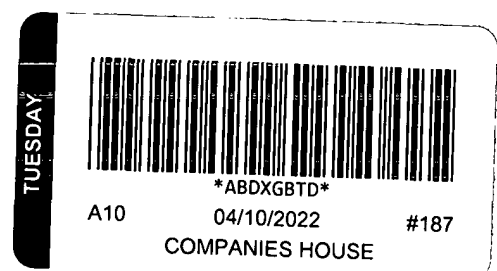


Registered number: 04416650

BELFIELD FURNISHINGS LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021



BELFIELD FURNISHINGS LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	G Lasham J D Meltham
Company number	04416650
Registered office	Hallam Fields Road Ilkeston Derbyshire England DE7 4AZ
Auditor	BDO LLP 2 Snowhill Birmingham B4 6GA
Bankers	Virgin Money 137 New Street Birmingham B2 4NS
Solicitors	Browne Jacobson LLP Mowbray House Castle Meadow Road Nottingham NG2 1BJ

BELFIELD FURNISHINGS LIMITED

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BELFIELD FURNISHINGS LIMITED

STRATEGIC REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

The Directors present their Strategic Report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021.

Due to the impact of Covid-19 on the performance of the Company in 2020, 2019 has been used as a benchmark against 2021 results in the report below. The amounts presented for 2019 relate to continuing operations only.

Principal activity

The principal activity of the Company is that of the design, manufacture and supply of furniture, mattresses and soft furnishings primarily for the leisure industry and retail markets.

Business review

On 13 August 2021, the Group completed a reorganisation under which Belfield Furnishings Limited transferred its investments in Usleep Limited to Belfield Furnishings Group Limited and its investments in Westbridge Furniture Designs Limited, Tetrad Limited and Clinchplain Limited to Belfield Group Limited via dividend-in-specie.

In prior years, the Directors elected to prepare consolidated financial statements for Belfield Furnishings Limited. As a result of the reorganisation referred to above, single entity company financial statements have been prepared for the year ended 31 December 2021.

2021 started well for the Company, with encouraging progress through the year. In common with most of the industry, COVID-19 has had a detrimental effect on the business; retailers' premises didn't operate for 3 months of the year. Covid had a further impact on the business in terms of absenteeism spikes, which caused inefficiencies and constrained output. The Company recorded a turnover of £32.2 million for the year compared to a level of £33.9 million for the 2019 year.

The leisure industry and retail markets remained very competitive during the year with customers and consumers continuing to search for well designed, quality products. The reduction in turnover of £1.7 million (5.0%) versus 2019 reflects the Covid impact, but demand from customers continued throughout the year, leading to a healthy order book at the end of 2021 which augurs well for 2022 and beyond.

The Company recorded an operating loss of £0.1 million (0.2%) for the year similar to the underlying result in 2019.

The Company continues to use a range of well-established and appropriate KPI's to manage the business, both from a quantitative and qualitative perspective. These include the levels of gross profit and net profit achieved during the year in addition to wage levels and productivity. During the year, gross profit decreased to 18.9% (2019 – 20.8%). Total payroll costs increased from 33.3% in 2019 to 37.4% of net sales in the year.

There remains limited uncertainty on both supply and price of raw materials; the Company will respond and implement appropriate measures to protect the Company's best interests in this regard in the future.

The Company is committed to achieving high environmental standards and has a continuing program to reduce its carbon footprint. The Company achieved 100% of production generated waste (2020 – 100%) being recycled during the year.

The position of the Company at December 2021 shows an impact from 2 years of Covid and a reduction in net assets of £4.6m as a consequence of the Group reorganisation, but has adequate cash for its operating purposes. The Company continues to operate as part of the Group and well within the available consolidated bank facilities.

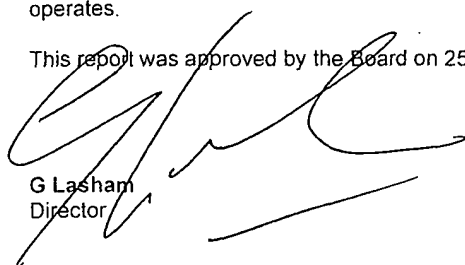
The Directors are satisfied with performance during the year.

