Healy Chemicals Limited

Annual report and financial statements for the financial year ended 30 June 2022

Company Number: 03100489

COMPANIES HOUSE

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 30 June 2022

TABLE OF CONTENTS	PAGE
DIRECTORS AND OTHER INFORMATION	. 2
STRATEGIC REPORT	3
DIRECTORS' REPORT	5
STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES	7
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT	. 8
INCOME STATEMENT	12
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION	13
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY	14
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS	15
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	17

DIRECTORS AND OTHER INFORMATION

DIRECTORS

Maurice Healy Anthony Healy Gareth Healy Christian Francke Gerrit Jan Wesselink Christian Kemper

COMPANY SECRETARY

Anthony Healy

COMPANY NUMBER

03100489

REGISTERED OFFICE

Interlink Way West Bardon Industrial Estate

Bardon Hill Leicestershire LE67 1HH

BANKERS

National Westminster Bank plc

Leicester City Branch 14-16 Haymarket

Leicester LE1 3NT

Barclays PO Box 1500 Dominus Way

Meridian Business Park

Leicester LE1 3NT

SOLICITORS

Websters Solicitors Bridle House Nursery Lane Quorn Loughborough Leicester LE1 8BH

AUDITORS

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Ernst & Young Chartered Accountants Ernst & Young Building Harcourt Centre Harcourt Street Dublin 2

STRATEGIC REPORT for the year ended 30 June 2022

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY

The principal activity of the company during the year under review is that of the wholesale of food ingredients. The company intends to achieve its objectives by continuing to provide its customers with high quality products and great customer service.

PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The management team continually monitors the key risks facing the company and introduces controls to manage these risks. The principal risks and uncertainties facing the trading activities of the company are as follows:

Market risk

The market in which the company operates is predominately a commodity product driven market and is highly competitive where pressures on margins continue. Competition is managed through close attention to customer service levels. The directors continue to monitor costs closely and strive to provide customers with the best quality product at the most competitive price.

Credit risk

The company has implemented policies that require appropriate credit checks on potential customers before sales are made. Balances with existing customers are monitored on a continuous basis with appropriate action taken when outstanding balances exceed credit terms.

Liquidity risk

The company actively manages its cash resources to ensure that it has sufficient available funds for operations and capital expenditure.

Interest rate risk

The company has interest bearing liabilities which include a bank loan, and a loan with a group undertaking. All loans have a fixed interest rate.

Foreign exchange risk

The company's operations are principally in the United Kingdom, and as a result it is primarily exposed to foreign exchange risk in the normal course of business with respect to Euro on purchases from suppliers in Europe. Foreign exchange exposure is kept under constant review, the company makes use of derivative foreign currency contracts, as needed, to mitigate the effects of movements in the value of Euro relative to Sterling.

DEVELOPMENT AND PERFORMANCE

Revenue increased by £1,707,502 to £16,786,580 in FY2022 Gross profit margin increased by 2% to 21%, while operating profit increased by 19% to £1,572,722 as a result of increased sales, close cost management and foreign currency management.

STRATEGIC REPORT for the year ended 30 June 2022 (Continued)

FINANCIAL KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Management use a range of performance measures to monitor and manage the business. The performance measures used are set out as follows:

Profit ratios

The profit ratios during the financial year were as follows:

	2022	2021
	. £	£
Revenue	16,786,580	15,079,078
Gross profit margin %	21	19
Gross profit	3,485,620	2,859,812
Profit for the financial year	1,225,336	1,017,238
Shareholders' funds	7,064,440	4,211,204

On behalf of the board

Maurice Healy

Director

Christian Kemper Director

Date: 15 November 2022

DIRECTORS' REPORT for the year ended 30 June 2022

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

RESULTS AND DIVIDENDS

The profit for the financial year after providing for depreciation and taxation amounted to £1,225,336 (2021: £1,017,238).

The directors have paid a final dividend amounting to £500,000 (2021: £240,000).

DIRECTORS

The directors of the company during the year and at the date of signing the financial statements are listed on page 2.

In accordance with the Articles of Association, the directors retire by rotation and, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

DIRECTORS' AND SECRETARY'S INTERESTS

Maurice Healy owns 100 ordinary shares in the company (2021: 100 ordinary shares). The other directors and secretary held no interest in the company at 30 June 2021 or 30 June 2020 or subsequent date of appointment.

