Company Registration No. 2658906 (England and Wales)

ASPAR PHARMACEUTICALS LIMITED DIRECTORS' REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

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COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors T.E. Prudhoe

Mrs S.J. Prudhoe J.E. Prudhoe

Secretary J.E. Prudhoe

Company Number 2658906

Registered office Albany House

Acrewood Way St Albans Hertfordshire AL4 0YJ

Auditors David Morgan & Co Limited

8 Peterborough Road

Harrow HA1 2BQ

Business address Albany House

Acrewood Way St Albans Hertfordshire AL4 0YJ

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STRATEGIC REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

The directors present their strategic report on the company for the year ended 30 September 2022.

Review of the business

The principal activity of the company continued to be that of the manufacturing, packaging and distribution of pharmaceutical products to the wholesale and retail markets within the UK.

Turnover during the year ended 30 September 2022 decreased from 15.8M in 2021 to 14M in 2022 a fall of 11% year on year. This was primarily drven by the end of the covid pandemic, whereby turnover was boosted by the strong demand for OTC analgesics. However, the turnover of the company has settled post-pandemic at a higher overall level than pre-covid turnover by around £1.5M.

As with many businesses of our size, the business environment in which we operate continues to be challenging. The OTC analgesic market in the UK is highly competitive and regulated and competition from both within and without the UK is strong. With these risks and uncertainties in mind we are aware that any plans for future development of the business maybe subject to unforeseen events outside of our control. The company is increasingly liquid in its resources and assets. A significant number of customers are FTSE companies and payment terms are generally met on time. Debtor days have been very consistent year on year and the profit made in 2022 is therefore reflected in healthy bank balances at the year end. Liquidity rates have increased from 2.28 to 4.90 over the course of the financial year. The company is highly regulated by the MHRA and constant vigilance is required to ensure that the company's quality control is fully compliant and adaptable to changing regulatory environments. Competition both domestically and from abroad is always a factor in determining price as is sourcing its supply of raw materials and ensuring that the company's plant and equipment is kept up to date and functioning efficiently thereby assuring the output of the finished product is

The company's positive results has enabled it to maintain a very strong balance sheet position at the year end with net assets of £14.6M (2021 - £12.9M). The company continues to invest in new plant and machinery for the factory and the directors are confident that margins and turnover can be maintained and grow in future

We consider our key financial performance indicators are those that communicate the financial performance of the company as a whole, these being turnover, gross profit, net operating profit before tax and return on capital employed. The turnover of the company fell to £14M in 2022 from £15.8M in 2021, a decrease of 11%. The company's gross margins fell slightly from 55% in 2021 to 53% in 2022, mostly as a result of increasing raw materials costs. Net profit before tax decreased to £1.7M in 2022 from £3.2M in 2021, a decrease of 47%. The return on capital employed has fallen in line with the decrease in profits from 20% in 2021 to 11.6% in 2022.

By order of the board

T.E. Prudhoe Director 15 June 2023

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

The directors present their report and financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2022.

Future developments

The disclosure of future developments is set out in the Strategic Report on Page 1.

Results and dividends

The results are set out on page 7.

Directors

The following directors have held office since 1 October 2021:

T.E. Prudhoe Mrs S.J. Prudhoe J.E. Prudhoe

Disabled persons

The company'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 retraining employees who become disabled, to enable them to perform work identified as appropriate to their aptitudes and abilities.

Auditors

David Morgan & Co Limited were appointed auditors to the company and in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006, a resolution proposing that they be re-appointed will be put at a General Meeting.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

Directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic Report and 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 prepared the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and ROI", and applicable law (United Kingdom Generally accepted Accounting Practice).

Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit and loss of the company in that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently; make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;

state whether applicable accounting standards, including FRS 102 have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;

notify its shareholders in writing about the use of disclosure exemptions, if any, of FRS 102 used in the preparation of financial statements; and

prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume 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.

The directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the company's website. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation into the jurisdictions.

Statement of disclosure to auditors

The directors at the date of approval of the report each confirm that:

So far as the directors are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditors are unaware. Additionally, the directors have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

On behalf of the board

T.E. Prudhoe Director 15 June 2023

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF ASPAR PHARMACEUTICALS LIMITED

Report on the financial statements

We have audited the financial statements of Aspar Pharmaceuticals Limited for the year ended 30 September 2022 which comprise the statutory profit and loss, balance sheet, cash flow and statement of changes in equity and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of the significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and UK Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and ROI.

In our opinion the financial statements:

- Give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 30 September 2022 and of its profit for the year then ended
- have been properly prepared in accordance with UK GAAP and;
- have been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.

