COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 04131173

Abtech (UK) Limited Filleted Unaudited Financial Statements 31 December 2021

Abtech (UK) Limited

Statement of Financial Position

31 December 2021

	2021		2020	
Note	£	£	£	
5		4,864	6,485	
6	693,055	521,664		
	259,183		449,375	
	952,238		971,039	
7	(657,733)	(672,269)		
		294,505	298,770 	
		299,369	305,255	
ne				
	8	(36,667) (46,667)		
		` '	(1,232)	
		261,778	257,356	
		•••••		
		2	2	
		261,776	257,354	
		261,778	257,356	
	5 6	Note £ 5 6 693,055 259,183 952,238 7 (657,733)	Note £ £ 5 4,864 6 693,055 259,183 952,238 7 (657,733) 294,505 299,369 ne 8 (36,66) (924) 261,778 2 261,776 261,778	

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 income and retained earnings has not been delivered.

For the year ending 31 December 2021 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 .

Abtech (UK) Limited

Statement of Financial Position (continued)

31 December 2021

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 24 August 2022, and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr D Greentree

Director

Company registration number: 04131173

Abtech (UK) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 31 December 2021

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is Fairway House, Armstrong Way, Farnborough, Hants, GU14 0LP.

2. Statement of compliance

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

Going concern

The Directors have considered the impact of Covid19 on the company's trade and are of the opinion the company can continue to trade as a going concern.

Revenue recognition

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.

Income tax

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, 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.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and 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 equity, 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 equity in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in equity 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:

Plant & Machinery - 25% reducing balance
Fixtures & Fittings - 25% reducing balance
Motor Vehicles - 25% reducing balance
Office Equipment - 25% reducing balance

Impairment of fixed assets

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. For the purposes of impairment testing, 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 largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

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 as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period it arises.

Financial instruments

Financial instruments are classified and accounted for, according to the substance of the contractual arrangement, as either financial assets, financial liabilities or equity instruments. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 10 (2020: 17).

5. Tangible assets

o. rangible assets	5 1 / 1				
	Plant and	Fixtures and	N.A. dan maralatalan	E an diament at A	T-4-1
	machinery	fittings		Equipment	Total
01	£	£	£	£	£
Cost					
At 1 January 2021 and 31	20.706	2.695	2.405	44.905	47 704
December 2021	29,796 	2,685	3,495	11,805 	47,781
Depreciation					
At 1 January 2021	27,809	1,214	3,495	8,778	41,296
Charge for the year	497	367	_	757	1,621
At 31 December 2021	28,306	1,581	3,495	9,535	42,917
Carrying amount					
At 31 December 2021	1,490	1,104	_	2,270	4,864
At 31 December 2020	1,987	1,471	_	3,027	6,485
6. Debtors					
			2021	2020	
			£	£	
Trade debtors			673,270	508,407	
Other debtors			19,785	13,257	
			693,055	521,664	
7. Creditors: amounts falling	due within one ve	ar			
, , or our or a mount of a ming	J.		2021	2020	
			£	£	
Bank loans and overdrafts			10,000	3,333	
Trade creditors			580,005	468,248	
Corporation tax			1,792	1,011	
Social security and other taxes			41,970	171,909	
Other creditors			23,966	27,768	
			657,733	672,269	
8. Creditors: amounts falling	due after more th	an one vear			
5. 5. Gantoro, amounto falling	a.to. 111010 till	an one you	2021	2020	
			£	£	
Bank loans and overdrafts			36,667	46,667	

9. Related party transactions

The company was under the control of Mr D Greentree and Mr D Hilton throughout the current and previous year. Both Mr D Greentree and Mr D Hilton are directors and shareholders. As at the year end Mr D Hilton was owed £Nil (2020: £nil), and Mr D Greentree was owed £Nil (2020: £nil) by Abtech (UK) Limited . The company carried out transactions on an arm's length basis with related businesses as follows: During the year the company made purchases of £667,149 (2020: £322,156) from related businesses of Mr D Greentree. During the year the company made sales of £94,816 (2020: £9,127) from related businesses of Mr D Greentree. As at the year-end, £194 (2020: £7,521) was owed by Abtech to the related party.

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.