Risks and uncertainties

The ongoing uncertainty in consumer confidence after two years of living with COVID-19 has not affected the Company badly in 2021 but is an indicator for 2022 which the Company will meet with a quality product and service.

The Directors consider the other principal risks and uncertainties for the Company relate primarily to the performance of the UK consumer economy, the availability and cost of input materials and labour, and the competitive nature of the markets in which it operates.

This report was approved by the Board on 25 May 2022 and signed on its behalf.



G Lasham
Director

BELFIELD FURNISHINGS LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

The Directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021. The principal activity of the Company is explained in the Strategic Report on page 1.

Results and dividends

The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to £5.5 million (2020 - £0.6 million).

A dividend of £13.2 million was paid during the year (2020 - £Nil). No final dividend is proposed (2020 - £Nil).

Financial risk management

The Company's operations expose it to a number of financial risks that include change in market prices, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company has in place a risk management programme that seeks to limit any adverse effects on the financial performance of the Company by monitoring such areas closely.

Given the size of the Company, the Directors have not delegated the responsibility of monitoring financial risk management to a sub-committee. The policies and procedures, as set by the Board, are implemented by the Company and the Group's central finance department wherever appropriate.

Foreign exchange risk

The Company is exposed to market prices for certain purchased materials. The Company has appropriate facilities to hedge its exposure arising from the purchase of raw materials denominated in foreign currencies.

Credit risk

The Company has implemented policies that require appropriate levels of credit check on potential customers before sales are made, in addition to having in place an insurance policy to cover most losses arising from the insolvency or default of many of its customers.

Liquidity risk

The Company currently maintains short term debt finance that is designed to ensure the Company has sufficient funds available for operations, both in the short and medium term.

Going concern

The Directors have prepared a comprehensive forecasting model to review the different components of the Group, of which the Company is a part, up to December 2023. Consideration has been given to the ongoing economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, the conflict in Ukraine and wider challenges including inflation and supply chain. Based on the robust position of the Group, the Directors are satisfied that it has headroom in its existing committed facilities to respond to the various realistic downside sensitivities. The Directors consider the possibility of more extensive downside scenarios to be remote and are satisfied therefore that it is appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis. Further details are included in note 1 to the financial statements.

Modern slavery act

The Company is committed to running its business responsibly and strives to maintain high ethical principles and to respect Human Rights. The Company has introduced several policies and practices to manage this, which are contained within the Company's web page.

Directors

The Directors who served during the year were:

G Lasham
J D Meltham

Qualifying third party indemnity provisions

During the year and up to the date of this report, directors' indemnity insurance was in place. This covers all qualifying directors.

BELFIELD FURNISHINGS LIMITED

**DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021**

Employee engagement statement

The Company's policy is to consult and discuss with employees through staff councils and at meetings, matters likely to affect employees' interests.

Information on matters of concern to employees is given through information bulletins and reports which seek to achieve a common awareness on the part of all employees of the financial and economic factors affecting the Company's performance.

Disabled employees

The Group's policy is to recruit disabled workers for those vacancies that they are able to fill. All necessary assistance with initial training courses is given. Once employed, a career plan is developed so as to ensure suitable opportunities for each disabled person. Arrangements are made, wherever possible, for returning employees who become disabled, to enable them to perform work identified as appropriate to their aptitudes and abilities.

Provision of information to auditor

Each of the persons who are Directors at the time when this Directors' report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as that Director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware; and
- each Director has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a Director in order to be aware of any information needed by the Company's auditor in connection with preparing its report and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

This report was approved by the board on 25 May 2022 and signed on its behalf.



G Lasham
Director

BELFIELD FURNISHINGS LIMITED

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

The Directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic report, the Directors' report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the Directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the group and company financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the Directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the group and company for that period.

