

Company registration number 02832669 (England and Wales)

**B.B. Moulding Limited**  
**Unaudited financial statements**  
**For the year ended 31 March 2023**

**B.B. Moulding Limited**

**Contents**

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	<b>Page</b>
Statement of financial position	1 - 2
Notes to the financial statements	3 - 9

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## B.B. Moulding Limited

### Statement of financial position

As at 31 March 2023

		2023		2022	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Intangible assets	3		6,641		12,723
Tangible assets	4		150,832		179,633
			<u>157,473</u>		<u>192,356</u>
<b>Current assets</b>					
Stocks		55,183		52,848	
Debtors	5	809,154		585,999	
Cash at bank and in hand		62,365		33,447	
		<u>926,702</u>		<u>772,294</u>	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	6	<u>(247,021)</u>		<u>(343,995)</u>	
<b>Net current assets</b>			<u>679,681</u>		<u>428,299</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			<u>837,154</u>		<u>620,655</u>
<b>Provisions for liabilities</b>			<u>(34,300)</u>		<u>(31,600)</u>
<b>Net assets</b>			<u><u>802,854</u></u>		<u><u>589,055</u></u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital			50,001		50,001
Capital redemption reserve			1		1
Profit and loss reserves			<u>752,852</u>		<u>539,053</u>
<b>Total equity</b>			<u><u>802,854</u></u>		<u><u>589,055</u></u>

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the income statement within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 31 March 2023 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476.

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

## **B.B. Moulding Limited**

### **Statement of financial position (continued)**

**As at 31 March 2023**

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The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 5 July 2023 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr A M Beard

**Director**

**Company Registration No. 02832669**

# **B.B. Moulding Limited**

## **Notes to the financial statements**

**For the year ended 31 March 2023**

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### **1 Accounting policies**

#### **Company information**

B.B. Moulding Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 3A South Road, High Etherley, Bishop Auckland, Co. Durham, England, DL14 0HY.

#### **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 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 despatch 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.

#### **1.3 Intangible fixed assets - goodwill**

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of acquisition of unincorporated businesses over the fair value of net assets acquired. It is initially recognised as an asset at cost and is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is considered to have a finite useful life and is amortised on a systematic basis over its expected life, which is 20 years.

For the purposes of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to the cash-generating units expected to benefit from the acquisition. Cash-generating units to which goodwill has been allocated are tested for impairment at least annually, or more frequently when there is an indication that the unit may be impaired. If the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than the carrying amount of the unit, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro-rata on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the unit.

#### **1.4 Intangible fixed assets other than goodwill**

Intangible assets acquired separately from a business are recognised at cost and are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Intangible assets acquired on business combinations are recognised separately from goodwill at the acquisition date where it is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the entity and the fair value of the asset can be measured reliably; the intangible asset arises from contractual or other legal rights; and the intangible asset is separable from the entity.

## **B.B. Moulding Limited**

### **Notes to the financial statements (continued)**

**For the year ended 31 March 2023**

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#### **1 Accounting policies**

**(Continued)**

Amortisation 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:

Computer Software	10% on cost
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#### **1.5 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:

Plant and equipment	15% on cost
Fixtures and fittings	15 % on cost
Computers equipment	33.33% on cost
Motor vehicles	25% on reducing balance

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.

#### **1.6 Impairment of fixed assets**

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible 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.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

## **B.B. Moulding Limited**

### **Notes to the financial statements (continued)**

**For the year ended 31 March 2023**

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#### **1 Accounting policies**

**(Continued)**

##### **1.7 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 cost and replacement cost, adjusted where applicable for any loss of service potential.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

##### **1.8 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.

##### **1.9 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 statement of financial position 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.

##### ***Basic financial liabilities***

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors and bank loans 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.

# **B.B. Moulding Limited**

## **Notes to the financial statements (continued)**

**For the year ended 31 March 2023**

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### **1 Accounting policies**

**(Continued)**

#### **1.10 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.

#### **1.11 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 income statement 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.

#### **1.12 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.

#### **1.13 Retirement benefits**

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

#### **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.



## B.B. Moulding Limited

### Notes to the financial statements (continued)

#### For the year ended 31 March 2023

#### 2 Employees

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

	2023 Number	2022 Number
Total	13	13

#### 3 Intangible fixed assets

	Goodwill £	Computer Software £	Total £
<b>Cost</b>			
At 1 April 2022	1,064,000	5,510	1,069,510
Additions	-	6,650	6,650
Disposals	-	(5,510)	(5,510)
At 31 March 2023	1,064,000	6,650	1,070,650
<b>Amortisation and impairment</b>			
At 1 April 2022	1,055,134	1,653	1,056,787
Amortisation charged for the year	8,866	9	8,875
Disposals	-	(1,653)	(1,653)
At 31 March 2023	1,064,000	9	1,064,009
<b>Carrying amount</b>			
At 31 March 2023	-	6,641	6,641
At 31 March 2022	8,866	3,857	12,723

## B.B. Moulding Limited

### Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2023

#### 4 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and equipment £	Fixtures and fittings £	Computers equipment £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
<b>Cost</b>					
At 1 April 2022	293,122	580	7,380	26,162	327,244
Additions	6,850	7,925	2,597	-	17,372
Disposals	(33,769)	-	(3,146)	(26,162)	(63,077)
At 31 March 2023	266,203	8,505	6,831	-	281,539
<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>					
At 1 April 2022	128,721	58	3,707	15,125	147,611
Depreciation charged in the year	32,903	507	1,726	-	35,136
Eliminated in respect of disposals	(33,769)	-	(3,146)	(15,125)	(52,040)
At 31 March 2023	127,855	565	2,287	-	130,707
<b>Carrying amount</b>					
At 31 March 2023	138,348	7,940	4,544	-	150,832
At 31 March 2022	164,401	522	3,673	11,037	179,633

#### 5 Debtors

	2023 £	2022 £
<b>Amounts falling due within one year:</b>		
Trade debtors	291,162	263,539
Other debtors	517,992	422,460
	809,154	685,999

Included within other debtors are invoice discounting facilities of £21,287 (2022 - £ Nil), which are secured by fixed charges over the assets to which they relate.

#### 6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2023 £	2022 £
Trade creditors	104,072	100,426
Corporation tax	121,086	56,352
Other taxation and social security	13,607	6,354
Other creditors	8,256	180,863
	247,021	343,995

## **B.B. Moulding Limited**

### **Notes to the financial statements (continued)**

#### **For the year ended 31 March 2023**

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**6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year (Continued)**

Included within other creditors are invoice discounting facilities of £ Nil (2022 - £154,312), which are secured by fixed charges over the assets to which they relate.

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.