

Company Registration No. NI660843 (Northern Ireland)

**NATIONAL TILE (N.I.) LIMITED**  
**UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021**  
**PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR**

# **NATIONAL TILE (N.I.) LIMITED**

## **CONTENTS**

---

	<b>Page</b>
Balance sheet	1
Statement of changes in equity	2
Notes to the financial statements	3 - 5

---

# NATIONAL TILE (N.I.) LIMITED

## BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021

	Notes	2021 £	£	2021 £	£
<b>Current assets</b>					
Stocks		100		100	
Debtors		100		1,725	
Cash at bank and in hand		8,636		3,995	
		<u>8,836</u>		<u>5,820</u>	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>		<u>(10,630)</u>		<u>(8,839)</u>	
<b>Net current liabilities</b>			<u>(1,794)</u>		<u>(3,019)</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital			100		100
Profit and loss reserves			<u>(1,894)</u>		<u>(3,119)</u>
<b>Total equity</b>			<u>(1,794)</u>		<u>(3,019)</u>

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006 all of the members of the company have consented to the preparation of abridged financial statements pursuant to paragraph 1A of Schedule 1 to the Small Companies and Groups (Accounts and Directors' Report) Regulations (S.I. 2008/409)(b).

The director of the company has elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

For the financial period ended 31 December 2021 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The member has not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the period 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.

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 28 April 2022

G Purcell  
**Director**

**Company Registration No. NI660843**

## NATIONAL TILE (N.I.) LIMITED

### STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

*FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021*

	Share capital	Profit and loss reserves	Total
	£	£	£
<b>Balance at 1 May 2020</b>	100	(2,789)	(2,689)
<b>Period ended 30 April 2021:</b>			
Loss and total comprehensive income for the period	-	(330)	(330)
	<u>100</u>	<u>(3,119)</u>	<u>(3,019)</u>
<b>Balance at 30 April 2021</b>	100	(3,119)	(3,019)
<b>Period ended 31 December 2021:</b>			
Profit and total comprehensive income for the period	-	1,225	1,225
	<u>100</u>	<u>(1,894)</u>	<u>(1,794)</u>
<b>Balance at 31 December 2021</b>	<u>100</u>	<u>(1,894)</u>	<u>(1,794)</u>

# NATIONAL TILE (N.I.) LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

**FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021**

---

### **1 Accounting policies**

#### **Company information**

National Tile (N.I.) Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in Northern Ireland. The registered office is Unit 1 & 2a Flurry Bridge Business Park, Jonesborough, Armagh, Northern Ireland, BT35 8SQ.

#### **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 investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

#### **1.2 Going concern**

At the time of approving the financial statements, the director has a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the director continues to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

#### **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.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

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.

#### **1.4 Stocks**

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

Stocks held for distribution at no or nominal consideration are measured at the lower of replacement cost and cost, adjusted where applicable for any loss of service potential.

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

# NATIONAL TILE (N.I.) LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

---

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.5 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.

#### 1.6 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, 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.

#### 1.7 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.

### 2 Employees

There were 0 employees in the company during the year under review.

## **NATIONAL TILE (N.I.) LIMITED**

### **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**

***FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021***

---

**3 Events after the reporting date**

There have been no significant events affecting the company since the year end.

**4 Related party transactions**

**Transactions with related parties**

The company has taken advantage of the exemption available under section 33.1A of FRS 102 not to disclose transactions entered into between two or more wholly owned members of a group. Balances between all group companies are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

**5 Parent company**

The immediate parent company is National Tile Limited, a company registered in the Republic of Ireland.

The company considers Graham Purcell to be the ultimate controlling party.

**6 Approval of financial statements**

The director approved the financial statements on the 28 April 2022

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.