In preparing these financial statements, the Directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies for the financial statements and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The Directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

BELFIELD FURNISHINGS LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF BELFIELD FURNISHINGS LIMITED

Opinion on the financial statements

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 December 2021 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements of Belfield Furnishings Limited ("the Company") for the year ended 31 December 2021 which comprise the Profit and loss account, Balance sheet and Statement of changes in equity and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the Directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other information

The Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual report and financial statements, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

BELFIELD FURNISHINGS LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF BELFIELD FURNISHINGS LIMITED (continued)

Other Companies Act 2006 reporting

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the Strategic report and Directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Strategic report and Directors' report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Strategic report and Directors' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of Directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Responsibilities of Directors

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities, the Directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the Directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Directors are responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Directors either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

Extent to which the audit was capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks applicable to the Company based on our understanding of the Company, sector experience and discussions with management. These included but were not limited to compliance with Companies Act 2006, the principles of United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, relevant tax legislation and health and safety. Our enquiries of management included obtaining and reviewing supporting documentation concerning the Company's policies and procedures relating to:

- identifying, evaluating and complying with laws and regulations and whether they were aware of any instances of non-compliance;
- detecting and responding to the risks of fraud and whether they had knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud; and
- the internal controls established to mitigate risks related to fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations.

BELFIELD FURNISHINGS LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF BELFIELD FURNISHINGS LIMITED (continued)

Based on the understanding and knowledge gained we discussed amongst the engagement team, who undertook the audit testing, how and where fraud might occur in the financial statements and any potential indicators of fraud. As part of this discussion, we identified potential for fraud in the following areas:

- management override of control; and
- revenue recognition, specifically the manipulation of revenue using fraudulent journals.

We designed and executed procedures in line with our responsibilities to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. These procedures, together with the extent to which they are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud, are detailed below:

- We reviewed correspondence with the relevant authorities to identify any irregularities or instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We corroborated our enquiries through our review of board minutes and engagement with the Company's lawyers.
- We tested the appropriateness of accounting journals, and other adjustments made in the preparation of the financial statements. We used data assurance techniques to identify and analyse the complete population of all journals in the year to identify and substantively test any which we considered were indicative of management override.
- We reviewed the Company's accounting policies for non-compliance with relevant standards. Our work also included considering significant accounting estimates for evidence of misstatement or possible bias and testing any significant transactions that appeared to be outside the normal course of business.
- We critically assessed the appropriateness and tested the application of the revenue and cost recognition policies.
- We considered the total unadjusted audit differences for indications of bias or deliberate misstatement.


We also communicated relevant identified laws and regulations and potential fraud risks to all engagement team members, and remained alert to any indications of fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations throughout the audit.

Our audit procedures were designed to respond to risks of material misstatement in the financial statements, recognising that the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery, misrepresentations or through collusion. There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures performed and the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely we are to become aware of it.

A further description of our responsibilities is available on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: <https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the Company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company and the Company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

DocuSigned by:

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Gareth Singleton (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of BDO LLP, Statutory Auditor
Birmingham, UK

Date: 25 May 2022

BDO LLP is a limited liability partnership registered in England and Wales (with registered number OC305127).

BELFIELD FURNISHINGS LIMITED

**PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021**

		2021			2020
	Note	Continuing operations £'000	Continuing operations £'000	Discontinued operations £'000	Total £'000
Turnover	1,3	32,234	23,640	16,712	40,352
Cost of sales		(26,129)	(21,502)	(11,424)	(32,926)
Gross profit		6,105	2,138	5,288	7,426
Selling and distribution costs		(913)	(847)	(39)	(886)
Administrative expenses		(4,583)	(4,995)	(2,371)	(7,366)
Exceptional costs	4	(849)	(1,178)	-	(1,178)
Other operating income	4	183	3,140	22	3,162
Operating (loss)/profit	4	(57)	(1,742)	2,900	1,158
Income from investments		5,491	-	-	-
Interest receivable	8	2	7	-	7
Interest payable	9	(68)	(95)	-	(95)
Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities before taxation		5,368	(1,830)	2,900	1,070
Tax on profit/loss on ordinary activities	10	101	85	(554)	(469)
Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities after taxation		5,469	(1,745)	2,346	601
Other comprehensive income/(expense) for the year:					
Fair value movements on cash flow hedges		(267)	231	-	231
Cash flow hedges recognised in inventories		342	(32)	-	(32)
Tax on cash flow hedges		(10)	(31)	-	(31)
Total comprehensive income/(expense) for the year		5,534	(1,577)	2,346	769

The notes on pages 11 to 24 form part of these financial statements.

