Directors' Report and Financial Statements

Year Ended

31 December 2020

Company Number 05298742

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# Report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020

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#### **Directors**

**HP** Trevor-Jones

G S Birt

P G Walker

N P Ward

R Mason

## Secretary and registered office

N Keyworth, Unit 3 Holbrook Close, Holbrook, Sheffield, S20 3FJ

#### Company number

05298742

#### **Auditors**

BDO LLP, Two Snowhill, Birmingham, B4 6GA

# Directors' report for the year ended 31 December 2020

The directors present their report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020.

#### Principal activity

The principal activity of the company in the year under review was that of the manufacture and sale of fire and smoke containment products.

#### Results and dividends

The loss for the year, after taxation, amounted to £560,272 (2019 - profit of £411,082).

Dividends of £156,568 (2019 - £313,136) were paid in the year.

#### **Directors**

The directors who served during the year were:

H P Trevor-Jones

G S Birt

P G Walker

N P Ward

R Mason

#### Post balance sheet events

There have been no other significant events affecting the company since the year end.

#### Funding and going concern

Historically, the company has been funded by cash flows generated from trading and funding provided by its parent company. The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Lowe and Fletcher Limited. The directors have prepared a profit and loss and balance sheet forecast ("the company forecast") for the period to 31 August 2022 ("the forecast period") which shows the trading, financial position, cash at bank, bank loans, overdrafts and expected available bank facilities for the forecast period. The company forecast shows that the company needs funding support from the parent company to be able to operate and meets its external liabilities as they fall due for payment during the forecast period within its current and expected to be available bank facilities.

A similar forecast prepared by the wider Lowe and Fletcher group shows that the group should be able to operate and meets its external liabilities as they fall due for payment during the forecast period within its current and expected to be available bank facilities and therefore should be able to provide the required support to the company to operate and meet its liabilities for the forecast period. The group's bank loans are repayable over a period of time and the UK overdraft facilities are subject to renewal in April 2022. The directors are not aware of any reasons why the overdraft facilities would not be continued at the same level and terms at the renewal date but note that this has not been confirmed with the bank. The funding provided by the banks is secured on related assets and is subject to covenants. The directors do not anticipate breaching bank covenants in the forecast period. The covenants are based on a rolling 12 month basis.

Whilst the directors acknowledge that the risk and impact of COVID-19 on the company and wider group is difficult to assess, they also note that lock-downs have eased throughout the UK and most other key markets' supplied. The assessment is for a return to more normal trading and revenue generation and the risk of a return to full lock-down (nationally or regionally) that could further impact revenues has significantly diminished. Given the geographic coverage of the group, there has not been significant down-side implications resulting from the exit from the European Union.

# Directors' report for the year ended 31 December 2020

#### Funding and going concern (continued)

After careful consideration, it is the directors' view that the available bank loan and overdraft funding for the wider group will continue in place throughout the period and that the headroom of current and expected to be available bank facilities compared to cash at bank, bank loans and overdrafts should be sufficient to enable the group to operate and meet their liabilities as they fall due for payment throughout the forecast period and provide support to the company.

The directors note the possible impact of COVID-19 on future trading and funding requirements (through a reduction in sales and cash flows caused by reduced demand and / or impacts on manufacturing locations) and the possible need for additional funding (caused, for instance, by the non-renewal of facilities or failing to resolve future breaches in covenants with the bank) but do not consider these to be of sufficient significance to indicate that a material uncertainty exists which may cast significant doubt on the group's or company's ability to continue as a going concern.

The company has received a binding commitment from the ultimate parent entity, Lowe and Fletcher Limited that support will be provided for at least the period to 31 December 2022. As a result of this binding commitment the directors of the company are not aware of any factors which would cast significant doubt on future continuance of the company and its operations and therefore these financial statements have been presented on a going concern basis.

#### Qualifying third party indemnity provisions

The company has put in place qualifying third party indemnity provisions for all the directors of the company which was in force at the date of approval of this report.

