Acer Components & Coatings Limited Filleted Unaudited Financial Statements For the year ended 31 July 2022

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DEBERE LIMITED

Chartered Accountants
Swallow House
Parsons Road
Washington
Tyne and Wear
NE37 1EZ

Financial Statements

Year ended 31 July 2022

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Officers and Professional Advisers

The board of directors Mr R J T Morton

Mr A S Morton

Business address

Unit 13 Faraday Close

Pattinson North Industrial Estate

Washington Tyne and Wear NE38 8QJ

Registered office C/O Debere Limited

Parsons Road Washington Tyne and Wear NE37 1EZ

Accountants Debere Limited

Chartered Accountants

Swallow House Parsons Road Washington Tyne and Wear NE37 1EZ

Bankers National Westminster Bank plc

The Galleries Washington Tyne and Wear NE38 7SG

Chartered Accountants Report to the Board of Directors on the Preparation of the Unaudited Statutory Financial Statements of Acer Components & Coatings Limited

Year ended 31 July 2022

In order to assist you to fulfil your duties under the Companies Act 2006, we have prepared for your approval the financial statements of Acer Components & Coatings Limited for the year ended 31 July 2022, which comprise the statement of financial position and the related notes from the company's accounting records and from information and explanations you have given us.

As a practising member firm of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales (ICAEW), we are subject to its ethical and other professional requirements which are detailed at www.icaew.com/en/membership/regulations-standards-and-guidance.

This report is made solely to the Board of Directors of Acer Components & Coatings Limited, as a body, in accordance with the terms of our engagement letter dated 13 April 2021. Our work has been undertaken solely to prepare for your approval the financial statements of Acer Components & Coatings Limited and state those matters that we have agreed to state to you, as a body, in this report in accordance with ICAEW Technical Release 07/16 AAF as detailed at www.icaew.com/compilation. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than Acer Components & Coatings Limited and its Board of Directors, as a body, for our work or for this report.

It is your duty to ensure that Acer Components & Coatings Limited has kept adequate accounting records and to prepare statutory financial statements that give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and loss of Acer Components & Coatings Limited. You consider that Acer Components & Coatings Limited is exempt from the statutory audit requirement for the year.

We have not been instructed to carry out an audit or a review of the financial statements of Acer Components & Coatings Limited. For this reason, we have not verified the accuracy or completeness of the accounting records or information and explanations you have given to us and we do not, therefore, express any opinion on the statutory financial statements.

DEBERE LIMITED
Chartered Accountants

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Swallow House Parsons Road Washington Tyne and Wear NE37 1EZ

14 April 2023

Statement of Financial Position

31 July 2022

Fixed assets	Note	2022 £	2021 £
Intangible assets	5	1,170	2,210
Tangible assets	6	84,327	98,024
		∙85,497	100,234
Current assets			
Stocks	-	4,500	4,000
Debtors Cash at bank and in hand	7	64,064 5,866	54,694 25,806
Cash at bank and in hand			
		74,430	84,500
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	114,849	103,262
Net current liabilities		40,419	18,762
Total assets less current liabilities		45,078	81,472
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	9	36,950	48,655
Provisions		3,124	8,187
Net assets		5,004	24,630
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		152	152
Profit and loss account		4,852	24,478
Shareholders funds		5,004	24,630

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with Section 1A of FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the statement of comprehensive income has not been delivered.

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

Directors' responsibilities:

- 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;
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The statement of financial position continues on the following page.

The notes on pages 5 to 12 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Financial Position (continued)

31 July 2022

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 14 April 2023, and are signed on behalf of the board by:

 $Mr \; R \; J \; T \; Morton$

Director

Company registration number: 11450482

The notes on pages 5 to 12 form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 31 July 2022

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is C/O Debere Limited, Parsons Road, Washington, Tyne and Wear, NE37 1EZ.

2. Statement of compliance

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.

General Information

The principal activities during the year was that of engineering and coatings.

The company is a private company limited by shares and is incorporated and domiciled in England.

3. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis.

Going concern

The company meets its day-to-day working capital requirements through its bank facilities. The company's forecasts and projections, taking account of reasonably possible changes in trading performance, show that the company should be able to operate within the level of its current facilities. After making enquiries, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The company therefore continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing its financial statements.

Debtors

Trade and other debtors are recognised at the settlement amount due after any trade discount offered. Prepayments are valued at the amount prepaid net of any trade discounts due.

Cash at bank in hand

Cash at bank and cash in hand includes cash and short term highly liquid investments with a short maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition or opening of the deposit or similar account.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 July 2022

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Creditors

Creditors are recognised where the company has a present obligation resulting from a past event that will probably result in the transfer of funds to a third party and the amount due to settle the obligation can be measured or estimated reliably. Creditors are normally recognised at their settlement after allowing for any trade discounts due.

Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported. These estimates and judgements are continually reviewed and are based on experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Revenue recognition

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax.

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

Taxation

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other 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. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Operating leases

Lease payments are recognised as an expense over the lease term on a straight-line basis. The aggregate benefit of lease incentives is recognised as a reduction to expense over the lease term, on a straight-line basis.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 July 2022

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and are subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. Any intangible assets carried at revalued amounts, are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation, as determined by reference to an active market, less any subsequent accumulated amortisation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

Intangible assets acquired as part of a business combination are only recognised separately from goodwill when they arise from contractual or other legal rights, are separable, the expected future economic benefits are probable and the cost or value can be measured reliably.

