ACER MANUFACTURING LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2021
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

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BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 JULY 2021

		20	2021		2020	
	Notes	£	£	£	£	
Fixed assets						
Tangible assets	4		1,400,000		1,842,122	
Current assets						
Debtors	5	5,281		413		
Cash at bank and in hand		73,890	i	42,922		
		79,171		43,335		
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(2,721,202)		(2,776,418)		
	•					
Net current liabilities			(2,642,031)		(2,733,083)	
Total assets less current liabilities			(1,242,031)		(890,961)	
Provisions for liabilities			-		(18,424)	
Net liabilities			(1,242,031)		(909,385)	
			(1,242,051)		(505,505)	
•					•	
Capital and reserves			1			
Called up share capital			1,000		1,000	
Profit and loss reserves			(1,243,031)		(910,385)	
Total equity			(1,242,031)		(909,385)	

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 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.

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 JULY 2021

Mar 30, 2022

Graham Hurd
Graham Hurd (Mar 30, 2022 18:18 GMT+1)

Mr Graham Hurd Director

Company Registration No. 07428611

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2021

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Acer Manufacturing Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Prince of Wales Industrial Estate, Abercarn, Newport, NP11 5AR.

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 \pounds .

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 Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

The directors deem this to be appropriate since the company has the continued financial support of Stately-Albion Ltd, a company under common control.

Coronavirus Pandemic

The global pandemic has affected many businesses worldwide and has brought about an increased level of uncertainty.

The directors continue to assess the impact Coronavirus has on it's current future commercial tenancy agreements.

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 is generated from the rent of a building owned by the company.

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:

Freehold Property Land - 0% and Buildings 2%

Plant and equipment 15% Fixtures and fittings 15% Office and computer equipment 15%

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 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). 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.

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

1.6 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.

1.7 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.

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2021

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

1.8 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.

1.9 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 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.

3 Employees

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

					2021 Number	2020 Number
	Total				4	4
	:					
4	Tangible fixed assets	•				
	1	Freehold Property	Plant and equipment	Fixtures and fittings	Office and computer equipment	Total
	-	£	£	£	£	£
	Cost					
	At 1 August 2020	1,826,808	37,164	191,072	7,675	2,062,719
	Disposals		(18,258)		(7,675)	(25,933)
	At 31 July 2021	1,826,808	18,906	191,072	-	2,036,786
	Depreciation and impairment					
	At 1 August 2020	98,746	18,586	99,232	4,033	220,597
	Depreciation charged in the year	30,540	2,832	28,680	1,176	63,228
	Impairment losses	355,067	1,342	10,745	-	367,154
	Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	(8,984)	-	(5,209)	(14,193)
	At 31 July 2021	484,353	13,776	138,657		636,786
	Carrying amount					
	At 31 July 2021	1,342,455	5,130	52,415	-	1,400,000
	At 31 July 2020	1,728,062	18,578	91,840	3,642	1,842,122
	-					

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2021

5	Debtors		
		2021	2020
	Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
	Trade debtors	5,163	_
	Prepayments and accrued income	118	413
		5,281	413
6	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		ţ
		2021 £	2020 £
	Trade creditors	2,220	2,306
	Taxation and social security	4,320	-
. ;.		2,711,112	2,771,112
	Accruals and deferred income	3,550	3,000
-		2,721,202	2,776,418
	:		

7 Deferred taxation

The following are the major deferred tax liabilities and assets recognised by the company and movements thereon

Balances:	Liabilities 2021 £	Liabilities 2020 £
Accelerated capital allowances Tax losses	- - - -	40,193 (21,769) ————————————————————————————————————
Movements in the year:		2021 £
Liability at 1 August 2020 Credit to profit or loss		18,424 (18,424)
Liability at 31 July 2021		

8 Events after the reporting date

In August 2021 the property held by the company was disposed of and the company ceased to trade.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2021

9 Related party transactions

Other creditors include a loan of £2,711,112 (2020 \sim £2,771,112) owed to Stately-Albion Limited, a company with common directors. The loan was made with no fixed rate for repayment and is classified as due on demand.