#### Disclosure of information to auditors

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 auditors
  are unaware; and
- that director has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a director in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

#### **Auditors**

The auditors, BDO LLP, will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

Directors' report for the year ended 31 December 2020 (continued)

#### Statement of directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing 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 financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice). 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 company for 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; 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.

This report has been prepared in accordance with the special provisions of part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

This report was approved by the board on 28/09/2021 and signed on its behalf.

H P Trevor-Jones

Director

Independent auditor's report for the year ended 31 December 2020

#### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF BLE SMOKE AND FIRE CURTAINS 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 2020 and of its loss 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 BLE Smoke and Fire Curtains Limited ("the Company") for the year ended 31 December 2020 which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Financial Position, the 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 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. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

#### 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 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.

Independent auditor's report for the year ended 31 December 2020 (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 Directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are
  prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Directors' report has 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 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; or
- 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 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.

Independent auditor's report for the year ended 31 December 2020 (continued)

## Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements (continued)

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 gained an understanding of the legal and regulatory framework applicable to the Company and the industry in which it operates, and considered the risk of acts by the Company which were contrary to applicable laws and regulations, including fraud. These included but were not limited to compliance with the Companies Act 2006, the principles of United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice and tax legislation.

We designed audit procedures to respond to the 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.

We focused on laws and regulations that could give rise to a material misstatement in the Company financial statements. Our tests included, but were not limited to:

- agreement of the financial statement disclosures to underlying supporting documentation;
- enquiries of management, including consideration of known or suspected instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations and fraud;
- · review of minutes of Directors' board meetings throughout the year; and
- obtaining an understanding of the control environment in monitoring compliance with laws and regulations.

There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures described above 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 would become aware of it. We also addressed the risk of management override of internal controls, including testing journals, assessing and challenging the significant accounting estimates made and evaluating whether there was evidence of bias by the Directors that represented a risk of material misstatement due to fraud.

A further description of our responsibilities is available on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: <a href="https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities">https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities</a>. 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:

Stephen Hale

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Stephen Hale (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of BDO LLP, statutory auditor
Birmingham, United Kingdom

Date: 28 September 2021

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

Statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2020

	Note	2020 £	2019 £
Turnover	3	4,989,536	6,686,530
Cost of sales		(3,319,328)	(3,807,550)
Gross profit		1,670,208	2,878,980
Administrative expenses		(2,448,171)	(2,556,260)
Other operating income	4	126,367	-
(Loss)/profit before taxation	5	(651,596)	322,720
Taxation on (loss)/profit	7	91,324	88,362
(Loss)/profit and total comprehensive income for the year		(560,272)	411,082

# Statement of financial position at 31 December 2020

Company number 05298742	Note	2020 £	2020 £	2019 £	2019 £
Fixed assets Tangible assets	. 9		151,314		215,871
Investments	10	•	24,000		24,000
			175,314		239,871
Current assets				540.450	
Stocks	11	496,932		542,152	
Debtors Cash at bank and in hand	12	1,494,876 -		1,381,381 487,120	
		1,991,808		2,410,653	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	13	(2,336,236)		(2,087,034)	
Net current assets		<del></del>	(344,428)	<del></del>	323,619
Total assets less current liabilities			(169,114)		563,490
Provisions for liabilities Deferred tax	14		-		(15,764)
Net (liabilities)/assets			(169,114)		547,726
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	15		1		.1
Profit and loss account			(169,115)		547,725
Shareholders' (deficit)/funds			(169,114)		547,726

These financial statements have been prepared 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 28/09/2021

H P Trevor-Jones

Director

The notes on pages 10 to 23 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2020

	Share	Profit and loss	Total
	capital £	account £	equity £
1 January 2020	1	547,725	547,726
Comprehensive income for the year Loss for the year	<u>-</u>	(560,272)	(560,272)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	(560,272)	(560,272)
Contributions by and distributions to owners Dividends: Equity capital		(156,568)	(156,568)
Total transactions with owners	-	(156,568)	(156,568)
31 December 2020	1	(169,115)	(169,114)
	Share capital £	Profit and loss account £	Total equity £
1 January 2019	1	449,779	449,780
Comprehensive income for the year Profit for the year	· <u>-</u>	411,082	411,082
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	411,082	411,082
Contributions by and distributions to owners Dividends: Equity capital		(313,136)	(313,136)
Total transactions with owners	-	(313,136)	(313,136)
31 December 2019	1	547,725	547,726

## Reserves:

Called up share capital represents the nominal value of the shares issued.

