

**ABBAY LABELS LIMITED**

**FILLETED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020**

**ABBAY LABELS LIMITED**  
**REGISTERED NUMBER: 02124264**

**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION**  
**AS AT 30 JUNE 2020**

	Note	2020 £	2019 £
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Tangible assets	4	2,065,921	1,859,152
		<u>2,065,921</u>	<u>1,859,152</u>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Stocks		250,511	239,955
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	5	3,010,199	1,265,160
Cash at bank and in hand	6	1,383,025	2,775,283
		<u>4,643,735</u>	<u>4,280,398</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(1,751,345)	(1,845,676)
<b>Net current assets</b>		<u>2,892,390</u>	<u>2,434,722</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		<u>4,958,311</u>	<u>4,293,874</u>
<b>Provisions for liabilities</b>			
Deferred tax	9	(223,619)	(150,556)
		<u>(223,619)</u>	<u>(150,556)</u>
<b>Net assets</b>		<u><u>4,734,692</u></u>	<u><u>4,143,318</u></u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital		2	2
Profit and loss account		4,734,690	4,143,316
		<u><u>4,734,692</u></u>	<u><u>4,143,318</u></u>

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**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED)**  
**AS AT 30 JUNE 2020**

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The directors consider that the Company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 and members have not required the Company to obtain an audit for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

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 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 income and retained earnings 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 30 March 2021.

**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 2020

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**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 2020

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**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 the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

**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 ordinary shares.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
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**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 Dividends**

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting.

**2.11 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.

**2.12 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
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**2. Accounting policies (continued)**

**2.13 Interest income**

Interest income is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income 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 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.

**2.15 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 35 (2019 - 36).

**ABBEEY LABELS LIMITED**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020**

**4. Tangible fixed assets**

	Plant and machinery £	Motor vehicles £	Fixtures and fittings £	Office equipment £	Total £
<b>Cost or valuation</b>					
At 1 July 2019	4,051,019	143,639	309,102	63,794	4,567,554
Additions	665,889	-	55,708	7,245	728,842
At 30 June 2020	<u>4,716,908</u>	<u>143,639</u>	<u>364,810</u>	<u>71,039</u>	<u>5,296,396</u>
<b>Depreciation</b>					
At 1 July 2019	2,414,314	27,849	225,769	40,470	2,708,402
Charge for the year on owned assets	428,390	35,910	45,679	12,094	522,073
At 30 June 2020	<u>2,842,704</u>	<u>63,759</u>	<u>271,448</u>	<u>52,564</u>	<u>3,230,475</u>
<b>Net book value</b>					
At 30 June 2020	<u>1,874,204</u>	<u>79,880</u>	<u>93,362</u>	<u>18,475</u>	<u>2,065,921</u>
At 30 June 2019	<u>1,636,705</u>	<u>115,790</u>	<u>83,333</u>	<u>23,324</u>	<u>1,859,152</u>

**5. Debtors**

	2020 £	2019 £
Trade debtors	980,155	1,008,873
Amounts owed by group undertakings	1,957,310	-
Other debtors	-	172,108
Prepayments and accrued income	72,734	84,179
	<u>3,010,199</u>	<u>1,265,160</u>

**6. Cash and cash equivalents**

	2020 £	2019 £
Cash at bank and in hand	<u>1,383,025</u>	<u>2,775,283</u>



**ABBAY LABELS LIMITED**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020**

**7. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year**

	2020 £	2019 £
Trade creditors	445,137	659,505
Amounts owed to group undertakings	788,628	864,603
Corporation tax	81,767	35,070
Other taxation and social security	298,606	125,249
Other creditors	7,325	7,312
Accruals and deferred income	129,882	153,937
	<u>1,751,345</u>	<u>1,845,676</u>

**8. Financial instruments**

	2020 £	2019 £
<b>Financial assets</b>		
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	<u>2,363,180</u>	<u>3,815,724</u>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>		
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost through profit or loss	<u>452,462</u>	<u>668,468</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.

**9. Deferred taxation**

	2020 £
At beginning of year	(150,556)
Charged to profit or loss	(73,063)
<b>At end of year</b>	<u>(223,619)</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

9. Deferred taxation (continued)

The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:

	2020 £	2019 £
Accelerated capital allowances	(223,619)	(150,556)
	<u>(223,619)</u>	<u>(150,556)</u>

10. 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 £39,899 (2019 - £33,577). Contributions totalling £7,325 (2019 - £7,313) were payable to the fund at the balance sheet date.

11. Related party transactions

A cross guarantee and debenture over the assets of the company exists in support of a loan made to the parent company of £2,400,000.

12. Controlling party

The immediate parent undertaking is P R Allum Ltd, a company registered in the United Kingdom.

The ultimate parent undertaking is T E Allum Ltd, a company registered in the United Kingdom. Financial statements can be found at [www.companieshouse.gov.uk](http://www.companieshouse.gov.uk)

The ultimate controlling party is T E Allum who is the principal shareholder of the ultimate parent company.

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