

A.B.G. RUBBER & PLASTICS LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

A.B.G. RUBBER & PLASTICS LIMITED

CONTENTS

	Page
Balance Sheet	1 - 2
Notes to the Financial Statements	3 - 10

A.B.G. RUBBER & PLASTICS LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 01202761

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2022

	Note	2022 £	2021 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	4	699,300	387,586
		<u>699,300</u>	<u>387,586</u>
Current assets			
Stocks		341,493	284,180
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	6	590,368	1,348,016
Cash at bank and in hand		1,405,266	393,952
		<u>2,337,127</u>	<u>2,026,148</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(502,456)	(408,498)
Net current assets		<u>1,834,671</u>	<u>1,617,650</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>2,533,971</u>	<u>2,005,236</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8	(299,946)	(80,070)
Provisions for liabilities			
Deferred tax		(122,049)	(37,279)
		<u>(122,049)</u>	<u>(37,279)</u>
Net assets		<u>2,111,976</u>	<u>1,887,887</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		250,000	250,000
Profit and loss account		1,861,976	1,637,887
		<u>2,111,976</u>	<u>1,887,887</u>

A.B.G. RUBBER & PLASTICS LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 01202761

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2022

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

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

The Company has opted not to file the profit and loss account in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by:

.....
N J Driver

Director

Date: 3 April 2023

The notes on pages 3 to 10 form part of these financial statements.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022**

1. General information

A.B.G Rubber & Plastics Limited is a private company, limited by shares, domiciled in England and Wales, registration number 01202761. The registered office is 68 Scudamore Road, Braunstone Frith Industrial Estate, Leicester, LE3 1UA.

The principal activity of the Company continues to be that of the manufacture and machining of industrial rubber and plastics products.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

After reviewing the Company's forecasts and projections, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The directors have reviewed the impact of current economic environment on both the Company and Parent Group as a whole. The company has profitable results post year end and the Parent Group remains profitable post year end with a healthy Balance sheet and cash position. The Parent Group have also confirmed that they will continue to support its subsidiaries should this be required.

The Company therefore continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing its financial information.

The Company's functional and presentational currency is British Pound Sterling (£).

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the Company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- the Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the transaction; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Operating leases: the Company as lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

2.4 Hire purchase agreements

Assets obtained under hire purchase contracts and finance leases are capitalised as tangible fixed assets. Assets acquired by finance lease are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives. Assets acquired by hire purchase are depreciated over their useful lives. Finance leases are those where substantially all of the benefits and risks of ownership are assumed by the company. Obligations under such agreements are included in creditors net of the finance charge allocated to future periods. The finance element of the rental payment is charged to profit or loss so as to produce a constant periodic rate of charge on the net obligation outstanding in each period.

2.5 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

2.6 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to profit or loss over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

2.7 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

The Company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in profit or loss when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Balance Sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

2.8 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the balance sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.8 Current and deferred taxation (continued)

- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

2.9 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

At each reporting date the company assesses whether there is any indication of impairment. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is determined which is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. An impairment loss is recognised where the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount.

The Company adds to the carrying amount of an item of fixed assets the cost of replacing part of such an item when that cost is incurred, if the replacement part is expected to provide incremental future benefits to the Company. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. Repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, on a reducing balance basis.

Depreciation is charged for full year in year of addition and no depreciation in year of disposal.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Plant and machinery	-	20%	reducing balance per annum
Motor vehicles	-	25%	reducing balance per annum
Fixtures and fittings	-	15%	reducing balance per annum
Computer equipment	-	25%	reducing balance per annum

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in profit or loss.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.10 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a first in, first out basis. Work in progress and finished goods include labour and attributable overheads.

At each balance sheet date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

2.11 Debtors

Short-term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at transaction price, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

2.12 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

2.13 Creditors

Short-term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at transaction price, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.14 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to profit or loss in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the balance sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Balance Sheet.

