

**A & C INVESTMENTS LIMITED  
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022**

**a & c Investments Limited**  
**Unaudited Financial Statements**  
**For The Year Ended 31 December 2022**

---

**Contents**

	<b>Page</b>
Balance Sheet	1–2
Notes to the Financial Statements	3–6

**a & c Investments Limited**  
**Balance Sheet**  
**As At 31 December 2022**

Registered number: 05212493

		<b>2022</b>		<b>2021</b>	
	<b>Notes</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
<b>FIXED ASSETS</b>					
Tangible Assets	<b>4</b>		464,591		450,669
			464,591		450,669
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>					
Stocks	<b>5</b>	35		35	
Cash at bank and in hand		49,180		90,222	
		49,215		90,257	
<b>Creditors: Amounts Falling Due Within One Year</b>	<b>6</b>	(60,517 )		(74,265 )	
<b>NET CURRENT ASSETS (LIABILITIES)</b>			(11,302 )		15,992
<b>TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>			453,289		466,661
<b>Creditors: Amounts Falling Due After More Than One Year</b>	<b>7</b>		(437,810 )		(437,828 )
<b>NET ASSETS</b>			15,479		28,833
<b>CAPITAL AND RESERVES</b>					
Called up share capital	<b>9</b>		100		100
Profit and Loss Account			15,379		28,733
<b>SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS</b>			15,479		28,833

**a & c Investments Limited**  
**Balance Sheet (continued)**  
**As At 31 December 2022**

---

For the year ending 31 December 2022 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The member has not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

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

The company has taken advantage of section 444(1) of the Companies Act 2006 and opted not to deliver to the registrar a copy of the company's Profit and Loss Account.

On behalf of the board

---

Mr Antonio Vardaro

Director

29/09/2023

The notes on pages 3 to 6 form part of these financial statements.

**a & c Investments Limited**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**  
**For The Year Ended 31 December 2022**

---

**1. General Information**

a & c Investments Limited is a private company, limited by shares, incorporated in England & Wales, registered number 05212493. The registered office is Stuart House-East Wing, St. Johns Street, Peterborough, PE1 5DD.

**2. Accounting Policies**

**2.1. Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements**

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 section 1A Small Entities "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" and the Companies Act 2006.

**2.2. Going Concern Disclosure**

The directors have not identified any material uncertainties related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

**2.3. Turnover**

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of discounts and value added taxes. Turnover includes revenue earned from the sale of goods and from the rendering of services. Turnover is reduced for estimated customer returns, rebates and other similar allowances.

**Sale of goods**

Turnover from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods has transferred to the buyer. This is usually at the point that the customer has signed for the delivery of the goods.

**Rendering of services**

Turnover from the rendering of services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the contract. The stage of completion of a contract is measured by comparing the costs incurred for work performed to date to the total estimated contract costs. Turnover is only recognised to the extent of recoverable expenses when the outcome of a contract cannot be estimated reliably.

**2.4. Tangible Fixed Assets and Depreciation**

Tangible fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost of the fixed assets, less their estimated residual value, over their expected useful lives on the following bases:

Leasehold	N/A
Plant & Machinery	18% on reducing balance
Motor Vehicles	18% on reducing balance
Fixtures & Fittings	18% on reducing balance

**2.5. Leases**

Assets obtained under finance leases are capitalised as tangible fixed assets. Assets acquired under finance leases are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives. Assets acquired under hire purchase contracts are depreciated over their useful lives. Finance leases are those where substantially all of the benefits and risks of ownership are assumed by the company. Obligations under such agreements are included in the creditors net of the finance charge allocated to future periods. The finance element of the rental payment is charged to the profit and loss account so as to produce a constant periodic rate of charge on the net obligation outstanding in each period.

Rentals applicable to operating leases where substantially all of the benefits and risks of ownership remain with the lessor are charged to profit and loss account as incurred.

**2.6. Stocks and Work in Progress**

Stocks and work in progress are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value after making due allowance for obsolete and slow-moving stocks. Cost includes all direct costs and an appropriate proportion of fixed and variable overheads. Work-in-progress is reflected in the accounts on a contract by contract basis by recording turnover and related costs as contract activity progresses.