There were no changes in shareholdings between 30 June 2022 and the date of signing the financial statements.

FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

The directors have no plans to change the current operations of the company in the foreseeable future and are continuing in implementing a strategy on dealing with the ongoing impact of the global COVID-19 health crisis on the company and Ukraine war, together with Brexit implications, which have yet to fully settle, in the forthcoming financial period.

POST STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION EVENTS

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

CHARITABLE AND POLITICAL CONTRIBUTIONS

The company did not make any disclosable political donations in the current financial year. The company made charitable donations of £3,152 (2021: £9,509) to local charities in the year.

DIRECTORS' REPORT for the year ended 30 June 2022 (Continued)

GOING CONCERN

The directors have performed a going concern assessment, comprising a review of the company's financial position, future operations and forecasts for a period of a least 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements, which demonstrates that the company will be in a position to meet its liabilities as they fall due. On this basis, the directors consider it appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis.

MATTERS COVERED IN STRATEGIC REPORT

As permitted by Paragraph 1A of Schedule 7 of the Large and Medium-sized Companies & Groups (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008, certain matters which are required to be disclosed in the Directors' Report have been omitted as they are included in the Strategic Report on page 3. These matters relate to review of business and principal risks and uncertainties of the company.

STATEMENT AS TO DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO AUDITORS

So far as the directors are aware, there is no relevant audit information (as defined by section 418 of the Companies Act 2006) of which the company's auditors are unaware, and each director have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

AUDITORS

The auditors, Ernst & Young, Chartered Accountants, will continue in office in accordance with the provisions of section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

On behalf of the board

Maurice Healy

Director

Christian Kemper Director

Date: 15 November 2022

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT for the year ended 30 June 2022

The directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic Report, Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable laws 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 United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Standards and applicable law), including FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland. 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;
- State whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any
 material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- 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.

Christian Kerr

Director

On behalf of the board

Maurice Healy

Director

Date: 15 November 2022

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Healy Chemicals Limited ('the company') for the year ended 30 June 2022 which comprise the Income Statement, the Statement of Financial Position, the Statement of Changes in Equity, the Statement of Cash Flows and the related notes 1 to 26, 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 FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the company's affairs as at 30 June 2022 and of its profit 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.

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 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. However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this statement is not a guarantee as to the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Continued /...

Other Information

The other information comprises the information included in the Strategic Report and Directors' Report. The directors are responsible for the other information.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this 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 there is 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 the other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

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

Matters on which we are required to report by exception.

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 Strategic Report or 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.

Continued /...

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement set out on page 7, 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.

Explanation as to what extent the audit was considered 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 irregularities, including fraud. 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 or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below. However, the primary responsibility for the prevention and detection of fraud rests with both those charged with governance of the entity and management.

Our approach was as follows:

- We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that are applicable to the company and determined that the most significant are with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, Companies Act 2006 and relevant tax compliance regulations in the UK.
- We understood how the company is complying with those frameworks by making enquiries of management. We corroborated our enquiries through reading the board minutes, and we noted no contradictory evidence.
- We assessed the susceptibility of the company's financial statements to material misstatement, including how fraud might occur by occur by inquiry of management, those charged with governance and others within the entity, as to whether they have knowledge of any actual or suspected fraud. Where this risk was considered higher, we performed audit procedures to address the fraud risk. These procedures included testing manual journals and were designed to provide reasonable assurance that the financial statements were free from fraud or error.

Continued /...

Explanation as to what extent the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud (continued)

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. 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.

Roger Wallace (Senior statutory auditor) for and on behalf of Ernst & Young Chartered Accountants, Statutory Auditor

Dublin

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Date: 15 November 2022

INCOME STATEMENT for the year ended 30 June 2022

	Note `	2022 £	2021 £
Revenue	5	16,786,580	15,079,078
Cost of sales		(13,300,960)	(12,219,266)
Gross profit	· .	3,485,620	2,859,812
Administrative expenses Other operating income		(2,451,784) 538,886	(1,940,363) 402,963
Operating profit	7	1,572,722	1,322,412
Finance costs	8	(34,025)	(46,268)
Profit before taxation		1,538,697	1,276,144
Tax on profit	9	(313,361)	(258,906)
Profit for the financial year	•	1,225,336	1,017,238
Other comprehensive income Land & building revaluation gains Deferred tax at 25% Re-measurement of deferred tax – change in	10 16	2,900,000 (725,000)	-
UK tax rate	16	(47,100)	-
		2,127,900	
Total comprehensive income for the financial year		3,353,236	1,017,238