The profit and loss account represents cumulative profits or losses, net of dividends paid and other adjustments.

The notes on pages 10 to 23 form part of these financial statements.

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020

## 1 Accounting policies

BLE Smoke and Fire Curtains Limited is a private company, limited by shares, incorporated in England and Wales under the Companies Act 2006. The address of the registered office is given on the contents page.

#### Basis of preparation of financial statements

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 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).

The following principal accounting policies have been consistently applied:

#### 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 4 Statement of Financial Position paragraph 4.12(a)(iv);
- 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 11 Financial Instruments paragraphs 11.39 to 11.48A;
- the requirements of Section 12 Other Financial Instruments paragraphs 12.26 to 12.29; and
- the requirements of Section 33 Related Party Disclosures paragraph 33.7.

This information is included in the consolidated financial statements of Lowe and Fletcher Limited as at 31 December 2020 and a copy of these financial statements may be obtained from Companies House.

#### Consolidated financial statements

The financial statements contain information about BLE Smoke and Fire Curtains Limited as an individual company and do not contain consolidated financial information as the parent of a group. The company has taken advantage of the exemption conferred by section 400 of the Companies Act 2006 not to produce consolidated financial statements as it is included in the consolidated financial statements of its parent Lowe and Fletcher Limited.

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020 (continued)

#### 1 Accounting policies (continued)

#### Funding and going concern

Historically, the company has been funded by cash flows generated from trading and funding provided by its parent company. The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Lowe and Fletcher Limited. The directors have prepared a profit and loss and balance sheet forecast ("the company forecast") for the period to 31 August 2022 ("the forecast period") which shows the trading, financial position, cash at bank, bank loans, overdrafts and expected available bank facilities for the forecast period. The company forecast shows that the company needs funding support from the parent company to be able to operate and meets its external liabilities as they fall due for payment during the forecast period within its current and expected to be available bank facilities.

A similar forecast prepared by the wider Lowe and Fletcher group shows that the group should be able to operate and meets its external liabilities as they fall due for payment during the forecast period within its current and expected to be available bank facilities and therefore should be able to provide the required support to the company to operate and meet its liabilities for the forecast period. The group's bank loans are repayable over a period of time and the UK overdraft facilities are subject to renewal in April 2022. The directors are not aware of any reasons why the overdraft facilities would not be continued at the same level and terms at the renewal date but note that this has not been confirmed with the bank. The funding provided by the banks is secured on related assets and is subject to covenants. The directors do not anticipate breaching bank covenants in the forecast period. The covenants are based on a rolling 12 month basis.

Whilst the directors acknowledge that the risk and impact of COVID-19 on the company and wider group is difficult to assess, they also note that lock-downs have eased throughout the UK and most other key markets' supplied. The assessment is for a return to more normal trading and revenue generation and the risk of a return to full lock-down (nationally or regionally) that could further impact revenues has significantly diminished. Given the geographic coverage of the group, there has not been significant down-side implications resulting from the exit from the European Union.

After careful consideration, it is the directors' view that the available bank loan and overdraft funding for the wider group will continue in place throughout the period and that the headroom of current and expected to be available bank facilities compared to cash at bank, bank loans and overdrafts should be sufficient to enable the group to operate and meet their liabilities as they fall due for payment throughout the forecast period and provide support to the company.