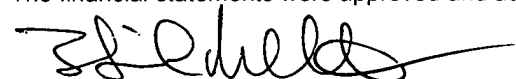
BELFIELD FURNISHINGS LIMITED

Registered number: 04416650

**BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021**

	Note	2021 £'000	2021 £'000	2020 £'000	2020 £'000
Fixed assets					
Intangible fixed assets	11		64		101
Tangible fixed assets	12		599		728
Fixed asset investments	13		-		13,174
			<hr/>		<hr/>
			663		14,003
Current assets					
Stocks	15	3,993		2,967	
Debtors	16	11,169		11,370	
Cash at bank and in hand		2,081		3,867	
		<hr/>		<hr/>	
		17,243		18,204	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	17	(9,089)		(18,867)	
		<hr/>		<hr/>	
Net current assets			8,154		(663)
			<hr/>		<hr/>
Total assets less current liabilities			8,817		13,340
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	18		-		(6)
Provisions for liabilities					
Other provisions	21		(256)		(265)
			<hr/>		<hr/>
Net assets			8,561		13,069
			<hr/>		<hr/>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	22		7		7
Share premium account			3,672		540
Capital redemption reserve			3		3
Cash flow hedge reserve			(56)		(121)
Profit and loss account			4,935		12,640
			<hr/>		<hr/>
Shareholders' funds			8,561		13,069
			<hr/>		<hr/>

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 25 May 2022.



J D Meltham
Director

The notes on pages 11 to 24 form part of these financial statements.

BELFIELD FURNISHINGS LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

	Share capital £'000	Share premium £'000	Capital redemption reserve £'000	Cash flow hedge reserve £'000	Profit and loss account £'000	Total equity £'000
At 1 January 2020	7	540	3	(289)	12,039	12,300
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	601	601
Cash flow hedge reserve movement	-	-	-	199	-	199
Deferred tax on other comprehensive income	-	-	-	(31)	-	(31)
At 31 December 2020	7	540	3	(121)	12,640	13,069
At 1 January 2021	7	540	3	(121)	12,640	13,069
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	5,469	5,469
Cash flow hedge reserve movement	-	-	-	75	-	75
Deferred tax on other comprehensive income	-	-	-	(10)	-	(10)
Shares issued	-	3,132	-	-	-	3,132
Dividends: Equity capital	-	-	-	-	(13,174)	(13,174)
At 31 December 2021	7	3,672	3	(56)	4,935	8,561

The Company's reserves are as follows:

- Called up share capital represents the nominal value of the shares issued.
- The share premium account includes the premium on issue of equity shares, net of any issue costs.
- The capital redemption reserve contains the nominal value of own shares that have been acquired by the company and cancelled.
- Cash flow hedge reserve represents the cumulative portion of gains and losses on hedging instruments deemed effective.
- Profit and loss account represents cumulative profits or losses, net of dividends paid and other adjustments.

The notes on pages 11 to 24 form part of these financial statements.

BELFIELD FURNISHINGS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

1.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

Belfield Furnishings Limited is a private company limited by shares, incorporated in England and Wales under the Companies Act. The address of the registered office is given on the company information page. The nature of the Company's operations and its principal activity is outlined in the Strategic report.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The Company's accounting reference date is 31 December. It is the Company's policy to prepare financial statements for the accounting period to the nearest Saturday to this date. The accounting period covers 3 January 2021 to 1 January 2022.

The Company is itself a subsidiary company and is exempt from the requirement to prepare group accounts by virtue of section 400 of the Companies Act 2006. These financial statements therefore present financial information about the Company as an individual undertaking and not about its group.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgement in applying the Company's accounting policies (see note 2).

Going concern

The Company is part of Group wide funding arrangements which includes a cross guarantee between all members of the Group and its bankers. The going concern assessment of the Company is therefore considered by reference to the Group of which it is a part.

The directors have prepared a comprehensive forecasting model to review the different components of the Group up to December 2023. The model incorporates the Group's banking facilities comprising of Invoice Finance and an overdraft of £3.75m to provide additional headroom. The facilities were reviewed by the bank in May 2022 and the limits have been extended to June 2023.

Consideration has been given to the ongoing economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, the conflict in Ukraine and wider challenges including inflation and supply chain. Reverse stress testing has been carried out to assess the downside scenarios that would give rise the need for additional financial support.

