

REGISTERED NUMBER: 10370154 (England and Wales)

Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 28 February 2021

for

Apath Limited



Apath Limited (Registered number: 10370154)

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for the Year Ended 28 February 2021

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Apath Limited

Company Information  
for the Year Ended 28 February 2021

**DIRECTORS:**

P K Jones  
M S Hughes

**REGISTERED OFFICE:**

Eardisley Road  
Kington  
Herefordshire  
HR5 9SN

**REGISTERED NUMBER:**

10370154 (England and Wales)

**ACCOUNTANTS:**

The MAK Practice  
Chiltlee Manor  
Haslemere Road  
Liphook  
Hampshire  
GU30 7AZ

Balance Sheet  
28 February 2021

|  | Notes | 28.2.21<br>£   | 29.2.20<br>£   |
|--|-------|----------------|----------------|
| <b>FIXED ASSETS</b>                          |       |                |                |
| Tangible assets                              | 4     | 60,119         | 96,184         |
| <b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>                        |       |                |                |
| Stocks                                       |       | 79,250         | 109,062        |
| Debtors                                      | 5     | 399,058        | 402,832        |
| Cash at bank and in hand                     |       | <u>215,979</u> | <u>29,426</u>  |
|  |       | 694,287        | 541,320        |
| <b>CREDITORS</b>                             |       |                |                |
| Amounts falling due within one year          | 6     | <u>422,273</u> | <u>464,016</u> |
| <b>NET CURRENT ASSETS</b>                    |       | <u>272,014</u> | <u>77,304</u>  |
| <b>TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES</b> |       | 332,133        | 173,488        |
| <b>PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES</b>            |       | <u>2,760</u>   | <u>7,590</u>   |
| <b>NET ASSETS</b>                            |       | <u>329,373</u> | <u>165,898</u> |
| <b>CAPITAL AND RESERVES</b>                  |       |                |                |
| Called up share capital                      |       | 200            | 200            |
| Retained earnings                            |       | <u>329,173</u> | <u>165,698</u> |
|  |       | <u>329,373</u> | <u>165,898</u> |

The company is entitled to exemption from audit under Section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 for the year ended 28 February 2021.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year ended 28 February 2021 in accordance with Section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for:

- ensuring that the company keeps accounting records which comply with Sections 386 and 387 of the Companies Act 2006 and
- preparing financial statements which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at the end of each financial year and of its profit or loss for each financial year in accordance with the requirements of Sections 394 and 395 and which otherwise comply with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 relating to financial statements, so far as applicable to the company.

Apath Limited (Registered number: 10370154)

Balance Sheet - continued

28 February 2021

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

In accordance with Section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the Income Statement has not been delivered.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 24 November 2021 and were signed on its behalf by:

P K Jones - Director

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'P K Jones', written over a horizontal line.

M S Hughes - Director

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'M S Hughes', consisting of several overlapping loops.

The notes form part of these financial statements

**1. STATUTORY INFORMATION**

Apath Limited is a private company, limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The company's registered number and registered office address can be found on the Company Information page.

**2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

**Basis of preparing the financial statements**

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of Section 1A "Small Entities" of Financial Reporting Standard 102 ", the Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" and the Companies Act 2006. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

The members have agreed to the preparation of abridged accounts for this accounting period in accordance with Section 444(2A) of the Companies Act 2006.

The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below:-

**Going Concern Considerations**

The current economic conditions caused by the on-going Covid 19 pandemic create uncertainties particularly over the level of demand for the company's products.

The company's forecasts and projections, taking account of reasonably possible changes in trading performance, show that the company should be able to operate within the levels of its current facilities. After making enquiries and the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue to operate for the foreseeable future. The directors therefore continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

The Directors also believe that there are no material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue honouring liabilities as and when they fall due and to continue operating as a going concern for the next twelve months exists as at that date.

The Company has used some of financial support offered by the Government in relation to the Covid 19 pandemic to assist its future trading.

**Turnover/ Revenue Recognition**

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

Revenue from the provision of services is recognised when the service has been delivered, the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, and 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

## 2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

### **Tangible fixed assets**

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:-

Plant and Machinery – 5 years  
Fixtures and fittings - 5 years  
Motor Vehicles – 5 years  
Office equipment - 3 years

The carrying values of tangible fixed assets are reviewed for impairment in periods if events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable.

### **De-recognition**

Tangible assets are derecognised on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected. On disposal, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount is recognised in profit or loss

### **Financial instruments**

The company has chosen to adopt Sections 11 and 12 of FRS 102 in respect of financial instruments.