The directors note the possible impact of COVID-19 on future trading and funding requirements (through a reduction in sales and cash flows caused by reduced demand and / or impacts on manufacturing locations) and the possible need for additional funding (caused, for instance, by the non-renewal of facilities or failing to resolve future breaches in covenants with the bank) but do not consider these to be of sufficient significance to indicate that a material uncertainty exists which may cast significant doubt on the group's or company's ability to continue as a going concern.

The company has received a binding commitment from the ultimate parent entity, Lowe and Fletcher Limited that support will be provided for at least the period to 31 December 2022. As a result of this binding commitment the directors of the company are not aware of any factors which would cast significant doubt on future continuance of the company and its operations and therefore these financial statements have been presented on a going concern basis.

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020 (continued)

#### 1 Accounting policies (continued)

#### Revenue

Revenue from the sales of goods is recognised when the company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer and it is probable that the company will receive the previously agreed upon payment. These criteria are considered to be met when the goods are delivered to the buyer.

Revenues and profits on long-term contracts are computed on the percentage of completion method. Profits are determined once the outcome of the contract can be assessed with reasonable certainty, after making reserves against all anticipated costs. Where contracts allow for milestone claims, revenue is recognised upon completions of works provided in accordance with the contract.

Revenue represents sales to external customers at invoiced amounts less value added tax or local taxes on sales.

#### Government grants

Grants of a revenue nature are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income in the same period as the related expenditure.

#### 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.

The company adds to the carrying amount of an item of fixed assets the cost of replacing part of such an item when that cost is incurred, if the replacement part is expected to provide incremental future benefits to the company. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. Repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation is provided on the following bases:

Leasehold improvements - 25% per annum
Plant and machinery - 10%-33% per annum
Motor vehicles - 25% per annum
Fixtures and fittings - 10%-33% per annum

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 the statement of comprehensive income.

#### Impairment of fixed assets

Assets that are subject to depreciation are assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication that the assets are impaired. Where there is any indication that an asset may be impaired, the carrying value of the asset (or cash-generating unit to which the asset has been allocated) is tested for impairment. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's (or CGU's) fair value less costs to sell and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (CGUs). Non-financial assets that have been previously impaired are reviewed at each reporting date to assess whether there is any indication that the impairment losses recognised in prior periods may no longer exist or may have decreased.

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020 (continued)

#### 1 Accounting policies (continued)

#### Valuation of investments

Investments held as fixed assets are stated at cost less any provision for impairment.

#### Stocks

Stocks and work in progress are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Net realisable value is based on estimated selling price less additional costs to completion and disposal. Cost is defined as follows:

Raw materials and bought out parts;

Invoice cost

Work in progress and finished goods;

Cost of materials and direct labour plus an attributable

proportion of direct overheads

At each reporting 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.

#### **Debtors**

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment.

#### 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.

#### Financial instruments

Basic financial instruments

#### Financial assets

Financial assets comprise cash at bank and in hand, trade debtors, other debtors and amounts owed to group undertakings. These are initially recorded at cost on the date they originate and are subsequently recorded at amortised cost. The company considers evidence of impairment of all trade and other debtors and amounts owed by group undertakings, and any subsequent impairment is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

Impairment of financial assets at amortised cost

Impairment provisions are recognised where 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 in payment.

Impairment provisions represent the difference between the net carrying amount of a financial asset and the present value of the expected future cash receipts from that asset.

#### Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities comprise trade creditors, accruals and amounts owed to group undertakings. These are initially recorded at cost on the date they originate, and are subsequently carried at amortised cost.

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020 (continued)

#### 1 Accounting policies (continued)

#### Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price.

#### Foreign currency translation

The company's functional and presentational currency is GBP.

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the company's functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the transactions at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in profit or loss.

All foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in profit or loss.

#### **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.

#### Leased assets

Where assets are financed by leasing agreements that give rights approximating to ownership (finance leases), the assets are treated as if they had been purchased outright. The amount capitalised is the present value of the minimum lease payments payable over the term of the lease. The corresponding leasing commitments are show as amounts payable to the lessor. Depreciation on the relevant assets is charged to the profit and loss account over the shorter of the estimated useful economic life and the period of the lease

Lease payments are analysed between capital and interest components so that the interest element of the payment is credited to profit or loss over the term of the lease and represents a constant proportion of the balance of capital repayments outstanding. The capital part reduces that amounts payable to the lessor.

