

Company registration number 03063200 (England and Wales)

PROCOL LIMITED

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2023

PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

PROCOL LIMITED

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PROCOL LIMITED
BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2023

	Notes	2023		2022	
		£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		112,420		104,344
Current assets					
Stocks		6,910		5,767	
Debtors	4	2,112,666		1,239,765	
Cash at bank and in hand		1,510,206		900,790	
		<u>3,629,782</u>		<u>2,146,322</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	<u>(2,015,097)</u>		<u>(1,184,088)</u>	
Net current assets			<u>1,614,685</u>		<u>962,234</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>1,727,105</u>		<u>1,066,578</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	6		(24,862)		(25,875)
Provisions for liabilities	7		(103,756)		(101,340)
Net assets			<u>1,598,487</u>		<u>939,363</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	8		100		100
Profit and loss reserves			<u>1,598,387</u>		<u>939,263</u>
Total equity			<u>1,598,487</u>		<u>939,363</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 30 September 2023 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.

PROCOL LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2023

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 15 April 2024 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr D Bew
Director

Company registration number 03063200 (England and Wales)

PROCOL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2023

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Procol Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Kingsbury House, Kingsbury Square, MELKSHAM, Wiltshire, SN12 6HL.

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. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the directors continue 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 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 contracts for the provision of 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.

1.4 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:

Land and buildings Leasehold	10% on cost
Plant and machinery	15% reducing balance
Fixtures, fittings & equipment	15% reducing balance
Computer equipment	33% reducing balance
Motor vehicles	25% reducing balance

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.

PROCOL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2023

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.5 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.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.6 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 cost and replacement 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.

1.7 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.

PROCOL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2023

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.8 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.

1.9 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.

1.10 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.

PROCOL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2023

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

1.11 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has a legal or constructive present obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that the company will be required to settle that obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the reporting end date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where the effect of the time value of money is material, the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation is recognised at present value. When a provision is measured at present value, the unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

1.12 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

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.

1.13 Retirement benefits

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

1.14 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.

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.

PROCOL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2023

2 Employees

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

	2023 Number	2022 Number
Total	24	23
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings Leasehold	Plant and Fixtures, fittings & machinery	Computer equipment	Motor vehicles	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
Cost					
At 1 October 2022	12,154	72,601	135,878	96,604	507,355
Additions	-	-	-	739	38,920
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
At 30 September 2023	12,154	72,601	135,878	97,343	547,014
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Depreciation and impairment					
At 1 October 2022	12,154	61,966	114,871	87,818	403,011
Depreciation charged in the year	-	1,595	3,151	3,129	23,708
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
At 30 September 2023	12,154	63,561	118,022	90,947	149,910
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Carrying amount					
At 30 September 2023	-	9,040	17,856	6,396	79,128
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
At 30 September 2022	-	10,635	21,007	8,786	63,916
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

4 Debtors

	2023 £	2022 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	1,775,150	1,052,057
Other debtors	337,516	187,708
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	2,112,666	1,239,765
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

PROCOL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2023

5	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2023	2022
		£	£
	Trade creditors	1,061,849	657,607
	Corporation tax	84,821	90,046
	Other taxation and social security	700,758	301,251
	Other creditors	167,669	135,184
		<u>2,015,097</u>	<u>1,184,088</u>

Included within other creditors are liabilities for obligations under finance leases of £18,491 (2022: £30,750), which are secured against the assets to which they relate.

6	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	2023	2022
		£	£
	Other creditors	24,862	25,875
		<u>24,862</u>	<u>25,875</u>

Included within other creditors are liabilities for obligations under finance leases of £24,862 (2022: £25,875), which are secured against the assets to which they relate.

7	Provisions for liabilities	2023	2022
		£	£
	Property Dilapidation	76,000	76,000
	Deferred tax liabilities	27,756	25,340
		<u>103,756</u>	<u>101,340</u>

8	Called up share capital	2023	2022
		Number	Number
	Ordinary share capital	£	£
	Issued and fully paid		
	Ordinary Shares of £1 each	100	100
		<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

9 Financial commitments, guarantees and contingent liabilities

The company has registered a guarantee for liabilities of the parent company (Procol Holdings Limited).

PROCOL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2023

10 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:

2023	2022
£	£
78,231	168,096
<u>78,231</u>	<u>168,096</u>

PROCOL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2023

11 Directors' transactions

Description	% Rate	Opening balance	Amounts advanced	Amounts repaid	Closing balance
		£	£	£	£
Loan	2.00	-	450	(450)	-
Loan	2.00	-	750	(750)	-
		<u>-</u>	<u>1,200</u>	<u>(1,200)</u>	<u>-</u>
		<u>-</u>	<u>1,200</u>	<u>(1,200)</u>	<u>-</u>

12 Parent company

The parent company of Procol Limited is Procol Holdings Limited and its registered office is Kingsbury House, Kingsbury Square, MELKSHAM, Wiltshire, SN12 6HL.

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.