

ABBAY LABELS LIMITED

**FILLETED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019**

ABBAY LABELS LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 02124264

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 30 JUNE 2019

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	4	1,859,152	1,730,789
		<u>1,859,152</u>	<u>1,730,789</u>
Current assets			
Stocks		239,955	215,161
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	5	1,265,160	1,206,846
Cash at bank and in hand	6	2,775,283	2,296,326
		<u>4,280,398</u>	<u>3,718,333</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(1,845,676)	(1,882,687)
Net current assets		<u>2,434,722</u>	<u>1,835,646</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>4,293,874</u>	<u>3,566,435</u>
Provisions for liabilities			
Deferred tax	9	(150,556)	(122,550)
		<u>(150,556)</u>	<u>(122,550)</u>
Net assets		<u><u>4,143,318</u></u>	<u><u>3,443,885</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		2	2
Profit and loss account		4,143,316	3,443,883
		<u><u>4,143,318</u></u>	<u><u>3,443,885</u></u>

ABBAY LABELS LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 02124264

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED)
AS AT 30 JUNE 2019

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 statement of comprehensive income 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 on 16 January 2020.

.....
P R Allum

Director

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T E Allum

Director

The notes on pages 3 to 9 form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

1. General information

Abbey Labels Limited is a private company, limited by shares, incorporated in England under Companies Act (2006). The registered address can be found on the company information page.

The company's principal activity is that of printers.

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.

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.

2.3 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Tangible fixed assets (continued)

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Plant and machinery	- 10% to 33% straight line
Motor vehicles	- 14% to 25% straight line
Fixtures and fittings/Office equipment	- 10% to 33% straight line

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 the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

2.4 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 weighted average basis. Work in progress and finished goods include labour and attributable overheads.

At each reporting 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.

2.5 Debtors

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

2.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. 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.

2.7 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 non-puttable ordinary shares.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.7 Financial instruments (continued)

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows 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 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 the case of an out-right short-term loan not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially, at the present value of the future cash flow discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost.

2.8 Creditors

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

2.9 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income 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.

2.10 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 the Statement of Comprehensive Income when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Statement of Financial Position. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

2.11 Holiday pay accrual

A liability is recognised to the extent of any unused holiday pay entitlement which is accrued at the Statement of Financial Position date and carried forward to future periods. This is measured at the undiscounted salary cost of the future holiday entitlement so accrued at the Statement of Financial Position date.

2.12 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income using the effective interest method.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.13 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 the Statement of Comprehensive Income in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Statement of Financial Position 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 Statement of Financial Position.

2.14 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income, 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 income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting 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 Statement of Financial Position 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
- 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 reporting date.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 36 (2018 - 35).

ABBEEY LABELS LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019**

4. Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery £	Motor vehicles £	Fixtures and fittings £	Office equipment £	Total £
Cost or valuation					
At 1 July 2018	3,909,543	130,857	274,665	105,418	4,420,483
Additions	331,695	143,639	83,809	18,191	577,334
Disposals	(190,219)	(130,857)	(49,372)	(59,815)	(430,263)
At 30 June 2019	4,051,019	143,639	309,102	63,794	4,567,554
Depreciation					
At 1 July 2018	2,227,265	117,306	255,329	89,794	2,689,694
Charge for the year on owned assets	375,057	35,518	19,812	10,491	440,878
Disposals	(188,008)	(124,975)	(49,372)	(59,815)	(422,170)
At 30 June 2019	2,414,314	27,849	225,769	40,470	2,708,402
Net book value					
At 30 June 2019	1,636,705	115,790	83,333	23,324	1,859,152
At 30 June 2018	1,682,277	13,551	19,336	15,625	1,730,789

5. Debtors

	2019 £	2018 £
Trade debtors	1,008,873	1,127,904
Other debtors	172,108	-
Prepayments and accrued income	84,179	78,942
	<u>1,265,160</u>	<u>1,206,846</u>

ABBEEY LABELS LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019**

6. Cash and cash equivalents

	2019 £	2018 £
Cash at bank and in hand	<u>2,775,283</u>	<u>2,296,326</u>

7. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2019 £	2018 £
Trade creditors	659,505	534,916
Amounts owed to group undertakings	864,603	836,367
Corporation tax	35,070	180,114
Other taxation and social security	125,249	183,788
Other creditors	7,312	11,223
Accruals and deferred income	153,937	136,279
	<u>1,845,676</u>	<u>1,882,687</u>

8. Financial instruments

	2019 £	2018 £
Financial assets		
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	<u>3,815,724</u>	<u>3,424,230</u>
Financial liabilities		
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost through profit or loss	<u>668,468</u>	<u>546,139</u>

Financial assets measured at amortised cost comprise bank and cash and trade debtors.

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost comprise trade creditors and other creditors.

ABBAY LABELS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

9. Deferred taxation

	2019 £
At beginning of year	(122,550)
Charged to profit or loss	(28,006)
At end of year	<u>(150,556)</u>

The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:

	2019 £	2018 £
Accelerated capital allowances	(150,556)	(122,550)
	<u>(150,556)</u>	<u>(122,550)</u>

10. Capital commitments

The company had capital commitments for plant and machinery of €462,266 which is the equivalent of £413,875 as at the balance sheet date.

11. Pension commitments

The Company operates a defined contributions pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the Company to the fund and amounted to £33,577 (2018 - £29,822). Contributions totalling £7,313 (2018 - £11,223) were payable to the fund at the balance sheet date.

12. Controlling party

The company's immediate parent company is P R Allum Limited.

13. Auditors' information

The auditors' report on the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2019 was unqualified.

The audit report was signed on 16 January 2020 by Paul Tatum (Senior Statutory Auditor) on behalf of Whiting & Partners.

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.