All other leases are treated as operating leases. Their annual rentals are charged to the statement of comprehensive income on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

#### **Pensions**

The company's employees contribute to the Lowe and Fletcher Senior Executive Retirement Benefits Scheme (the "Group Scheme") together with the employees of other group companies. The Group Scheme is a defined benefit scheme. Although the company may be required to make contributions set at a level to make good any deficit, because the company's share of the net assets and liabilities of the Group Scheme cannot be separately identified, the company accounts for its pension contributions to the Group Scheme on a defined contribution basis.

For defined contribution schemes the amount charged to the profit and loss account in respect of pension costs and other post-retirement benefits is the contributions payable in the year. Differences between contributions payable in the year and contributions actually paid are shown as either accruals or prepayments in the statement of financial position.

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020 (continued)

#### 1 Accounting policies (continued)

#### **Taxation**

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, except that a charge 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 statement of financial position date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the statement of financial position 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; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

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 statement of financial position date.

#### 2 Judgements in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In preparing these financial statements, the directors have had to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that effect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses.

The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historic experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgements about carrying values of assets and liabilities. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The judgements, estimates and assumptions are:

Tangible assets impairment (Note 9)

Tangible assets are assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication that the assets are impaired. Where there is any indication that an asset may be impaired, the carrying value of the asset (or cash-generating unit to which the asset has been allocated) is tested for impairment. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's (or CGU's) fair value less costs to sell and value in use.

Tangible assets depreciation (Note 9)

Tangible fixed assets are depreciated over their useful economic lives taking into account residual values where appropriate. The actual lives of these assets are assessed annually and may vary depending on a number of factors. In assessing asset lives, factors such as life cycles and maintenance programmes are taken into account. Residual value assessments consider issues such as the remaining life of the asset and projected disposal values.

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020 (continued)

### 2 Judgements in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty (continued)

Stock (Note 11)

At each reporting date, inventories are assessed for impairment. If inventory is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell. The impairment loss is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

Trade debtors (Note 12)

At each reporting date, trade debtors are assessed for recoverability. If there is any evidence of impairment, the carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in the statement of comprehensive income.

#### 3 Turnover

The proportion of turnover that is attributable to markets outside the United Kingdom is 67% (2019 - 80%).

#### 4 Other operating income

Cancil operating moonic	.2020 £	2019 £
Furlough income receivable	126,367	-

Furlough income relates to credits received under the UK Government Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme.

### 5 Operating (loss)/profit

	2020	2019
This has been arrived at after charging:	£	£
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets Fees payable to the company's auditor and its associates	123,418	106,809
for the audit of the company's annual accounts	7,500	7,500
Exchange differences	34,636	55,895

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020 (continued)

6	Employees	2020	2019
	Staff costs consist of:	£	£
	Stall Socio Control of		
	Wages and salaries	1,441,714	1,400,675
	Social security costs	99,808	108,741
	Other pension costs	59,265	54,908
		1,600,787	1,564,324
	The average monthly number of employees, including the directors, during the	year was as fo	llows:
		Number	Number
	Production	24	29
	Sales and distribution	19	14
	Administrative	4	6
		47	49
7	Taxation		
		2020	2019
	O was a second to	£	. £
	Corporation tax Current tax on profits for the year	(87,131)	
	Adjustment in respect of previous periods	40,645	(88,037)
	Adjustification provious periods		
	Total current tax	(46,486)	(88,037)
	Deferred tax		
	Origination and reversal of timing differences	(35,597)	7,780
	Adjustment in respect of previous periods	(9,928)	(8,105)
	Effect of change in tax rates	687	
	Total deferred tax	(44,838)	(325)
	Taxation on profit	(91,324)	(88,362)

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020 (continued)

#### 7 Taxation (continued)

The tax assessed for the year is higher than (2019 - lower than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2019 - 19%).

