

**ACL INDUSTRIAL FLOORING LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2022**

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ACL Industrial Flooring Limited
Unaudited Financial Statements
For The Year Ended 30 November 2022

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ACL Industrial Flooring Limited
Balance Sheet
As at 30 November 2022

Registered number: 09858292

		2022		2021	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
FIXED ASSETS					
Tangible Assets	3		36,042		11,869
			36,042		11,869
CURRENT ASSETS					
Debtors	4	72,460		23,011	
Cash at bank and in hand		44,646		37,488	
		117,106		60,499	
Creditors: Amounts Falling Due Within One Year	5	(64,865)		(25,844)	
NET CURRENT ASSETS (LIABILITIES)			52,241		34,655
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			88,283		46,524
Creditors: Amounts Falling Due After More Than One Year	6		(36,846)		(16,534)
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES					
Deferred Taxation			(9,095)		(2,255)
NET ASSETS			42,342		27,735
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up share capital	8		1		1
Profit and Loss Account			42,341		27,734
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			42,342		27,735

ACL Industrial Flooring Limited
Balance Sheet (continued)
As at 30 November 2022

For the year ending 30 November 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 Andrew Brooks

Director

12/06/2023

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

ACL Industrial Flooring Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements
For The Year Ended 30 November 2022

1. Accounting Policies

1.1. 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

1.2. 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.

1.3. 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:

Plant & Machinery	25% RBM
Motor Vehicles	25% RBM
Fixtures & Fittings	25% RBM

1.4. Leasing and Hire Purchase Contracts

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.

ACL Industrial Flooring Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
For The Year Ended 30 November 2022

1.5. 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 year 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 asset reflects 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. Average Number of Employees

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

3. Tangible Assets

	Plant & Machinery	Motor Vehicles	Fixtures & Fittings	Total
	£	£	£	£
Cost				
As at 1 December 2021	-	21,000	241	21,241
Additions	-	51,998	-	51,998
Disposals	-	(21,000)	-	(21,000)
As at 30 November 2022	-	51,998	241	52,239
Depreciation				
As at 1 December 2021	-	9,174	198	9,372
Provided during the period	-	15,956	43	15,999
Disposals	-	(9,174)	-	(9,174)
As at 30 November 2022	-	15,956	241	16,197
Net Book Value				
As at 30 November 2022	-	36,042	-	36,042
As at 1 December 2021	-	11,826	43	11,869

ACL Industrial Flooring Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
For The Year Ended 30 November 2022

4. Debtors

	2022	2021
	£	£
Due within one year		
Trade debtors	47,996	12,030
Other debtors ~ W.B Flooring Ltd (Debtors < 1 year)	8,500	8,500
VAT	7,130	-
Other taxes and social security	-	2,481
Director's loan account	8,834	-
	<u>72,460</u>	<u>23,011</u>

5. Creditors: Amounts Falling Due Within One Year

	2022	2021
	£	£
Net obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts	14,673	2,952
Trade creditors	12,881	1
Corporation tax	18,269	7,999
VAT	-	7,789
Bounce Back Loan - Less than 1 year	2,697	2,697
CIS Liability Due	16,345	-
Accruals and deferred income	-	1,500
Director's loan account	-	2,906
	<u>64,865</u>	<u>25,844</u>

6. Creditors: Amounts Falling Due After More Than One Year

	2022	2021
	£	£
Net obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts	30,618	2,943
Corporation tax	-	4,963
Bounce Back Loan - More than 1 Year	6,228	8,628
	<u>36,846</u>	<u>16,534</u>

7. Obligations Under Finance Leases and Hire Purchase

	2022	2021
	£	£
The maturity of these amounts is as follows:		
Within one year	14,673	2,952
Between one and five years	30,618	2,943
	<u>45,291</u>	<u>5,895</u>
Less: Finance charges allocated to future periods	-	-
	<u>45,291</u>	<u>5,895</u>

ACL Industrial Flooring Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
For The Year Ended 30 November 2022

8. Share Capital

	2022	2021
Allotted, Called up and fully paid	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>

9. Directors Advances, Credits and Guarantees

Included within Debtors are the following loans to directors:

The above loan is unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

10. General Information

ACL Industrial Flooring Limited is a private company, limited by shares, incorporated in England & Wales, registered number 09858292 . The registered office is 105 London Road, Tarpots Corner, Benfleet, Essex, SS7 5TG.

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.