

Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2022

for

Reform Flooring Ltd

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for the Year Ended 31 December 2022

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DIRECTORS:

Mr Stefano D'Esposito
Mr Robin John Eglen

REGISTERED OFFICE:

Unit 17 Shepherds Business Park
Norwich Road
Lenwade
Norwich
Norfolk
NR9 5SG

REGISTERED NUMBER:

06638066 (England and Wales)

ACCOUNTANTS:

Steve Pye & Co.
Chartered Certified Accountants
Unit 8
Home Farm
Norwich Road
Norwich
Norfolk
NR10 5PQ

Balance Sheet
31 December 2022

	Notes	2022 £	£	2021 £	£
FIXED ASSETS					
Tangible assets	5		32,377		27,692
CURRENT ASSETS					
Stocks		7,718		5,334	
Debtors	6	126,869		109,625	
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>133,335</u>		<u>129,031</u>	
		267,922		243,990	
CREDITORS					
Amounts falling due within one year	7	<u>171,777</u>		<u>201,820</u>	
NET CURRENT ASSETS			<u>96,145</u>		<u>42,170</u>
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			128,522		69,862
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES			<u>5,905</u>		<u>4,999</u>
NET ASSETS			<u>122,617</u>		<u>64,863</u>
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up share capital			30		30
Retained earnings			<u>122,587</u>		<u>64,833</u>
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			<u>122,617</u>		<u>64,863</u>

The company is entitled to exemption from audit under Section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 for the year ended 31 December 2022.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022 in accordance with Section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for:

- (a) ensuring that the company keeps accounting records which comply with Sections 386 and 387 of the Companies Act 2006 and
- (b) preparing financial statements which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at the end of each financial year and of its profit or loss for each financial year in accordance with the requirements of Sections 394 and 395 and which otherwise comply with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 relating to financial statements, so far as applicable to the company.

The financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

In accordance with Section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings has not been delivered.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 2 March 2023 and were signed on its behalf by:

Mr Stefano D'Esposito - Director

Mr Robin John Eglen - Director

Notes to the Financial Statements
for the Year Ended 31 December 2022

1. **STATUTORY INFORMATION**

Reform Flooring Ltd is a private company, limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The company's registered number and registered office address can be found on the Company Information page.

The presentation currency of the financial statements is the Pound Sterling (£).

2. **STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE**

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" including the provisions of Section 1A "Small Entities" and the Companies Act 2006.

3. **ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

Basis of preparing the financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

Significant judgements and estimates

In the application of the company's accounting policies, management is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying value of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and underlying assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered 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 to which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods. The key sources of estimation uncertainty that have a significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements are the depreciation charges that are calculated with reference to the useful economic life of fixed assets.

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes.

Tangible fixed assets

Depreciation is provided at the following annual rates in order to write off each asset over its estimated useful life.

Short leasehold	- 33% on cost
Improvements to property	- 33% on cost
Fixtures and fittings	- 33% on cost
Motor vehicles	- 50% on cost and 33% on cost

Stocks

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value, after making due allowance for obsolete and slow moving items.

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Year Ended 31 December 2022

3. **ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued**

Financial instruments

The company enters into basic financial instruments that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other accounts receivable and payable, loans from banks and other third parties and loans to related parties.

a) Trade and other debtors

Trade and other debtors are initially recognised at fair value and thereafter stated at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts except where the effect of discounting would be immaterial. In such cases, the receivables are stated at cost less impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts.

b) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and in hand.

c) Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the best estimate, which is an approximation, of the amount that the company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

d) Trade and other creditors

Debt instruments like loans and other accounts payable are initially measured at present value of the future payments and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable within one year, typically trade payables, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate or in case of an outright short-term loan not at market rate, the financial asset is measured, initially and subsequently, at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position when there is an 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.

Taxation

Taxation for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date.

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Year Ended 31 December 2022

3. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Pension costs and other post-retirement benefits

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions payable to the company's pension scheme are charged to profit or loss in the period to which they relate.

4. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS

The average number of employees during the year was 13 (2021 - 12) .

5. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Short leasehold £	Improvements to property £	Fixtures and fittings £	Motor vehicles £	Totals £
COST					
At 1 January 2022	6,246	5,200	30,274	99,821	141,541
Additions	-	-	2,089	17,990	20,079
At 31 December 2022	6,246	5,200	32,363	117,811	161,620
DEPRECIATION					
At 1 January 2022	6,246	5,200	28,239	74,164	113,849
Charge for year	-	-	2,069	13,325	15,394
At 31 December 2022	6,246	5,200	30,308	87,489	129,243
NET BOOK VALUE					
At 31 December 2022	-	-	2,055	30,322	32,377
At 31 December 2021	-	-	2,035	25,657	27,692

6. DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2022 £	2021 £
Trade debtors	121,425	98,649
Amounts recoverable on contract	-	5,438
Other debtors	5,444	5,538
	<u>126,869</u>	<u>109,625</u>

7. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2022 £	2021 £
Trade creditors	55,282	67,952
Taxation and social security	102,835	109,613
Other creditors	13,660	24,255
	<u>171,777</u>	<u>201,820</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.