

Company Registration No. NI644603 (Northern Ireland)

BOB AND BERTS PORTADOWN LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

BOB AND BERTS PORTADOWN LIMITED

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BOB AND BERTS PORTADOWN LIMITED**BALANCE SHEET****AS AT 30 JUNE 2020**

	Notes	2020 £	£	2019 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		141,574		157,208
Current assets					
Stocks		3,996		6,148	
Debtors	4	100,923		24,298	
Cash at bank and in hand		13,976		17,575	
		<u>118,895</u>		<u>48,021</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	<u>(60,401)</u>		<u>(60,531)</u>	
Net current assets/(liabilities)			58,494		(12,510)
Total assets less current liabilities			200,068		144,698
Provisions for liabilities			(14,298)		(15,744)
Net assets			<u>185,770</u>		<u>128,954</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	6		4		4
Profit and loss reserves			185,766		128,950
Total equity			<u>185,770</u>		<u>128,954</u>

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

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 section 1A - small entities.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 25 June 2021 and are signed on its behalf by:

Ms C Palmer
Director

Company Registration No. NI644603

BOB AND BERTS PORTADOWN LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Bob and Berts Portadown Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in Northern Ireland. The registered office is 15 Duke Street, Ballymena, Co Antrim, BT43 6BL and principal place of business is 5 Market Street, Portadown, Co Armagh, BT62 3JY.

1.1 Accounting convention

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

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

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

1.2 Going concern

During part of the year and following the year end the outbreak of coronavirus has had an effect on the level of business carried on by the company through government enforced closure of cafes. The company made use of available government support and has expanded its delivery and click and collect services, and these measures have enabled the company to continue to operate and deliver its services. Indeed, the click and collect channels have provided future business opportunities and, in addition to strong trade when full opening has been permitted, have contributed to sales above expectations for the post year end period. In addition, the company has carefully managed costs and cash flows.

The company has the support of its parent company, which is supported by its shareholders and bank. The directors have prepared cash flow forecasts and sensitivities, which indicate that the company has adequate resources to continue in existence for the foreseeable future. As such, the Directors have applied the going concern basis when preparing these financial statements.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

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

1.4 Tangible fixed assets

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

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

Leasehold improvements	6.67% straight line
Plant and equipment	10% straight line
Fixtures and fittings	20% straight line

BOB AND BERTS PORTADOWN LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

1.5 Impairment of fixed assets

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

1.6 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

Stocks held for distribution at no or nominal consideration are measured at the lower of replacement cost and cost, adjusted where applicable for any loss of service potential.

1.7 Cash and cash equivalents

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

1.8 Financial instruments

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

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

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets

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

Classification of financial liabilities

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

BOB AND BERTS PORTADOWN LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Basic financial liabilities

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

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

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

1.9 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1.10 Taxation

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

Current tax

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

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

1.11 Employee benefits

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

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

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

BOB AND BERTS PORTADOWN LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

1.12 Retirement benefits

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

1.13 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leases asset are consumed.

1.14 Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

	2020 Number	2019 Number
Total	17	24

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Leasehold improvements £	Plant and equipment £	Fixtures and fittings £	Total £
Cost				
At 1 July 2019	114,236	57,280	32,812	204,328
Additions	-	595	4,158	4,753
At 30 June 2020	114,236	57,875	36,970	209,081
Depreciation and impairment				
At 1 July 2019	21,439	15,599	10,082	47,120
Depreciation charged in the year	7,616	5,773	6,998	20,387
At 30 June 2020	29,055	21,372	17,080	67,507
Carrying amount				
At 30 June 2020	85,181	36,503	19,890	141,574
At 30 June 2019	92,797	41,681	22,730	157,208

BOB AND BERTS PORTADOWN LIMITED**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020****4 Debtors**

	2020	2019
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Amounts owed by group undertakings	88,735	15,326
Other debtors	12,188	8,972
	<u>100,923</u>	<u>24,298</u>

5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2020	2019
	£	£
Trade creditors	28,893	27,401
Amounts owed to group undertakings	52	7,789
Taxation and social security	16,475	16,568
Other creditors	14,981	8,773
	<u>60,401</u>	<u>60,531</u>

6 Called up share capital

	2020	2019
	£	£
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
4 Ordinary shares of £1 each	4	4
	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>

7 Financial commitments, guarantees and contingent liabilities

The company has given an unlimited guarantee in relation to the bank borrowings of Bob & Berts Group Limited, the parent company. The total exposure at the balance sheet date was £1,481,172.

8 Operating lease commitments**Lessee**

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, as follows:

2020	2019
£	£
46,632	65,521
<u>46,632</u>	<u>65,521</u>

BOB AND BERTS PORTADOWN LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

9 Related party transactions

The directors have taken advantage of the exemption of disclosing related party transactions with other wholly owned group companies, in accordance with FRS 102.

No other transactions with related parties were undertaken that are required to be disclosed under FRS 102 Section 1A.

10 Audit report information

As the income statement has been omitted from the filing copy of the financial statements, the following information in relation to the audit report on the statutory financial statements is provided in accordance with s444(5B) of the Companies Act 2006:

The auditor's report was unqualified.

The senior statutory auditor was Mr Nigel Moore FCA.
The auditor was GMcG BELFAST.