Based on the robust position of the Group, the directors are satisfied that it has headroom in its existing committed facilities to respond to the various realistic downside sensitivities. The directors consider the possibility of more extensive downside scenarios to be remote and are satisfied therefore that it is appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

BELFIELD FURNISHINGS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

1.2 Financial reporting standard 102 – reduced disclosure exemptions

The Company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions in preparing these financial statements, as permitted by the FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland":

- the requirements of Section 7 Statement of Cash Flows;
- the requirements of Section 3 Financial Statement Presentation paragraph 3.17(d);
- the requirements of Section 33 Related Party Disclosures paragraph 33.7;
- the requirements of Section 11 Financial Instruments paragraphs 11.39 to 11.48A; and
- the requirements of Section 12 Other Financial Instruments paragraphs 12.26 to 12.29.

This information is included in the consolidated financial statements of Belfield Holdings Limited as at 31 December 2021 and these financial statements may be obtained as described in note 26.

1.3 Turnover

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

Sale of goods

Turnover 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 turnover 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.

1.4 Intangible fixed assets and amortisation

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost. After recognition, under the cost model, intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

At each reporting date the company assess 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.

All intangible assets are considered to have a finite useful life. If a reliable estimate of the useful life cannot be made, the useful life shall not exceed ten years.

The estimated useful lives range as follows:

Software	-	4-5 years
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BELFIELD FURNISHINGS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

1.5 Tangible fixed assets and depreciation

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less depreciation. 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.

Repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost of fixed assets, less their estimated residual value, over their expected useful lives on the following bases:

Leasehold improvements	-	Over the lease term
Plant and machinery	-	5-25% straight line
Motor vehicles	-	15-25% straight line
Fixtures and fittings	-	20% straight line
Computer equipment	-	25-30% 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 within 'administrative expenses' in the statement of comprehensive income.

1.6 Investments

Investments in subsidiaries are valued at cost less provision for impairment.

1.7 Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised at the lease's commencement at the lower of the asset's fair value and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The corresponding liability is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are allocated between the liability and interest cost. The interest is charged to the profit and loss account so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Rentals under operating leases are charged on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are recognised on a straight line basis over the period until the date the rent is expected to be adjusted to the prevailing market rate.

1.8 Stocks and work in progress

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 attributable labour costs.

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.

BELFIELD FURNISHINGS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

1.9 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.

1.10 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.

1.11 Financial instruments

The Company enters into basic financial instruments transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other accounts receivable and payable, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares.

Debt instruments, 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 payables or receivables, 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 case of an outright 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.

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, 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.

1.12 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.

BELFIELD FURNISHINGS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

1.13 Hedge accounting

The Company has entered foreign currency forward contracts to manage its exposure to fluctuations in the foreign currency exchange rates. The Company designates these derivatives as hedging instruments in cash flow hedges and they are measured at fair value at each balance sheet date.

At inception of the hedge relationship, the entity documents the economic relationship between the hedging instrument and the hedged item, along with its risk management objectives and clear identification of the risk in the hedged item that is being hedged by the hedging instrument. Furthermore, at the inception of the hedge the Company determines, and documents causes for hedge ineffectiveness.

To the extent the hedge is effective, movements in fair values are recognised in other comprehensive income and presented in a separate cash flow hedge reserve. Any ineffective portions of those movements are recognised in profit or loss for the period. When the hedge relationship ends, amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity are reclassified either to the carrying value of non-financial assets or non-financial liabilities recognised as a result of the hedged forecast transactions or otherwise to the profit or loss.

Hedge accounting is discontinued when the Company revokes the hedging relationship, the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised, or no longer qualifies for hedge accounting. Any gain or loss accumulated in equity at that time is reclassified to profit or loss when the hedged item is recognised in profit or loss. When a forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, any gain or loss that was recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified immediately to profit or loss.

1.14 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the profit and loss account, except that a change 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 balance sheet date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

Deferred 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;
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met; and
- Timing differences in respect of interests in subsidiaries, associates, branches and joint ventures where the Company can control the reversal of the timing differences and such reversal is not considered probable in the foreseeable future.

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 income tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

BELFIELD FURNISHINGS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

1.15 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events; it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Provisions are measured at the Directors' best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligation at the balance sheet date and are discounted to present value where the effect is material.

1.16 Foreign currencies

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the profit and loss account except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges.

1.17 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.

1.18 Pensions

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 profit and loss account 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.

