

Company registration number: 03771701

C. R. Hollands Industrial Supplies Limited

Unaudited filleted financial statements

31 July 2022

C. R. HOLLANDS INDUSTRIAL SUPPLIES LIMITED

DIRECTORS AND OTHER INFORMATION

Directors	Mr P Hollands Mr N Hollands
Company number	03771701
Registered office	64 High Street Bideford Devon EX39 2AR
Business address	Bath Road Woodchester Stroud Gloucestershire GL5 5EX
Accountants	Westcotts Queens House 42-44 New Street Honiton Devon EX14 1BJ

C. R. HOLLANDS INDUSTRIAL SUPPLIES LIMITED

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

31 JULY 2022

	Note	2022 £	£	2021 £	£
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	5	30,000		40,000	
Tangible assets	6	644,872		678,906	
Investments	7	125,000		125,000	
		<u> </u>		<u> </u>	
			799,872		843,906
Current assets					
Stocks		892,709		786,553	
Debtors	8	1,156,206		1,286,775	
Cash at bank and in hand		31,324		25,443	
		<u> </u>		<u> </u>	
		2,080,239		2,098,771	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	(1,856,615)		(1,853,941)	
		<u> </u>		<u> </u>	
Net current assets			223,624		244,830
			<u> </u>		<u> </u>
Total assets less current liabilities			1,023,496		1,088,736
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	10		(174,754)		(232,952)
Provisions for liabilities			(23,068)		(33,327)
			<u> </u>		<u> </u>
Net assets			825,674		822,457
			<u> </u>		<u> </u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			100		100
Profit and loss account	11		825,574		822,357
			<u> </u>		<u> </u>
Shareholders funds			825,674		822,457
			<u> </u>		<u> </u>

For the year ending 31 July 2022 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Directors responsibilities:

- 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;
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with Section 1A of FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the statement of comprehensive income has not been delivered.

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 12 January 2023 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr P Hollands

Director

Company registration number: 03771701

C. R. HOLLANDS INDUSTRIAL SUPPLIES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2022

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is C. R. Hollands Industrial Supplies Limited , 64 High Street, Bideford, Devon, EX39 2AR.

Principal activity

The principal activity of the company in the year under review was that of trading in tooling goods.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with the provisions of FRS 102, Section 1A, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

3. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported. These estimates and judgements are continually reviewed and are based on experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Accounting estimates and assumptions are made concerning the future and, by their nature, will rarely equal the related actual outcome.

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the buyer (usually on despatch of the goods); the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the entity; and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transactions can be measured reliably.

Taxation

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves, respectively. Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other 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. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Operating leases

Lease payments are recognised as an expense over the lease term on a straight-line basis. The aggregate benefit of lease incentives is recognised as a reduction to expense over the lease term, on a straight-line basis.

Goodwill

Goodwill arises on business acquisitions and represents the excess of the cost of the acquisition over the companies interest in the net amount of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the acquired business. Goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. It is amortised on a straight-line basis over its useful life. Where a reliable estimate of the useful life of goodwill or intangible assets cannot be made, the life is presumed not to exceed ten years.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and are subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. Any intangible assets carried at a revalued amount, are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation, as determined by reference to an active market, less any subsequent accumulated amortisation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. Intangible assets acquired as part of a business combination are only recognised separately from goodwill when they arise from contractual or other legal rights, are separable, the expected future economic benefits are probable and the cost or value can be measured reliably.

Amortisation

Amortisation is calculated so as to write off the cost of an asset, less its estimated residual value, over the useful life of that asset as follows:

Goodwill - 10 years straight line

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in amortisation rate, useful life or residual value of an intangible asset, the amortisation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

Tangible assets

tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and are subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in capital and reserves, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Fittings fixtures and equipment	-	15 % reducing balance
Motor vehicles	-	25 % reducing balance
Computers	-	25 % straight line

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in depreciation rate, useful life or residual value of tangible assets, the depreciation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

Fixed asset investments

Fixed asset investments are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Listed investments are measured at fair value with changes in fair value being recognised in profit or loss.

Impairment

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date. When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets. For impairment testing of goodwill, the goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the company are assigned to those units.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and in hand, demand deposits with banks and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less and bank overdrafts. In the statement of financial position, bank overdrafts are shown within borrowing or current liabilities.

Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost includes all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable. Grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the company will comply with the conditions attaching to them and the grants will be received. Government grants are recognised using the accrual model and the performance model. Under the accrual model, government grants relating to revenue are recognised on a systematic basis over the periods in which the company recognises the related costs for which the grant is intended to compensate. Grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the entity with no future related costs are recognised in income in the period in which it becomes receivable. Grants relating to assets are recognised in income on a systematic basis over the expected useful life of the asset. Where part of a grant relating to an asset is deferred, it is recognised as deferred income and not deducted from the carrying amount of the asset. Under the performance model, where the grant does not impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income when the grant proceeds are received or receivable. Where the grant does impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income only when the performance-related conditions have been met. Where grants received are prior to satisfying the revenue recognition criteria, they are recognised as a liability.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the entity has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event; it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recognised as a liability in the statement of financial position and the amount of the provision as an expense. Provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and subsequently reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount that would be required to settle the obligation. Any adjustments to the amounts previously recognised are recognised in profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of the cost of an asset. When a provision is measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation, the unwinding of the discount is recognised in finance costs in profit or loss in the period it arises.

Financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost are reviewed for objective evidence of impairment at the end of each reporting date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately.

Defined contribution plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund. When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised in finance costs in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 18 (2021: 18).

5. Intangible assets

	Goodwill	Other intangible assets	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 August 2021 and 31 July 2022	379,999	1	380,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Amortisation			
At 1 August 2021	340,000	-	340,000
Charge for the year	10,000	-	10,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
At 31 July 2022	350,000	-	350,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Carrying amount			
At 31 July 2022	29,999	1	30,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
At 31 July 2021	39,999	1	40,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

6. Tangible assets

	Freehold property	Fixtures, fittings and equipment	Motor vehicles	Tangible assets - user defined	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
Cost					
At 1 August 2021	642,514	442,390	200,281	143,852	1,429,037
Additions	-	29,580	-	19,778	49,358
Disposals	-	-	(41,765)	-	(41,765)
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
At 31 July 2022	642,514	471,970	158,516	163,630	1,436,630
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Depreciation					
At 1 August 2021	227,313	261,308	129,677	131,833	750,131
Charge for the year	12,852	31,606	15,174	13,849	73,481
Disposals	-	-	(31,854)	-	(31,854)
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
At 31 July 2022	240,165	292,914	112,997	145,682	791,758
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Carrying amount					
At 31 July 2022	402,349	179,056	45,519	17,948	644,872
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
At 31 July 2021	415,201	181,082	70,604	12,019	678,906
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

7. Investments

	Shares in group undertakings and participating interests £	Total £
Cost		
At 1 August 2021 and 31 July 2022	125,000	125,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Impairment		
At 1 August 2021 and 31 July 2022	-	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Carrying amount		
At 31 July 2022	125,000	125,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>
At 31 July 2021	125,000	125,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>

8. Debtors

	2022 £	2021 £
Trade debtors	1,038,577	1,192,976
Other debtors	117,629	93,799
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1,156,206	1,286,775
	<hr/>	<hr/>

9. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2022 £	2021 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	697,385	672,407
Trade creditors	674,115	726,020
Amounts owed to group undertakings and undertakings in which the company has a participating interest	240,585	240,724
Accruals and deferred income	12,698	14,236
Social security and other taxes	149,118	120,364
Other creditors	82,714	80,190
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1,856,615	1,853,941
	<hr/>	<hr/>

C. R. Hollands Industrial Supplies (South Wales) Limited has given an unlimited guarantee supported by a debenture as security for a bank loan taken out by its parent company C R Hollands Industrial Supplies Limited.

10. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2022	2021
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	153,333	193,333
Other creditors	21,421	39,619
	<u>174,754</u>	<u>232,952</u>

C. R. Hollands Industrial Supplies (South Wales) Limited has given an unlimited guarantee supported by a debenture as security for a bank loan taken out by its parent company C R Hollands Industrial Supplies Limited.

11. Reserves

Profit and loss account: This reserve records retained earnings and accumulated losses.

12. Operating leases

The company as lessee

The total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	£	£
Not later than 1 year	39,641	46,433
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	13,914	35,811
	<u>53,555</u>	<u>82,244</u>

13. Directors advances, credits and guarantees

During the year the directors entered into the following advances and credits with the company:

2022

	Balance brought forward £	Advances /(credits) to the directors £	Amounts repaid £	Balance o/standing £
Director 1	12,819	-	-	12,819
Director 2	(6,895)	(110,000)	85,882	(31,013)
Director 3	(29,921)	(110,000)	110,764	(29,157)
	<u>(23,997)</u>	<u>(220,000)</u>	<u>196,646</u>	<u>(47,351)</u>

2021

	Balance brought forward £	Advances /(credits) to the directors £	Amounts repaid £	Balance o/standing £
Director 1	37,249	(24,430)	-	12,819
Director 2	32,468	(102,209)	62,846	(6,895)
Director 3	9,823	(100,000)	60,256	(29,921)
	<u>79,540</u>	<u>(226,639)</u>	<u>123,102</u>	<u>(23,997)</u>

Directors' loans are repayable on demand and subject to interest on overdrawn balances at the official rate.

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