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 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 FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusion 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 the report.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Strategic Report and Directors' Report, other than in the financial statements and our auditors report thereon.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) TO THE MEMBERS OF ASPAR PHARMACEUTICALS LIMITED

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, 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 audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. 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.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

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

Matters on which we are to report by exception

In the light of our 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 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. The directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies exemptions in preparing the Directors' Report and from the requirement to prepare a Strategic Report.

Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement set out in pages 2 - 3, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisifed 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 to do so.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) TO THE MEMBERS OF ASPAR PHARMACEUTICALS LIMITED

Auditors responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the financial Reporting Councils website at: https:// www.frc.org.uk/Our-Work/Audit/Audit-and-assurance/Standards-and-guidance/Standards-and-guidance-for-auditors/Auditors-responsibilities-for-audit/description-of-auditors-responsibilities-for audit aspx. This description forms part of our audit 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 opinion we have formed.

Simon Byrne (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of David Morgan & Co Limited
Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditor

15 June 2023

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

	Notes	2022 £	2021 £
Turnover	. 3	14,035,660	15,788,367
Cost of sales		(6,671,527)	(7,075,138)
Gross Profit		7,364,133	8,713,229
Administrative expenses		(5,751,968)	(5,512,852)
		1,612,165	3,200,377
Other operating income		1,946	-
Operating profit	4	1,614,111	3,200,377
Other interest receivable and similar income	5	778	65,000
Interest payable and similar charges	6	54,164	52,895
		1,560,725	3,212,482
Taxation	7	(292,963)	(630,548)
		1,267,762	2,581,934

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

	Notes	2022	2021
	•	£	£
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	9	9,022,092	9,522,165
Current assets	•		
Inventories	10	2,888,005	2,749,249
Debtors	11	2,950,393	2,990,192
Cash at bank and in hand		1,053,486	1,445,148
		6,891,884	7,184,589
Creditors: amounts falling due within			
one year	12	(1,719,725)	(3,151,495)
Net current assets		5,172,159	4,033,094
Total assets less current liabilities		14,194,251	13,555,259
Creditors: amounts falling due after			
more than one year	13	•	(617,519)
Provisions for liabilities	14	(5,861)	(17,112)
		14,188,390	12,920,628
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	16	45,100	45,100
Profit and loss account		14,143,290	12,875,528
Shareholders funds		14,188,390	12,920,628

Approved by the board and authorised for issue on 15 June 2023

T.E Prudhoe **Director**

Company Registration No. 2658906

J.E. Prudhoe Director

STATEMENT OF EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

	Called-up Share Capital	Retained Earnings	Total Equity
Balance as at 1 October 2020	45,100	10,293,594	10,338,694
Profit for the financial year		2,581,934	2,581,934
Balance as at 30 September 2021 and 1 October 2021	45,100	12,875,528	12,920,628
Profit for the financial year		1;267,762	1,267,762
		14,143,290	14,143,290
Balance as at 30 September 2022	45,100	14,143,290	14,188,390

CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

	2022 £	2021 £
Cash flow from operating activities	1,293,612	2,420,710
Interest paid Taxation Dividends received	(54,164) (551,000) 778	(52,895) (258,511) 65,000
Net cash flow from operating activities	689,226	2,174,304
Cash flow from investing activities Payments to acquire tangible assets Receipts from sales of tangible assets	(368,172) 65,000	(814,229) 16,500
Net cash flow from investing activities	(303,172)	(797,729)
Cash flow from financing activities Repayment of long term bank loan	(777,716)	(158,677)
Net cash flow from financing activities	(777,716)	(158,677)
(Decrease)/increase in cash in year	(391,662)	1,217,898
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	1,445,148	227,250
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	1,053,486	1,445,148
Cash and Cash equivalents consist of: Cash at bank and in hand	1,053,486	1,445,148
Cash and cash equivalents at 30 September 2022	1,053,486	1,445,148

NOTES TO THE CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

	2022 £	2021 £
Reconciliation of profit to cash flow from operating activities		
Operating profit Depreciation of tangible assets (Profit)/Loss on tangible assets (Profit)/Loss on intangible assets (Increase)/decrease in stocks (Increase)/decrease in debtors (Decrease)/Increase in creditors within one year	1,614,111 838,717 (35,472) - (138,756) 41,319 (1,026,307)	3,200,377 826,306 (11,783) 75,000 (1,041,273) (350,385) (277,532)
Net cash flow from operating activities		
	1,293,612	2,420,710

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

1 Summary of significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated. The company has adopted FRS 102 in these financial statements.