**a & c Investments Limited**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)**  
**For The Year Ended 31 December 2022**

---

## **2.7. Taxation**

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

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from profit as reported in the statement of comprehensive income because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and 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 end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax is recognised on timing differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable timing differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible timing differences can be utilised. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period 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 assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. Deferred tax liabilities are presented within provisions for liabilities and deferred tax assets within debtors. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflect the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Current or deferred tax for the year is recognised in profit or loss, except when they related to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

## **2.8. Government Grant**

Government grants are recognised in the profit and loss account in an appropriate manner that matches them with the expenditure towards which they are intended to contribute.

Grants for immediate financial support or to cover costs already incurred are recognised immediately in the profit and loss account. Grants towards general activities of the entity over a specific period are recognised in the profit and loss account over that period.

Grants towards fixed assets are recognised over the expected useful lives of the related assets and are treated as deferred income and released to the profit and loss account over the useful life of the asset concerned.

All grants in the profit and loss account are recognised when all conditions for receipt have been complied with.

## **2.9.**

### **Trade Creditors**

Trade Creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts Payable are classified as current liabilities if the company does not have an unconditional right at the end of the reporting period, to defer settlement of the creditor for at least twelve months after the reporting date. If there is an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

### **Trade Debtors**

Trade debtors are amounts due from customers for merchandise sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business.

Trade debtors are recognised initially at the transaction price. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. A provision for the impairment of trade debtors is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables.

### **Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and call deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

## **3. Average Number of Employees**

Average number of employees, including directors, during the year was as follows: 1 (2021: 1)

**a & c Investments Limited**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)**  
**For The Year Ended 31 December 2022**

**4. Tangible Assets**

	<b>Land &amp; Property</b>				
	<b>Leasehold</b>	<b>Plant &amp; Machinery</b>	<b>Motor Vehicles</b>	<b>Fixtures &amp; Fittings</b>	<b>Total</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
<b>Cost</b>					
As at 1 January 2022	447,085	1,220	13,500	300	462,105
Additions	14,566	-	-	-	14,566
As at 31 December 2022	<u>461,651</u>	<u>1,220</u>	<u>13,500</u>	<u>300</u>	<u>476,671</u>
<b>Depreciation</b>					
As at 1 January 2022	-	1,040	10,298	98	11,436
Provided during the period	-	32	576	36	644
As at 31 December 2022	<u>-</u>	<u>1,072</u>	<u>10,874</u>	<u>134</u>	<u>12,080</u>
<b>Net Book Value</b>					
As at 31 December 2022	<u>461,651</u>	<u>148</u>	<u>2,626</u>	<u>166</u>	<u>464,591</u>
As at 1 January 2022	<u>447,085</u>	<u>180</u>	<u>3,202</u>	<u>202</u>	<u>450,669</u>

**5. Stocks**

	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Stock	35	35
	<u>35</u>	<u>35</u>

**6. Creditors: Amounts Falling Due Within One Year**

	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Trade creditors	84	1,151
Corporation tax	(1,090 )	(1,090 )
Accountant creditor	1,300	2,153
Credit Cards	1,345	550
Rental Deposit Held	575	575
Director's loan account	58,303	70,926
	<u>60,517</u>	<u>74,265</u>

**7. Creditors: Amounts Falling Due After More Than One Year**

	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Net obligations under finance leases	107,806	107,790
Mortgage - White Cross	111,907	111,906
Other loans	218,097	218,132
	<u>437,810</u>	<u>437,828</u>

**a & c Investments Limited**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)**  
**For The Year Ended 31 December 2022**

---

**8. Obligations Under Finance Leases**

	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
The future minimum finance lease payments are as follows:		
Later than one year and not later than five years	107,806	107,790
	<u>107,806</u>	<u>107,790</u>
	<u>107,806</u>	<u>107,790</u>

**9. Share Capital**

	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Allotted, Called up and fully paid	100	100
	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>



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.