2.15 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in ordinary shares.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at transaction price, net of transaction costs and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.15 Financial instruments (continued)

financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or in case of an out-right short-term loan that is not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially at the present value of future cash flows discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost, unless it qualifies as a loan from a director in the case of a small company, or a public benefit entity concessionary loan.

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 the Profit and Loss Account.

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 best estimate of the recoverable amount, which is an approximation of the amount that the Company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the balance sheet date.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Balance Sheet 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.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 37 (2021: 40).

A.B.G. RUBBER & PLASTICS LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022**

4. Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery £	Motor vehicles £	Fixtures and fittings £	Computer equipment £	Total £
Cost or valuation					
At 1 January 2022	1,558,925	22,500	65,944	23,930	1,671,299
Additions	461,841	31,200	2,079	-	495,120
Disposals	(21,045)	(22,500)	-	-	(43,545)
	<u>1,999,721</u>	<u>31,200</u>	<u>68,023</u>	<u>23,930</u>	<u>2,122,874</u>
At 31 December 2022					
Depreciation					
At 1 January 2022	1,215,691	15,381	34,031	18,610	1,283,713
Charge for the year	161,008	7,800	6,006	1,330	176,144
Disposals	(20,902)	(15,381)	-	-	(36,283)
	<u>1,355,797</u>	<u>7,800</u>	<u>40,037</u>	<u>19,940</u>	<u>1,423,574</u>
At 31 December 2022					
Net book value					
At 31 December 2022	<u>643,924</u>	<u>23,400</u>	<u>27,986</u>	<u>3,990</u>	<u>699,300</u>
At 31 December 2021	<u>343,234</u>	<u>7,119</u>	<u>31,913</u>	<u>5,320</u>	<u>387,586</u>

A.B.G. RUBBER & PLASTICS LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022**

5. Stocks

	2022 £	2021 £
Raw materials and consumables	341,493	284,180
	<u>341,493</u>	<u>284,180</u>

6. Debtors

	2022 £	2021 £
Trade debtors	563,581	613,599
Amounts owed by group undertakings	-	694,863
Other debtors	450	210
Prepayments and accrued income	26,337	39,344
	<u>590,368</u>	<u>1,348,016</u>

7. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2022 £	2021 £
Trade creditors	164,236	197,298
Amounts owed to group undertakings	88,664	-
Corporation tax	-	52,838
Other taxation and social security	52,889	38,483
Obligations under hire purchase contracts	145,932	67,581
Accruals and deferred income	50,735	52,298
	<u>502,456</u>	<u>408,498</u>

Net obligations under hire purchase contracts amounting to £145,932 (2021: £67,581) are secured by the Company against the assets to which they relate.

A.B.G. RUBBER & PLASTICS LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022**

8. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year

	2022 £	2021 £
Net obligations under hire purchase contracts	299,946	80,070
	<u>299,946</u>	<u>80,070</u>

Net obligations under hire purchase contracts amounting to £299,946 (2021: £80,070) are secured by the Company against the assets to which they relate.

9. Financial commitments

At the balance sheet date, the total amount of commitments, guarantees and contingencies was £Nil. (2021: £177,500).

10. Related party transactions

In accordance with FRS 102 IAC.35, as a wholly owned Subsidiary of Oadby Plastics Limited, which is owned by Oadby Plastics Holdings Limited, the Company is exempt from the requirement to disclose transactions with other members of the group.

11. Controlling party

The ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party of this Company is Oadby Plastics Holdings Limited. The immediate Parent Company is Oadby Plastics Limited, a Company incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office and principal place of business is 68 Scudamore Road, Braunstone Frith Industrial Estate, Leicester, LE3 1UA. The parent preparing consolidated financial statements for the smallest group of which the Company is a member is Oadby Plastics Holdings Limited.

12. Auditors' information

The auditors' report on the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022 was unqualified.

The audit report was signed on 3 April 2023 by Shelley Harvey FCCA (Senior Statutory Auditor) on behalf of MHA MacIntyre Hudson.

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.