	2020 £	2019 £
(Loss)/profit before tax	(651,596)	322,720
(Loss)/profit at the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2019 - 19%)	(123,803)	61,317
Effects of: Fixed asset differences Expenses not deductible for tax purposes Group relief claimed Difference in tax rates Adjustments to tax charge in respect of prior periods Other differences	964 380 687 30,717 (269)	696 (59,831) (916) (88,038) (1,590)
Total tax credit for the year	(91,324)	(88,362)

## Factors affecting future tax charges

Changes to the UK corporation tax rates were substantively enacted as part of the Finance Bill 2020 on 17 March 2020. The rate applicable from 1 April 2020 now remains at 19%, rather than the previously enacted reduction to 17%. Deferred taxes at the statement of financial position date have been measured using these enacted rates and reflected in these financial statements. The UK government announced on 3 March 2021 that the government are intending to increase the corporation tax rate from 19% to 25% from April 2023. As this rate was not substantively enacted at the statement of financial position date it has not been used to calculate the deferred tax balances.

#### 8 Dividends

	2020 £	2019. £
Ordinary shares Interim paid of £156,568 (2019 - £313,136) per share	156,568	313,136

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020 (continued)

9	Tangible assets	Plant and machinery £	Fixtures, fittings, tools and equipment £	Total £
	Cost or valuation At 1 January 2020 Additions	481,206 10,118	248,252 48,743	729,458 58,861
	At 31 December 2020	491,324	296,995	788,319
	Depreciation At 1 January 2020 Charge for the year	334,496 .86,625	179,091 36,793	513,587 123,418
	At 31 December 2020	421,121	215,884	637,005
	Net book value At 31 December 2020	70,203	81,111	151,314
	At 31 December 2019	146,710	69,161	215,871

The net book value of tangible fixed assets includes an amount of £Nil (2019 - £45,325) in respect of assets held under finance leases and hire purchase contracts. The related depreciation charge on these assets for the year was £45,325 (2019 - £45,325).

The directors have assessed the carrying value of tangible fixed assets and consider no impairment is required.

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020 (continued)

10

Fixed asset investments				Shares in group undertakings and participating interests £
Cost At 1 January 2020 and 31	December 2020			24,000
Net book value At 31 December 2020				24,000
At 31 December 2019				24,000
Name	Country of incorporation	Class of shares	Proportion of share capital held	Nature of business
Simpkin Machin & Company Limited	England & Wales	Ordinary	100%	Dormant company
Unless otherwise stated, the year ended 31 December 2		s have been e	extracted from audite	d financial statements for the

	•	Aggregate shar	-	Profit for t	he vear
		2020	2019	2020	2019
	Simpkin Machin & Company Limited	24,000	24,000	-	-
		-			- <del> </del>
11	Stocks				
				2020 £	2019 £
	Raw materials and consumables Work in progress			448,051 48,881	451,389 90,763
			· .	496,932	542,152

There is no material difference between the statement of financial position value of stocks and their replacement cost.

An impairment loss of £32,687 (2019 - £7,707) was recognised in cost of sales against stock during the year due to slow-moving and obsolete stock.

The provision made against gross stock was £63,768 (2019 - £31,041).

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020 (continued)

