

Company Registration No. 05004947 (England and Wales)

BABY PRODUCTS ASSOCIATION LIMITED
COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

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COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE
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BABY PRODUCTS ASSOCIATION LIMITED
COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE
BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2020

		2020		2019	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4		325		406
Current assets					
Debtors	5	41,507		41,549	
Cash at bank and in hand		366,367		429,213	
		<u>407,874</u>		<u>470,762</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(96,599)		(112,155)	
Net current assets			311,275		358,607
Net assets			<u>311,600</u>		<u>359,013</u>
Capital and reserves					
Profit and loss reserves			<u>311,600</u>		<u>359,013</u>

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 31 December 2020 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 6 September 2021 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr R J Anslow
Director

Company Registration No. 05004947

BABY PRODUCTS ASSOCIATION LIMITED
COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Baby Products Association Limited is a private company limited by guarantee incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Grove House, 33 Ashgrove, Steeple Claydon, Buckingham, Buckinghamshire, MK18 2LW.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Turnover

Turnover represents the total invoice value, excluding value added tax, of sales made during the year together with income received in relation to members' subscriptions. Subscription income is accounted for in the period to which it relates.

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

1.3 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Fixtures, fittings & equipment	20% reducing balance
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The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

1.4 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

BABY PRODUCTS ASSOCIATION LIMITED
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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.5 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.6 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally 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.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

BABY PRODUCTS ASSOCIATION LIMITED
COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges are recognised in profit or loss immediately, together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk.

1.7 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

Deferred tax

1.8 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.9 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

1.10 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation in the period are included in profit or loss.

BABY PRODUCTS ASSOCIATION LIMITED
COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

3 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 7 (2019 - 6).

	2020	2019
	Number	Number
Total	7	6
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

4 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery etc
	£
Cost	
At 1 January 2020 and 31 December 2020	1,107
	<u> </u>
Depreciation and impairment	
At 1 January 2020	701
Depreciation charged in the year	81
	<u> </u>
At 31 December 2020	782
	<u> </u>
Carrying amount	
At 31 December 2020	325
	<u> </u>
At 31 December 2019	406
	<u> </u>

BABY PRODUCTS ASSOCIATION LIMITED
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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

5	Debtors	2020	2019
		£	£
	Amounts falling due within one year:		
	Trade debtors	38,038	40,621
	Corporation tax recoverable	1,418	-
	Other debtors	2,051	928
		<u>41,507</u>	<u>41,549</u>
		<u><u>41,507</u></u>	<u><u>41,549</u></u>
6	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2020	2019
		£	£
	Trade creditors	6,217	6,894
	Taxation and social security	13,822	13,635
	Other creditors	76,560	91,626
		<u>96,599</u>	<u>112,155</u>
		<u><u>96,599</u></u>	<u><u>112,155</u></u>

BABY PRODUCTS ASSOCIATION LIMITED
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7 Related party transactions

Transactions with Directors

During the year the company paid management fees of £58,000 (2019 £59,800) to Harrogate International Nursery Fair Limited of which Mr R Anslow is a director and shareholder. Harrogate International Nursery Fair Limited invoiced Baby Products Association Limited £2,423 (2019 £17,349) for travelling, conferences, meeting expenses and recharges and invoiced Baby Products Association Limited £0 (2019 £8,400) for grant administration fees. These transactions were on normal commercial terms. At the year end an amount of £0 (2019 £2,158) was due to Harrogate International Nursery Fair Limited.

L Burns is a director of Columbus Trading Partners. During the year sales to Columbus Trading Partners amounted to £978 (2019 £3,910).

S Russell is a director of Cheeky Rascals Limited. During the year sales to Cheeky Rascals Limited amounted to £1,800 (2019 £2,605). At the year end an amount of £0 (2019 £2,160) was due from Cheeky Rascals Limited.

Transactions with related parties of the Committee Members

M Chapman is a director of The East Coast Group Limited. During the year sales to The East Coast Group Limited amounted to £1,550 (2019 £14,858). Also during the year, funding for exports amounting to £0 (2019 £1,500) was provided to The East Coast Group Limited. At the year end an amount of £0 (2019 £4,692) was due from The East Coast Group Limited.

D Welsh is a director of Joie Children's Products (UK) Limited. During the year sales to Joie Children's Products (UK) Limited amounted to £7,812 (2019 £5,455). At the year end an amount of £9,374 (2019 £0) was due from Joie Children's Products (UK) Limited.

A Crane is a director of Babystyle UK Limited, during the year sales to Babystyle UK Ltd amounted to £3,910 (2019 £35,474).

M Hardenberg is a director of Majuma Limited. During the year sales to Majuma Limited amounted to £0 (2019 £390).

P Howe is a director of Peg Perego. During the year sales to Peg Perego amounted to £750 (2019 £715).

G Kelly is a director of Bubblebum (UK) Limited. During the year sales to Bubblebum (UK) Limited amounted to £0 (2019 £1,715).

B Echevarria is a director of Dorel (UK) Limited. During the year sales to Dorel (UK) Limited amounted to £7,812 (2019 £7,812). A balance of £0 was due from Dorel (UK) Limited (2019 £9,374) at the year end.

H Robinson is a director of Diono Ltd. During the year sales to Diono Ltd amounted to £1,800 (2019 £1,715). A balance of £500 was due to Diono Ltd (2019 £0) at the year-end.

J Curtis is a director of Mamas & Papas Ltd. During the year sales to Mamas & Papas Ltd amounted to £7,812 (2019 £7,812). At the year end an amount of £0 (2019 £9,374) was due from Mamas & Papas Ltd.

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