1.19 Government grants

Grants are accounted for under the accruals model as permitted by FRS 102. Grants relating to expenditure on tangible fixed assets are credited to the profit and loss account at the same rate as the depreciation on the assets to which the grant relates. The deferred element of grants is included in creditors as deferred income.

Grants of a revenue nature are recognised in "other operating income" within profit or loss in the same period as the related expenditure. This includes the Government Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme.

1.20 Exceptional items

The Company classifies certain nonrecurring charges or credits that have a significant impact on the Company's financial results as exceptional items. These are disclosed separately to provide further understanding of the financial performance of the Company.

BELFIELD FURNISHINGS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

2. JUDGEMENTS IN APPLYING ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

Useful lives of tangible fixed assets and intangible fixed assets

Depreciation and amortisation are provided so as to write down the assets to their residual values over their estimated useful lives as set out in the Company's accounting policies. The selection of these estimated lives requires the exercise of management judgement. Useful lives are regularly reviewed, and should management's assessment of useful lives shorten, then depreciation and amortisation charges in the financial statements would increase and carrying amounts of property, plant and equipment would reduce accordingly. The carrying amount of intangible fixed assets and tangible fixed assets is included in notes 11 and 12 respectively.

Stock provisions

Stock provisions include obsolescence, slow moving and defective items which take into account the results from stock counts and represent the expected write-down between the estimated net realisable value and original cost.

Dilapidations provision

Leasehold dilapidations relate to the estimated cost of returning a leasehold property to its original state at the end of the lease in accordance with the lease terms. The main assumption is in relation to the expected costs of rectification of the wear and tear incurred. The Directors use their historical experience when estimating the expected costs to be incurred. The dilapidation provision as at the balance sheet date is included in note 21.

Exceptional costs

Exceptional costs are items considered to be of an unusual or nonrecurring nature and that have a significant impact on the Company's financial results.

3. TURNOVER

The whole of the turnover is attributable to its principal activity.

Analysis of turnover by country of destination:

	2021 £'000	2020 £'000
United Kingdom	32,203	40,072
Rest of the World	31	280
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	32,234	40,352
	<hr/>	<hr/>

4. OPERATING (LOSS)/PROFIT

The operating (loss)/profit is stated after charging/(crediting):

	2021 £'000	2020 £'000
Government grants – Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme	(183)	(2,124)
Amortisation of intangible assets	37	36
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets:		
- owned by the company	182	595
Operating lease rentals:		
- plant and machinery	142	231
- other operating leases	525	861
Write-down of stocks recognised as an expense	168	278
Exceptional redundancy and agency termination costs	122	316
Exceptional bad debt expenses	-	22
Exceptional legal & professional costs	89	828
Exceptional relocation costs	638	12
	<hr/>	<hr/>

BELFIELD FURNISHINGS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

5. AUDITOR'S REMUNERATION

	2021 £'000	2020 £'000
Fees payable to the Company's auditor for the audit of the Company's annual accounts	49	59
Fees payable to the Company's auditor and its associates in respect of:		
The auditing of accounts of subsidiaries of the Company	-	81
Other services relating to taxation	15	35
Other services	-	26
	<u>49</u>	<u>201</u>

6. STAFF COSTS

Staff costs, including directors' remuneration, were as follows:

	2021 £'000	2020 £'000
Wages and salaries	10,857	12,109
Social security costs	911	911
Other pension costs	297	331
	<u>12,065</u>	<u>13,351</u>

The average monthly number of employees, including the directors, during the year was as follows:

	2021 Number	2020 Number
Production	361	406
Sales and distribution	6	7
Administration	64	77
	<u>431</u>	<u>490</u>

7. DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION

During the year, no director received any emoluments. The directors received emoluments from Palma Bidco Limited before it was demerged from the Group and Belfield Group Limited for their services to all group companies. It is not considered practical or possible to accurately apportion these costs to each entity in the Group.