Amortisation

Amortisation is calculated so as to write off the cost of an asset, less its estimated residual value, over the useful life of that asset as follows:

Software development

20% straight line

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in amortisation rate, useful life or residual value of an intangible asset, the amortisation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in equity in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in equity in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Plant and machinery Fixtures and fittings Motor vehicles Equipment

15% reducing balance
15% reducing balance
25% reducing balance
15% reducing balance

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 July 2022

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Impairment of fixed assets

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date.

For the purposes of impairment testing, when it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost includes all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the stock to its present location and condition.

Finance leases and hire purchase contracts

Assets held under finance leases and hire purchase contracts are recognised in the statement of financial position as assets and liabilities at the lower of the fair value of the assets and the present value of the minimum lease payments, which is determined at the inception of the lease term. Any initial direct costs of the lease are added to the amount recognised as an asset.

Lease payments are apportioned between the finance charges and reduction of the outstanding lease liability using the effective interest method. Finance charges are allocated to each period so as to produce a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable. Grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the company will comply with the conditions attaching to them and the grants will be received.

Government grants are recognised using the accrual model and the performance model.

Under the accrual model, government grants relating to revenue are recognised on a systematic basis over the periods in which the company recognises the related costs for which the grant is intended to compensate. Grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the entity with no future related costs are recognised in income in the period in which it becomes receivable.

Grants relating to assets are recognised in income on a systematic basis over the expected useful life of the asset. Where part of a grant relating to an asset is deferred, it is recognised as deferred income and not deducted from the carrying amount of the asset.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 July 2022

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Government grants (continued)

Under the performance model, where the grant does not impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income when the grant proceeds are received or receivable. Where the grant does impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income only when the performance-related conditions have been met. Where grants received are prior to satisfying the revenue recognition criteria, they are recognised as a liability.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the entity has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recognised as a liability in the statement of financial position and the amount of the provision as an expense.

Provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and subsequently reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount that would be required to settle the obligation. Any adjustments to the amounts previously recognised are recognised in profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of the cost of an asset. When a provision is measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation, the unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period it arises.

Financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Defined contribution plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund.

.When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 7 (2021: 5).

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 July 2022

5. Intangible assets

.* -	development £
Cost At 1 August 2021 and 31 July 2022	5,200
Amortisation	
At 1 August 2021	2,990
Charge for the year	1,040
At 31 July 2022	4,030
Carrying amount	
At 31 July 2022	1,170
At 31 July 2021	2,210

6. Tangible assets

	Plant and Fixtures and		Motor			
	machinery £	fittings £	vehicles £	Equipment £	Total £	
Cost		•				
At 1 August 2021	81,556	8,945	20,945	1,172	112,618	
Additions	12,286	166	11,100	-	23,552	
Disposals	(20,697)	-	-		(20,697)	
At 31 July 2022	73,145	9,111	32,045	1,172	115,473	
Depreciation			<u> </u>			
At 1 August 2021	11,628	1,894	873	199	14,594	
Charge for the year	9,465	1,070	7,145	146	17,826	
Disposals	(1,274)	-	_	_	(1,274)	
At 31 July 2022	19,819	2,964	8,018	345	31,146	
Carrying amount						
At 31 July 2022	53,326	6,147	24,027	827	84,327	
At 31 July 2021		7,051	20,072	973	98,024	

Finance leases and hire purchase contracts

Included within the carrying value of tangible assets are the following amounts relating to assets held under finance leases or hire purchase agreements:

	·	Ü	Motor vehicles £
At 31 July 2022			15,054
At 31 July 2021			20,072

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 July 2022

7.	Debtors		
		2022 £	2021 £
	Trade debtors	27,767	37,362
	Amounts owed by group undertakings and undertakings in which		
	the company has a participating interest	29,624	2,310
	Other debtors	6,673	15,022
		64,064	54,694
	Short term debtors are measured at the transaction price.		
8.	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
		2022 £	2021 £
	Bank loans and overdrafts	5,880	5,914
	Trade creditors	44,834	67,491
	Amounts owed to group undertakings and undertakings in which the		
	company has a participating interest	18,469	4,031
	Social security and other taxes	18,558	3,058
	Other creditors	27,108	22,768
		114,849	103,262

The hire purchase/finance lease creditor of £4,123 (2021: £4,123) is secured by way of a fixed charge over the assets acquired.

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price.

9. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

,	2022	2021
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	16,916	22,482
Other creditors	20,034	26,173
	36,950	48,655
		

The hire purchase/finance lease creditor of £11,682 (2021: £15,805) is secured by way of a fixed charge over the assets acquired.

Long term creditors are measured at the transaction price.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 July 2022

10. Operating leases

The total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows: .

	2022	2021
	£	£
Not later than 1 year	14,000	14,000
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	40,833	54,833
	54,833	68,833

11. Directors' advances, credits and guarantees

During the year the directors entered into the following advances and credits with the company:

•	Balance brought forward	Advances/ (credits) to the directors	Balance outstanding
Mr R J T Morton Mr A S Morton	£	£ (2,392) (6,576)	£ (2,392) (6,576)
		(8,968)	(8,968)
	Balance brought forward £	2021 Advances/ (credits) to the directors	Balance outstanding £
Mr R J T Morton Mr A S Morton	(753)	753 	
	(753)	. 753	

12. Related party transactions

During the year the company entered into the following transactions with related parties:

			Balance owed	by/(owed
	Transaction value		to)	
	2022 £	2021 £	2022 £	2021 £
Entity 1 with control, joint control or significant influence over the company Entity 2 with control, joint control or	(14,438)	2,310	(18,469)	(4,031)
significant influence over the company	26,014	(2,065)	28,324	2,310

The amounts outstanding are unsecured, non-interest bearing and will be settled in cash. No guarantees have been given.