

**Company Registration No. 02406740 (England and Wales)**

**AAC WATERPROOFING LIMITED**  
**ANNUAL REPORT**  
**AND UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2020**  
**PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR**

# AAC WATERPROOFING LIMITED

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# AAC WATERPROOFING LIMITED

## BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 JULY 2020

	Notes	2020 £	£	2019 £	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Tangible assets	3		216,686		226,087
<b>Current assets</b>					
Stocks		39,049		52,132	
Debtors	4	318,482		358,466	
Cash at bank and in hand		5,101		1,069	
		<u>362,632</u>		<u>411,667</u>	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	5	<u>(508,562)</u>		<u>(625,776)</u>	
<b>Net current liabilities</b>			(145,930)		(214,109)
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			<u>70,756</u>		<u>11,978</u>
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year</b>	6		(152,941)		(125,416)
<b>Provisions for liabilities</b>	7		-		(5,500)
<b>Deferred grants</b>			<u>(6,240)</u>		<u>(8,320)</u>
<b>Net liabilities</b>			<u><u>(88,425)</u></u>		<u><u>(127,258)</u></u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital	8		1,000		1,000
Profit and loss reserves			<u>(89,425)</u>		<u>(128,258)</u>
<b>Total equity</b>			<u><u>(88,425)</u></u>		<u><u>(127,258)</u></u>

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 2020 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.

# **AAC WATERPROOFING LIMITED**

## **BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)**

***AS AT 31 JULY 2020***

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The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 23 October 2020 and are signed on its behalf by:

I W Parry  
**Director**

**Company Registration No. 02406740**

# AAC WATERPROOFING LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2020

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### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

AAC Waterproofing Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Gaerwen Industrial Estate, Gaerwen, Anglesey, LL60 6HR.

#### 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 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.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that it is probable will be recovered.

#### 1.3 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 land and buildings	Not depreciated
Plant and equipment	10 - 33% Straight line
Fixtures and fittings	10 - 33% Straight line
Motor vehicles	20% 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.

# AAC WATERPROOFING LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2020

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### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.4 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.

#### 1.5 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

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 sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

#### 1.6 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.

##### **Basic financial liabilities**

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors and bank loans, 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.

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.

# AAC WATERPROOFING LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2020

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### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.7 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.

#### 1.8 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.

#### 1.9 Employee benefits

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

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.

#### 1.10 Retirement benefits

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

#### 1.11 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.

# AAC WATERPROOFING LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2020

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

#### 1.12 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.

### 2 Employees

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

	2020 Number	2019 Number
Total	10	12

### 3 Tangible fixed assets

	Freehold land and buildings £	Plant and equipment £	Fixtures and fittings £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
<b>Cost</b>					
At 1 August 2019	190,000	213,878	59,216	14,633	477,727
Additions	-	1,800	2,803	-	4,603
At 31 July 2020	190,000	215,678	62,019	14,633	482,330
<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>					
At 1 August 2019	-	184,897	54,828	11,915	251,640
Depreciation charged in the year	-	8,656	2,631	2,717	14,004
At 31 July 2020	-	193,553	57,459	14,632	265,644
<b>Carrying amount</b>					
At 31 July 2020	190,000	22,125	4,560	1	216,686
At 31 July 2019	190,000	28,981	4,388	2,718	226,087

If the freehold property had not been revalued in previous years, it would have been stated at an historical cost of £77,218 (2019 : £77,218). The freehold property was revalued in 2014 on an open market basis by Beresford Adams Commercial Limited. The directors believe this value has remained unchanged.



## AAC WATERPROOFING LIMITED

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2020

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<b>4 Debtors</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
<b>Amounts falling due within one year:</b>		
Trade debtors	258,141	321,835
Other debtors	60,341	36,631
	<u>318,482</u>	<u>358,466</u>

<b>5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Bank loans and overdrafts	153,675	137,757
Trade creditors	109,496	266,254
Taxation and social security	99,692	29,460
Other creditors	145,699	192,305
	<u>508,562</u>	<u>625,776</u>

The bank loan and overdraft are secured by a fixed and floating charge over the assets of the company.

Included in other creditors is a loan of £41,833 (2019 - £38,246) which is secured by personal guarantees from the directors.

<b>6 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Bank loans and overdrafts	92,296	50,342
Other creditors	60,645	75,074
	<u>152,941</u>	<u>125,416</u>

The bank loan and overdraft are secured by a fixed and floating charge over the assets of the company.

Included in other creditors is a loan of £30,047 (2019 - £71,880) which is secured by personal guarantees from the directors.

# AAC WATERPROOFING LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2020

### 7 Deferred taxation

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

	Liabilities 2020 £	Liabilities 2019 £
<b>Balances:</b>		
Accelerated capital allowances	-	5,500
<b>Movements in the year:</b>		2020 £
Liability at 1 August 2019		5,500
Credit to profit or loss		(5,500)
Liability at 31 July 2020		-

### 8 Called up share capital

	2020 £	2019 £
<b>Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid</b>		
1,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	1,000	1,000

### 9 Operating lease commitments

#### Lessee

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

2020 £	2019 £
48,791	53,270

### 10 Contingent liabilities

The company offers a 20 year guarantee on all roofing systems installed. The directors do not believe this will result in any material loss to the company in the foreseeable future.

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.