12	Debtors	2020	2010
		2020 £	2019 £
	Trade debtors	1,067,484	1,006,795
	Amounts owed by group undertakings	192,246	148,318
	Other taxation and social security	52,202 77,077	124,797
	Corporation tax recoverable Other debtors	77,977 7,762	34,671 15,143
	Prepayments	68,131	51,657
	Deferred taxation (see note 14)	29,074	-
		1,494,876	1,381,381
		1,434,076	1,001,001
	All amounts shown under debtors fall due for payment within one year.	¥.	
	The impairment loss recognised in the profit or loss for the period in reand other debtors was £73,191 (2019 - £Nil).	spect of bad and	doubtful trade
13	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
13	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2020	2019
13	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2020 £	2019 £
13		£	
13	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year  Bank overdrafts Trade creditors		£
13	Bank overdrafts Trade creditors Amounts owed to group undertakings	£ 493,859	£ - 758,554
13	Bank overdrafts Trade creditors Amounts owed to group undertakings Group relief	£ 493,859 572,360	758,554 126,338 965,163
13	Bank overdrafts Trade creditors Amounts owed to group undertakings Group relief Other taxation and social security	£ 493,859 572,360 108,419 965,163	758,554 126,338 965,163 14,985
13	Bank overdrafts Trade creditors Amounts owed to group undertakings Group relief Other taxation and social security Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts	£ 493,859 572,360 108,419 965,163	£ 758,554 126,338 965,163 14,985 40,793
13	Bank overdrafts Trade creditors Amounts owed to group undertakings Group relief Other taxation and social security	£ 493,859 572,360 108,419 965,163	£ 758,554 126,338 965,163 14,985
113	Bank overdrafts Trade creditors Amounts owed to group undertakings Group relief Other taxation and social security Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts	£ 493,859 572,360 108,419 965,163	£ 758,554 126,338 965,163 14,985 40,793
13	Bank overdrafts Trade creditors Amounts owed to group undertakings Group relief Other taxation and social security Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts	£ 493,859 572,360 108,419 965,163 - 10,918 185,517	£ 758,554 126,338 965,163 14,985 40,793 181,201
13	Bank overdrafts Trade creditors Amounts owed to group undertakings Group relief Other taxation and social security Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts	£ 493,859 572,360 108,419 965,163 - 10,918 185,517	£ 758,554 126,338 965,163 14,985 40,793 181,201
	Bank overdrafts Trade creditors Amounts owed to group undertakings Group relief Other taxation and social security Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts Accruals and deferred income  Deferred taxation At 1 January 2020	£ 493,859 572,360 108,419 965,163 - 10,918 185,517	758,554 126,338 965,163 14,985 40,793 181,201
	Bank overdrafts Trade creditors Amounts owed to group undertakings Group relief Other taxation and social security Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts Accruals and deferred income  Deferred taxation	£ 493,859 572,360 108,419 965,163 - 10,918 185,517	£ 758,554 126,338 965,163 14,985 40,793 181,201 2,087,034

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020 (continued)

	•		
14	Deferred taxation (continued)		
		2020	2019
		£	£
	The deferred taxation balance is made up as follows:		
	Accelerated capital allowances	(8,642)	(15,764)
	Short term timing differences	16,864	· -
	Losses and other deductions	20,852	-
	· ·		<del></del>
		29,074	(15,764)
15	Share capital		
		2020	2019
		£	£
	Allotted, called up and fully paid		
	1 Ordinary share of £1	1	1

#### 16 Commitments under operating leases

As at 31 December 2020, the company had future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases as set out below:

•	2020 £	2019 £
In one year or less, or on demand In more than one year but not more than five years	105,517 49,900	112,741 103,990
	155,417	216,731

#### 17 Contingent liabilities

The company has granted Lloyds TSB PLC a debenture and cross guarantee creating fixed and floating charges over the assets of the company as security for the liabilities of Lowe & Fletcher Limited group companies.

#### 18 Related party transactions

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Lowe and Fletcher Limited and has taken advantage of the exemption conferred by section 33.1A of FRS 102 not to disclose transactions with Lowe and Fletcher Limited or other wholly owned subsidiaries within the group.

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020 (continued)

## 18 Post balance sheet events

There have been no other significant events affecting the company since the year end.

### 19 Ultimate parent company and parent undertaking of larger group

The ultimate parent company is Lowe and Fletcher Limited, incorporated in England and Wales.

The largest and smallest group in which the results of the company are consolidated is that headed by Lowe and Fletcher Limited, incorporated in England. The consolidated accounts of this company are available to the public and may be obtained from The Registrar of Companies, Companies House, Crown Way, Maindy, Cardiff, CF14 3UZ. No other group accounts include the results of the company.