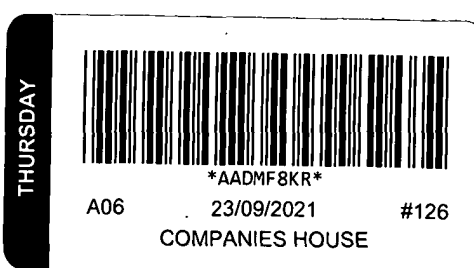


REGISTERED NUMBER: 07523220 (England and Wales)

Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2020

for

Abbotts Manufacturing Limited



Abbotts Manufacturing Limited (Registered number: 07523220)

Contents of the Financial Statements  
for the Year Ended 31 December 2020

	Page
Company Information	1
Balance Sheet	2
Notes to the Financial Statements	3

Abbotts Manufacturing Limited

Company Information  
for the Year Ended 31 December 2020

**DIRECTOR:**

C E P Bowles

**REGISTERED OFFICE:**

Curo House  
Greenbox  
Westonhall Road  
Bromsgrove  
Worcestershire  
B60 4AL

**REGISTERED NUMBER:**

07523220 (England and Wales)

**AUDITORS:**

Curo Professional Services Ltd, Statutory Auditors  
Curo House  
Greenbox  
Westonhall Road  
Bromsgrove  
Worcestershire  
B60 4AL

Abbotts Manufacturing Limited (Registered number: 07523220)

Balance Sheet  
31 December 2020

	Notes	2020 £	2019 £
<b>FIXED ASSETS</b>			
Tangible assets	4	57,102	64,075
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>			
Stocks		86,579	75,433
Debtors	5	212,995	215,289
Cash at bank		16,266	27,028
		315,840	317,750
<b>CREDITORS</b>			
Amounts falling due within one year	6	120,349	112,723
<b>NET CURRENT ASSETS</b>		195,491	205,027
<b>TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>		252,593	269,102
<b>PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES</b>		13,960	13,960
<b>NET ASSETS</b>		238,633	255,142
<b>CAPITAL AND RESERVES</b>			
Called up share capital		100	100
Revaluation reserve		45,899	45,899
Retained earnings		192,634	209,143
<b>SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS</b>		238,633	255,142

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 director and authorised for issue on 28/07/2021 and were signed by:

*Charlie Bowles*

.....  
C E P Bowles - Director

The notes form part of these financial statements

Abbotts Manufacturing Limited (Registered number: 07523220)

Notes to the Financial Statements  
for the Year Ended 31 December 2020

1. **STATUTORY INFORMATION**

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

**Going concern**

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis on the grounds that the directors believe that there is sufficient funding in place to support the business for the next twelve months from the date of approval of the financial statements.

Forecasts have been prepared on post balance sheet trading conditions have been reviewed following the Covid-19 pandemic and its impact on the country. This review has not resulted in a change in the directors' belief that the going concern basis is appropriate.

**Turnover**

The amount of turnover is the invoiced value of goods and services supplied to customers, excluding value added tax, arising from the principal activity of the company. Turnover is recognised when the risks and rewards of ownership are deemed to have been transferred. This is usually on despatch unless the delivery terms determine otherwise.

**Tangible fixed assets**

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost [deemed cost] less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Certain items of tangible fixed assets that had been revalued to fair value, on the date of transition to FRS 102, are measured on the basis of deemed cost, being the revalued amount at the date of that revaluation. Previously under Old UK GAAP a surplus or deficit on book value was transferred to the revaluation reserve except that a deficit which was in excess of any previously recognised surplus was charged to the profit and loss account.

The company assesses at each reporting date whether tangible fixed assets are impaired.

Depreciation is charged to the profit and loss account over the estimated useful lives of each part of an item of tangible fixed assets. Land is not depreciated. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

Plant and machinery	10% reducing balance
Fixtures and fittings	25% reducing balance
Motor vehicles	25% reducing balance

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed if there is an indication of a significant change since last annual reporting date in the pattern by which the company expects to consume an asset's future economic benefits.

**2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued**

**Stocks**

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the first-in first-out principle and includes expenditure incurred in acquiring the stocks, production or conversion costs and other costs in bringing them to their existing location and condition. In the case of manufactured stocks and work in progress, cost includes an appropriate share of overheads based on normal operating capacity.