8. INTEREST RECEIVABLE

	2021 £'000	2020 £'000
Other interest	2	7
	<u>2</u>	<u>7</u>

BELFIELD FURNISHINGS LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021**

9. INTEREST PAYABLE

	2021	2020
	£'000	£'000
Other interest	68	95
	<hr/>	<hr/>

10. TAXATION

	2021	2020
	£'000	£'000
Current tax (see note below)		
UK corporation tax charge on profit for the year	-	408
Group relief	(150)	-
Adjustments in respect of prior years	60	105
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total current tax	(90)	513
Deferred tax (see note 20)		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	61	(37)
Adjustments in respect of prior years	(3)	(7)
Impact of change in tax rate	(69)	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	(101)	469
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2020 - higher than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2020 – 19%). The differences are explained below:

	2021	2020
	£'000	£'000
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	5,368	1,070
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax of 19% (2020 – 19%)	1,020	203
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	20	165
Credits exempt for tax purposes	(101)	-
Adjustments in respect of prior years	57	98
Effect of change in rate of UK corporation tax	(69)	(3)
Depreciation on non-qualifying assets	20	6
Super-deduction capital allowance	(5)	-
Dividends received from UK companies	(1,043)	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total tax charge for the year (see note above)	(101)	469
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Factors that may affect future tax charges

During 2020, the reduction in the UK corporation tax rate that was due to take effect from 1 April 2020 was cancelled and as a result, the rate remained at 19%. The Spring Budget 2021 announced that the UK Corporation tax rate will increase to 25% with effect from 1 April 2023 and this was substantively enacted at the balance sheet date and therefore included in these financial statements. This revised rate has been used in the calculation of the UK's deferred tax assets and liabilities as at 31 December 2021.

BELFIELD FURNISHINGS LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021**

11. INTANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Software £'000
Cost	
At 1 January and 31 December 2021	181
Amortisation	
At 1 January 2021	80
Charge for the year	37
At 31 December 2021	117
Net book value	
At 31 December 2021	64
At 31 December 2020	101

12. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Leasehold improve- ments £'000	Plant, machinery and motor vehicles £'000	Fixtures and fittings £'000	Computer equipment £'000	Total £'000
Cost					
At 1 January 2021	1,657	2,798	298	440	5,193
Additions	-	57	3	-	60
Disposals	-	(9)	-	-	(9)
At 31 December 2021	1,657	2,846	301	440	5,244
Depreciation					
At 1 January 2021	1,609	2,242	243	371	4,465
Charge for the year	32	100	22	28	182
Disposals	-	(2)	-	-	(2)
At 31 December 2021	1,641	2,340	265	399	4,645
Net book value					
At 31 December 2021	16	506	36	41	599
At 31 December 2020	48	556	55	69	728

BELFIELD FURNISHINGS LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021**

13. FIXED ASSET INVESTMENTS

	Shares in Group undertakings £'000
Cost	
At 1 January 2021	13,174
Disposals	(13,174)
	<hr/>
At 31 December 2021	-
	<hr/>

On 13 August 2021, the Group completed a reorganisation under which Belfield Furnishings Limited transferred its investments in Usleep Limited to Belfield Furnishings Group Limited and its investments in Westbridge Furniture Designs Limited, Tetrad Limited and Clinchplain Limited to Belfield Group Limited via dividend-in-specie.

Details of the principal subsidiaries can be found in note 14.

14. PRINCIPAL SUBSIDIARIES

Company	Registered address	Country of incorporation	Class of shares	Holding %	Principal activity
The Chatsworth Bed Company Limited	Hallam Fields Road, Ilkeston, England, DE7 4AZ	England and Wales	Ordinary	100%	Dormant

15. STOCKS

	2021 £'000	2020 £'000
Raw materials	2,211	1,686
Work in progress	342	240
Finished goods and goods for resale	1,440	1,041
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	3,993	2,967
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Stocks include £29,000 (2020 - £71,000) of goods in transit.

16. DEBTORS

	2021 £'000	2020 £'000
Trade debtors	4,303	3,929
Amounts owed by group undertakings	5,545	5,889
Other debtors	42	779
Prepayments and accrued income	950	465
Derivative financial assets	21	2
Deferred tax (note 20)	308	306
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	11,169	11,370
	<hr/>	<hr/>

BELFIELD FURNISHINGS LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021**

17. CREDITORS:
Amounts falling due within one year

	2021 £'000	2020 £'000
Trade creditors	3,319	3,416
Amounts owed to group undertakings	2	9,713
Corporation tax	69	9
Social security and other taxes	687	1,810
Other creditors	3,690	2,151
Accruals and deferred income	1,226	1,623
Derivative financial liabilities	96	145
	<u>9,089</u>	<u>18,867</u>

Other creditors include amounts of £2,965,000 (2020 - £Nil) which are secured over the trade debts of the Company.

