	
Debtors	6	57,122		326,091	
Cash at bank and in hand		9,039		41,776	
		<u>201,140</u>		<u>537,146</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	<u>(368,687)</u>		<u>(735,287)</u>	
Net current liabilities			(167,547)		(198,141)
Total assets less current liabilities			(163,392)		(186,549)
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8		(51,984)		(56,233)
Net liabilities			<u>(215,376)</u>		<u>(242,782)</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			2,000		2,000
Profit and loss reserves			(217,376)		(244,782)
Total equity			<u>(215,376)</u>		<u>(242,782)</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 2 December 2022 and are signed on its behalf by:


P. Bryceland Jnr.
Director

Company Registration No. SC292909

COMMERCIAL & INDUSTRIAL CLEANING SUPPLIES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Commercial & Industrial Cleaning Supplies Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in Scotland. The registered office is 10 Empress Court, St Andrew Street, Greenock, PA15 4RW.

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

The accounts are prepared on the going concern basis as the company has the continuing support of the bank, its parent company and other related parties.

Due to the industry that the company operates within the pandemic has not had a negative impact on the continuing trade and the company continues to trade at levels above those previously experienced.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable for the supply of cleaning materials. It is measured at the fair value of consideration received or receivable and represents amounts receivable net of discounts and value added tax.

The company recognises revenue when the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity and when the risks and rewards of ownership have passed to the customer. This typically happens when goods are delivered and legal title has passed.

1.4 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.

The goodwill was fully amortised in the year to 31 December 2015 at the rate disclosed above.

1.5 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.

COMMERCIAL & INDUSTRIAL CLEANING SUPPLIES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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:

Development Costs	3-5 years straight line
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1.6 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:

Fixtures, fittings & equipment	25% straight line
Computer equipment	25% straight line
Motor vehicles	4-years straight line

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.

1.7 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 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.

1.8 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.

1.9 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.

1.10 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.

COMMERCIAL & INDUSTRIAL CLEANING SUPPLIES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date. Any impairment loss is recognised in the profit and loss account. Subsequent reversals are reversed recognised in profit and loss but not in excess of the amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years.

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, 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.

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.

1.11 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.

1.12 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.

COMMERCIAL & INDUSTRIAL CLEANING SUPPLIES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

1.13 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits including holiday pay are recognised as a liability and an expense.

1.14 Retirement benefits

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

1.15 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.

1.16 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.

Government grants relating to turnover are recognised as income over the periods when the related costs are incurred. Grants relating to an asset are recognised in income systematically over the asset's expected useful life. If part of such a grant is deferred it is recognised as deferred income rather than being deducted from the asset's carrying amount.

1.17 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.

COMMERCIAL & INDUSTRIAL CLEANING SUPPLIES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

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.

Depreciation

Depreciation of fixed assets has been based on estimated useful lives and residual values deemed appropriate by the directors. Estimated useful lives and residual values are reviewed annually and revised as appropriate.

Bad Debts

Bad debt provisions are provided at rates deemed appropriate by directors.

Specific allowances are provided for when it is known to the directors that the debtor is not recoverable in part or in full.

General allowances are provided based on the directors cumulative knowledge and experience of the industry, where it is deemed probable a portion of the debtors balance will become unrecoverable.

Stock provisions

Stock provisions are provided at rates to write off stock for theft, spoilage, obsolescence or other damages to physical stock holdings. The provisions are reviewed annually by the directors and revised accordingly. Provisions are made where it is probable current stock holdings, due to slow movements, are likely to become obsolete or spoiled.

3 Employees

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

	2021 Number	2020 Number
Total	8	9

COMMERCIAL & INDUSTRIAL CLEANING SUPPLIES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

4 Intangible fixed assets

	Goodwill £	Other £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 January 2021 and 31 December 2021	90,000	105,130	195,130
Amortisation and impairment			
At 1 January 2021 and 31 December 2021	90,000	105,130	195,130
Carrying amount			
At 31 December 2021	-	-	-
At 31 December 2020	-	-	-

5 Tangible fixed assets

	Fixtures, fittings & equipment £	Computer equipment £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
Cost				
At 1 January 2021	35,218	7,733	39,960	82,911
Additions	429	950	-	1,379
At 31 December 2021	35,647	8,683	39,960	84,290
Depreciation and impairment				
At 1 January 2021	33,466	5,738	32,115	71,319
Depreciation charged in the year	643	932	7,241	8,816
At 31 December 2021	34,109	6,670	39,356	80,135
Carrying amount				
At 31 December 2021	1,538	2,013	604	4,155
At 31 December 2020	1,752	1,995	7,845	11,592

The net carrying value of tangible fixed assets includes the following in respect of assets held under finance leases or hire purchase contracts.

	2021 £	2020 £
Motor vehicles	604	7,845
	604	7,845

COMMERCIAL & INDUSTRIAL CLEANING SUPPLIES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

6 Debtors

	2021 £	2020 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	47,321	309,581
Other debtors	6,407	12,218
	<u>53,728</u>	<u>321,799</u>
Amounts falling due after more than one year:		
Deferred tax asset	3,394	4,292
	<u>57,122</u>	<u>326,091</u>
Total debtors		

7 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2021 £	2020 £
Trade creditors	226,090	161,060
Corporation tax	26,652	17,026
Other taxation and social security	17,112	45,426
Other creditors	98,833	511,775
	<u>368,687</u>	<u>735,287</u>

A bond and floating charge is in place over the assets of the company for all monies advanced to them by the bank.

8 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2021 £	2020 £
Other creditors	<u>51,984</u>	<u>56,233</u>

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.

The senior statutory auditor was Craig Lindsay.
The auditor was Welsh Walker Limited.

COMMERCIAL & INDUSTRIAL CLEANING SUPPLIES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

10 Operating lease commitments

The company lease their premises from Riverside Inverclyde and have a lease which runs until November 2024.

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

2021	2020
£	£
181,231	233,054
<u>181,231</u>	<u>233,054</u>

11 Parent company

The parent company of Commercial & Industrial Cleaning Supplies Limited is Ethos Facilities Limited (previously Commercial & Industrial Cleaning Services Limited) whose registered office is 10 Empress Court, St Andrew Street, Greenock, PA15 4RW.

The accounts of Commercial & Industrial Cleaning Supplies Limited are included in the consolidated financial statements of Ethos Facilities Limited.