1.1 Accounting convention and going concern

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention

Going concern - The company's business activities, together with the factors likely to affect its future development and position, are set out in the Strategic Report on Page 1. The company is expected to generate positive cash flows for the foreseeable future. The company has a strong cash balance and is able to fund its operations through a combination of bank loans and profits. The company's forecasts and management figures indicate that it will be able to continue to operate within its existing facility. The Directors have a reasonable expectation that the company will be able to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus they continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the annual financial statements.

1.2 Compliance with accounting standards

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with applicable accounting UK Accounting Standards (UK GAAP), which have been applied consistently (except as otherwise stated).

1.3 Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable for goods and services net of VAT and trade discounts. The company recognises revenue when a) the significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the buyer; b) the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; c) it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity; d) usually when the goods have been despatched from company premises.

1.4 Tangible fixed assets and depreciation

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less depreciation. Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost less estimated residual value of each asset over its expected useful life, as follows:

- i) Land & buildings include freehold and leasehold factories. Land and buildings are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.
- ii) Plant and machinery and fixtures and fittings are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Land and buildings Freehold

2% on cost (buildings only)

Plant and machinery

10% on cost

Fixtures, fittings & equipment

20% on cost

Motor vehicles

25% on cost

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

1 Accounting policies

1.5 Leasing and hire purchase commitments

Assets obtained under hire purchase contracts and finance leases are capitalised as tangible assets and depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives. Obligations under such agreements are included in creditors net of the finance charge allocated to future periods. The finance element of the rental payment is charged to the profit and loss account so as to produce a constant periodic rate of charge on the net obligation outstanding in each period.

Rental payable under operating leases are charged against income on a straight line basis over the lease term.

1.6 Inventories

Stock is valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is based on the first-in first-out principle. Finished Goods are valued using an average cost pricing method.

1.7 Pensions

The company operates a defined contribution scheme for the benefit of its employees. Contributions payable are charged to the profit and loss account in the year they are payable.

1.8 Taxation

Taxation expenses for the period comprises current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in the profit and loss account, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

i) Current tax

Current tax is the amount of income tax payable in respect of the taxable profit for the year on prior years. Tax is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the period end.

Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

ii) Deferred tax

Deferred taxation is provided in full in respect of taxation deferred by timing differences between the treatment of certain items for taxation and accounting purposes. The deferred tax balance has not been discounted.

Deferred tax is recognised on all timing differences at the reporting date except for certain exceptions.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are only recognised when it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the period end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

NOTE TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

1 Accounting policies

1.9 Foreign currency translation :

i) Functional and presentation currency

The company's functional and presentational currency is the pound sterling.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction. All differences are taken to profit and loss account.

ii) Transactions and balances

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 where deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges.

1.10 Government grants

Grants are credited to deferred revenue. Grants towards capital expenditure are released to the profit and loss account over the expected useful life of the assets. Grants towards revenue expenditure are released to the profit and loss account as the related expenditure is incurred.

1.11 Financial instruments

Financial assets and impairment - financial assets comprise cash at bank and in hand, trade and other debtors; these are initially recorded at the cost on the date they originate and subsequently recorded at cost less provisions for impairment. The company considers evidence of impairment for all individual trade and other debtors, and any subsequent impairment is recognised in the profit and loss account. Impairment provisions are recognised when there is objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired. Objective evidence includes significant financial difficulties of the counterparty, default or significant delays. Impairment provisions represent the differences between the net carrying amount of a financial asset and the value of the expected future cash receipts from that asset. Impairment provisions are recognised when there is objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired. Objective evidence includes significant financial difficulties of the couterparty, default or significant delays in payment.

Financial liabilities - Financial liabilities comprise trade creditors, other creditors and accruals; these are initially recorded, and subsequently carried, at cost on the date they originate.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

2 General Information

Aspar Pharmaceuticals Limited manufactures analgesics for the wholesale and retail trade from its plant in St. Albans and sells primarily within the UK.

3 Turnover

The total turnover of the company for the year has been derived from its principal activity wholly undertaken in the United Kingdom.