18. CREDITORS:
Amounts falling due after more than one year

	2021 £'000	2020 £'000
Derivative financial liabilities	-	6
	<u>-</u>	<u>6</u>

19. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

	2021 £'000	2020 £'000
Financial assets		
Financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortised cost	9,890	10,614
Derivative financial assets	21	2
	<u>9,911</u>	<u>10,616</u>
Financial liabilities		
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	8,237	16,721
Derivative financial liabilities	96	151
	<u>8,333</u>	<u>16,872</u>

Financial assets measured at amortised cost comprise trade debtors, amounts due from group undertakings, and other debtors. Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost comprise trade creditors, amounts due to group undertakings, other creditors and accruals.

Derivative financial instruments designated as cash flow hedges comprise forward currency exchange contracts. The Group enters into forward foreign currency contracts to mitigate the exchange rate risk for forecast future transactions. At 31 December 2021, the outstanding contracts all mature within 12 months (2020: 18 months) of the year end. The Group is committed to buy US\$3,000,000 and €2,700,000 and pay a fixed sterling amount (2020: US\$5,700,000 and €3,200,000).

The forward currency contracts are measured at fair value, which is determined using valuation techniques that utilise observable inputs. The key inputs used in valuing the derivatives are the forward exchange rates for GBP:USD and GBP:EUR.

BELFIELD FURNISHINGS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

20. DEFERRED TAXATION

	2021 £'000	2020 £'000
At 1 January	306	78
Recognised in income statement	11	44
Recognised in other comprehensive income	(9)	(31)
On disposal of businesses	-	215
	<hr/>	<hr/>
At 31 December	308	306
	<hr/>	<hr/>

The deferred taxation balance is made up as follows:

	2021 £'000	2020 £'000
Accelerated capital allowances	272	265
Other short term timing differences	36	41
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	308	306
	<hr/>	<hr/>

21. PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES

	Dilapidations provision £'000
Group	
At 1 January 2021	265
Utilisation of provision	(9)
	<hr/>
At 31 December 2021	256
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Leasehold dilapidations relate to the estimated cost of returning a leasehold property to its original state at the end of the lease in accordance with the lease terms. The main uncertainty relates to estimating the cost that will be incurred at the end of the lease. The dilapidations provision is expected to be utilised at the end of the lease term for the properties concerned. The dilapidation provision is not subject to discounting as the effect is not material.

22. SHARE CAPITAL

	2021 £'000	2020 £'000
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
7,351 (2020 – 7,350) Ordinary shares of £1 each	7	7
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	7	7
	<hr/>	<hr/>

During the year the Company issued a further 1 Ordinary share for £3,132,411.

BELFIELD FURNISHINGS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

23. PENSION COMMITMENTS

The Company operates a defined contribution pension scheme, the assets of which are held separately in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the Company to the fund and amounted to £297,000 (2020 - £331,000). As at 31 December 2021 contributions amounting to £63,000 (2020 - £72,000) were payable to the fund and are included in other creditors.

24. OPERATING LEASE COMMITMENTS

At 31 December, the Company had total commitments under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:

	Land and Buildings 2021 £'000	Land and buildings 2020 £'000	Other 2021 £'000	Other 2020 £'000
Company				
Expiry date:				
Within 1 year	462	352	192	254
Between 2 and 5 years	1,609	33	97	229
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	2,071	385	289	483
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

25. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

The Company has given undertakings and cross guarantees in favour of the Groups bankers for all sums owing by Group companies, supported by a fixed and floating charge over the assets and undertakings of these companies. At the year end these contingent liabilities amounted to £Nil (2020 - £11,305,556).

26. ULTIMATE PARENT UNDERTAKING AND CONTROLLING PARTY

The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Belfield Group Limited.

The ultimate parent company is Belfield Holdings Limited. There is no ultimate controlling party.

The parent undertaking of the largest and smallest group for which consolidated accounts are prepared is Belfield Holdings Limited. The consolidated financial statements of Belfield Holdings Limited, within which this Company's accounts are included, may be obtained from Companies House, Cardiff, CF14 3UZ.