**Taxation**

Tax on the profit or loss for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the profit and loss account except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity or other comprehensive income, in which case it is recognised directly in equity or other comprehensive income.

Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is provided on timing differences which arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements. The following timing differences are not provided for; differences between accumulated depreciation and tax allowances for the cost of a fixed asset if and when all conditions for retaining the tax allowances have been met; and differences relating to investments to the extent that it is not probable that they will reverse in the foreseeable future and the reporting entity is able to control the reversal of the timing difference. Deferred tax is not recognised on permanent differences arising because certain types of income or expense are non-taxable or are disallowable for tax or because certain tax charges or allowances are greater or smaller than the corresponding income or expense.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rate that is expected to apply to the reversal of the related difference, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet. Deferred tax balances are not discounted.

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

**Debtors**

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price (which is usually the invoice price), less any impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts. Loans and other financial assets are initially recognised at transaction price, including any transaction costs, and subsequently measured at amortised cost determined using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts.

**Creditors**

Short term creditors are measured at transaction price (which is usually the invoice price). Loans and other financial liabilities are initially recognised at transaction price net of any transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost determined using the effective interest method.

**Interest receivable and interest payable**

Interest payable and similar charges are recognised in the profit and loss account.

**2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued**

**Financial instruments**

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

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate or in case of an out-right short-term loan not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially, at the present value of the future cash flow discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of established cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Balance Sheet when there is an enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

**Provisions and contingencies**

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a 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 Statement of Comprehensive Income 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.

Contingent liabilities are recognised as a provision when the likelihood of economic outflow is assessed as probable. Contingent liabilities arise as a result of past events when (i) it is not probable that there will be an outflow of resources or that the amount cannot be reliably measured at the reporting date or (ii) when the existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of uncertain future events not wholly within the company's control. Contingent liabilities are not recognised as a provision but are instead disclosed in the financial statements when the likelihood of economic settlement is deemed possible and not probable. Contingent liabilities are not recognised as a disclosure when the probability of an outflow of resources is remote.

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

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued  
for the Year Ended 31 December 2020

2. **ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued**

Provisions are charged as an expense to the Statement of Comprehensive Income 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.

Contingent liabilities are recognised as a provision when the likelihood of economic outflow is assessed as probable. Contingent liabilities arise as a result of past events when (i) it is not probable that there will be an outflow of resources or that the amount cannot be reliably measured at the reporting date or (ii) when the existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of uncertain future events not wholly within the company's control. Contingent liabilities are not recognised as a provision but are instead disclosed in the financial statements when the likelihood of economic settlement is deemed possible and not probable. Contingent liabilities are not recognised as a disclosure when the probability of an outflow of resources is remote.

3. **EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS**

The average number of employees during the year was 12 (2019 - 12).

4. **TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS**

	Plant and machinery etc £
<b>COST</b>	
At 1 January 2020 and 31 December 2020	146,941
<b>DEPRECIATION</b>	
At 1 January 2020	82,866
Charge for year	6,973
At 31 December 2020	89,839
<b>NET BOOK VALUE</b>	
At 31 December 2020	57,102
At 31 December 2019	64,075

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

	2020 £	2019 £
Trade debtors	36,677	39,295
Amounts owed by group undertakings	162,056	170,297
Other debtors	14,262	5,697
	212,995	215,289



Abbotts Manufacturing Limited (Registered number: 07523220)

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued  
for the Year Ended 31 December 2020

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

	2020	2019
	£	£
Trade creditors	69,988	62,361
Taxation and social security	41,396	35,574
Other creditors	8,965	14,788
	<u>120,349</u>	<u>112,723</u>

**7. DISCLOSURE UNDER SECTION 444(5B) OF THE COMPANIES ACT 2006**

The Report of the Auditors was unqualified.

Anna Madden FCA (Senior Statutory Auditor)  
for and on behalf of Curo Professional Services Ltd, Statutory Auditors

**8. OTHER FINANCIAL COMMITMENTS**

The company is party to an unlimited multilateral guarantee whereby any amounts due to HSBC Bank plc from the company, the company's parent company and the company's fellow subsidiary companies are guaranteed by those companies.

**9. PARENT COMPANY**

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Original BTC Limited, a company incorporated in England and Wales. The financial statements of this company are available to the public and may be obtained from the following address:

Curo House, Greenbox  
Westonhall Road  
Bromsgrove  
Worcestershire  
B60 4AL