4 Operating profit	2022 £	2021 £
Operating profit is stated after charging: Depreciation of tangible assets Loss on disposal of INtangible assets Loss on foreign exchange transactions Auditor's remuneration	838,717 102,658 20,000	826,306 75,000 - 20,125
and after crediting: Profit on disposal of fixed assets Loss/(Profit) on foreign exchange transactions	(35,472) 102,658	(11,783) (44,348)
5 Investment income	2022 £	2021 £
Dividends received from subsidiary undertaking	778	65,000
	778	65,000
6 Interest payable		
On other loans wholly repayable within 5 years	54,164	52,895
	54,164	52,895

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

7 Taxation	2022 £	2021 £
Domestic current year tax		
U.K. corporation tax Adjustment for prior years	304,214 -	551,000 (1,464)
Total current tax	304,214	549,536
Deferred tax	(11,251)	81,012
	292,963	630,548
Factors affecting the tax charge for the year		
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	1;560,725	3,212,482
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation multiplied		
by standard rate of UK corporation tax of 19%	296,538	610,372
Effects of:		
Depreciation add back	152,616	156,999
Capital allowances	(144,941)	(216,370)
Other tax adjustments	(11,250)	79,547
	(3,575)	20,176
Total tax charge for the year	292,963	630,548

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

8 Tangible fixed assets

i vit	Land and Buildings £	Plant and Machinery £	Motor Vehicles £	Fixtures and fittings £	Total £
Cost or valuation As at 1 October 2021 Additions Disposals	6,915,286 - -	12,531,856 209,386 -	140,362 103,543 (112,782)	1,739,111 55,243 -	21,326,615 368,172 (112,782)
At 30 September 2022	6,915,286	12,741,242	131,123	1,794,354	21,582,005
Provision for depreciation and	impairment				
As at 1 October 2021 Charge for the year Disposals	712,160 118,610 -	9,332,422 655,432 -	100,053 15,785 (83,254)	1,659,815 48,890 -	11,804,450 838,717 (83,254)
At 30 September 2022	830,770	9,987,854	32,584	1,708,705	12,559,913
Net book value At 30 September 2022	6,084,516	2,753,388	98,539	85,649	9,022,092
At 30 September 2021	6,203,126	3,199,434	40,309	79,296	9,522,165

The property is subject to a fixed and floating charge from Barclays Bank dated 28 July 2016.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

9 Stocks	2022 £	2021 £
Raw materials	1,042,143	1,687,512
Work in Progress	139,408	107,319
Finished goods and goods for resale '	1,706,454	954,418
	2 200 005	2.740.240
	2,888,005	2,749,249
10 Debtors	2022 £	2021 £
Tordo debtero	2.044.004	2 077 042
Trade debtors Prepayments and accrued income	2,814,964 133,909	2,877,812 112,380
Other debtors	1,520	-
	2,950,393	2,990,192
11 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2022	. 2021
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	-	158,677
Trade creditors	682,176	636,359
Corporation tax	304,214	551,000
Other taxes and social security costs	403,671	475,626
Accruals and deferred income	129,664	729,833
Directors' current account	200,000	600,000
	1,719,725	3,151,495

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

• •		
12 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	2022 £	2021 £
Bank loans	- -	617,519
·	•	617,519
Analysis of loans		
Wholly repayable within five years	- .	776,196
Included in current liabilities	- ,	(158,677)
•	-	617,519
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		
Loan maturity analysis		
In more than one year but not more than two years	-	180,000
In more than two years but not more than five years In more thann five years	- -	550,000 46,197

The loan is secured by way of a debenture dated 21/12/2010 over the freehold property at Albany House

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

13 Provisions for liabilities		Deferred Tax Liability £
Balance at 1 October 2021 Profit and loss account		17,112 (11,251)
		5,861
The deferred tax liability is made up as follows:	2022 £	2021 £
Accelerated capital allowances	5,861	17,112
14 Pension and other post-retirement benefit commitments	2022 £	2021 £
Defined contribution		
Contributions payable by the company for the year	49,593	50,535
15 Share capital	2022 £	2021 £
Allotted, called up and fully paid 45,100 Ordinary Shares of £1 each	45,100	45,100

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

16 Transactions with Directors

As at 30 September 2022 the company owed T.E. Prudhoe £200,000 (£600,000). The loan is unsecured and repayable on demand.

17 Directors' remuneration	2022 £	2021 £
Remuneration for qualifying services	285,377	319,864
	285,377	319,864
Remuneration disclosed above include the following amounts p	aid to the highest paid dire	ctor:
Remuneration for qualifying services	153,750	153,750
	153.750	153,750

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

18 Number of employees

The average number of employees (including directors)

during the year was:	2022 Number	2021 Number
Production Distribution Office Management	62 7 1 3	61 7 1 3
	73	72
Employment costs	2022 £	2021 £
Wages and salaries Social security costs Other pension costs	2,652,135 287,743 49,593	2,672,211 279,522 50,535
	2,989,471	3,002,268

19 Transactions with Directors

As at 30 September 2022 the company owed T.E. Prudhoe £200,000 (2021 - £600,000). The loan is unsecured and repayable on demand.

20 Control

The ultimate controlling party is T.E. Prudhoe