#### **i) Financial assets**

Basic financial assets, including trade and other receivables, cash and bank balances and investments in commercial paper, are initially recognised at transaction price, 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.

Such assets are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

At the end of each reporting period financial assets measured at amortised cost are assessed for objective evidence of impairment. If an asset is impaired the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

Financial assets are derecognised when:

- (a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled; or
- (b) substantially all the risks and rewards of the ownership of the asset are transferred to another party; or
- (c) control of the asset has been transferred to another party who has the practical ability to unilaterally sell the asset to an unrelated third party without imposing additional restriction.

## **2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES- continued**

### **ii) Financial liabilities**

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other payables, 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 receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts 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 payables are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the liability is extinguished, that is when the contractual obligation is discharged, cancelled or expires.

### **Current and deferred tax**

The tax charge is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from accounting profit as reported in the Statement of comprehensive income because it excludes items of income and expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items which are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using average tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax is provided, using the liability method, in full on timing differences that result in an obligation at the balance sheet date to pay more tax, or a right to pay less tax, at a future date at rates expected to apply when they crystallise based on current taxes and law. Timing differences arise from the inclusion of items of income and expenditure in tax computations different from those in which they are included in the financial statements. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is regarded as more likely than not that they will be recovered. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

### **Provisions for liabilities**

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by the transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to the Income Statement in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Balance Sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation; taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Balance Sheet.

### **Offsetting**

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and 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.

### **Share capital**

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new ordinary shares are shown in equity.



Notes to the Financial Statements  
for the Year Ended 28 February 2021

2. **ACCOUNTING POLICIES- continued**

**Leasing commitments**

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

**Foreign currencies**

Assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of transaction. Exchange differences are taken into account in arriving at the operating result.

**Dividends**

Dividend distribution to the company's shareholders is recognised as a liability in the financial statements in the reporting period in which the dividends are declared.

3. **EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS**

The average number of employees during the year was 14 (2020 - 15).

4. **TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS**

|                        | <b>Plant and<br/>machinery<br/>etc<br/>£</b> |
|------------------------|--|
| <b>COST</b>            |  |
| At 1 March 2020        | 183,627                                      |
| Additions              | 1,655  |
| Disposals              | <u>(3,000)</u>                               |
| At 28 February 2021    | <u>182,282</u>                               |
| <b>DEPRECIATION</b>    |  |
| At 1 March 2020        | 87,443                                       |
| Charge for year        | 36,520                                       |
| Eliminated on disposal | <u>(1,800)</u>                               |
| At 28 February 2021    | <u>122,163</u>                               |
| <b>NET BOOK VALUE</b>  |  |
| At 28 February 2021    | <u>60,119</u>                                |
| At 29 February 2020    | <u>96,184</u>                                |

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued  
for the Year Ended 28 February 2021

5. **DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR**

|               | 28.2.21        | 29.2.20        |
|---------------|----------------|----------------|
|               | £              | £              |
| Trade debtors | 350,639        | 299,237        |
| Other debtors | <u>48,419</u>  | <u>103,595</u> |
|               | <u>399,058</u> | <u>402,832</u> |

6. **CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR**

|   | 28.2.21        | 29.2.20        |
|---|----------------|----------------|
|   | £              | £              |
| Trade creditors                         | 188,246        | 191,214        |
| Amounts owed to participating interests | 131,507        | 204,942        |
| Taxation and social security            | 65,780         | 37,562         |
| Other creditors                         | <u>36,740</u>  | <u>30,298</u>  |
|   | <u>422,273</u> | <u>464,016</u> |

7. **OTHER FINANCIAL COMMITMENTS**

The company has a maximum total of operating lease obligations of £2,500 (2020 £2,500) relating to land and property.

8. **RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES**

P K Jones and M S Hughes jointly with their respective spouses are controlling members in Bow Plant Sales LLP an incorporated trading business. Transactions undertaken with these entities during the year were conducted in the normal course of business and on an arm's length basis.

Secondly P K Jones and M S Hughes are directors and controlling shareholders of Arrow Wholesale (Midlands) Limited. This company has supplied goods and services to Apath Limited on normal commercial terms.

At the year end net sums of £131,507 (2020 £204,942) were owed to related parties. These sum are unsecured, carry no right to interest and are repayable on demand.

9. **ULTIMATE CONTROLLING PARTY**

The company is controlled by its directors by virtue of their shareholdings.