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION as at 30 June 2022

	Note	2022 £	2021 £
FIXED ASSETS			
Property, plant and equipment	10	5,692,383	2,880,526
CURRENT ASSETS			
Inventories	11	1,255,067	873,040
Debtors (amounts falling due within one year)	12	3,663,184	2,630,106
Cash and cash equivalents		786,983	1,009,456
		5,705,234	4,512,602
CREDITORS (amounts falling due within one year)	13	(2,433,739)	(1,866,800)
NET CURRENT ASSETS		3,271,495	2,645,802
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		8,963,878	5,526,328
CREDITORS (amounts falling due after more than one year)	14	(938,938)	(1,126,724)
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES	16	(960,500)	(188,400)
NET ASSETS		7,064,440	4,211,204
EQUITY			
Called up share capital	17	200	200
Revaluation reserve		3,069,900	942,000
Profit and loss account		3,994,340	3,269,004
TOTAL EQUITY		7,064,440	4,211,204

Approved by the board and authorised on 15 November 2022 and signed/or/its behalf by:

14.

Maurice Healy

Director

Christian Kemper

Director

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STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY for the year ended 30 June 2022

	Share capital £	Revaluation reserve £	Retained earnings £	Total £
At 30 June 2020	200	942,000	2,491,766	3,433,966
Profit for the financial year Dividends	- -	- -	1,017,238 (240,000)	1,017,238 (240,000)
At 30 June 2021	200	942,000	3,269,004	4,211,204
Gain on revaluation Profit for the financial year Dividends Deferred tax	- - - -	2,900,000 - - (772,100)	1,225,336 (500,000)	2,900,000 1,225,336 (500,000) (772,100)
At 30 June 2022	200	3,069,900	3,994,340	7,064,440

-11%

·		•
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS for the year ended 30 June 2022		
	2022	2021
	2022 £	2021 £
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATIONS ACTIVITIES		~
Profit for the financial year Adjustments for:	1,225,336	1,017,238
Finance costs	34,025	46,268
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	313,361	258,906
Depreciation	118,928	117,080
	•	·
• • •	1,691,650	1,439,492
MOVEMENTS IN WORKING CAPITAL		
Movements in inventories	(382,026)	(189,833)
Movement in debtors	(1,033,076)	(165,476)
Movement in creditors	672,830	(257,519)
Cash generated from operations	949,378	826,664
Tax paid	(253,898)	(190,635)
·		
NET CASH GENERATED FROM		
OPERATING ACTIVITIES	695,480	636,029
		
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES	•	
Payments to acquire property, plant and equipment	(30,786)	(68,379)
		
NET CASH USED IN INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES	(30,786)	(68,379)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES	(405.055)	(050.4.4.)
Repayment of bank loan Movement in funding from subsidiaries/	(165,355)	(350,144)
Group companies and connected parties	(221,812)	(132,241)
Dividends paid	(500,000)	(240,000)
	,	(240,000)
NET CASH USED IN FINANCE ACTIVITIES	/997 167\	(722 205)
NET CASH OSED IN TINANCE ACTIVITIES	(887,167)	(722,385)
NET (DECREASE) IN CASH		
AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(222,473)	(201,363)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT		
BEGINNING OF FINANCIAL YEAR	1,009,456	1,210,819
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		
AT END OF FINANCIAL YEAR 25	786,983	1,009,456
•		

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 30 June 2022

GENERAL INFORMATION

Healy Chemicals Limited is a company limited by shares incorporated in the United Kingdom. The registered office of the company is Interlink Way West, Bardon Industrial Estate, Garden Hill, Leicestershire LE67 1 HH which is also the principal place of business of the company. The nature of the company's operations and its principal activities are set out in the Directors' Report. The financial statements have been presented in Pound Sterling (£) which is also the functional currency of the company.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The following policies have been applied in dealing with items which considered material in relation to the company's financial statements.

2.1 Statement of compliance

The financial statements of the company for the year ended 30 June 2022 have been prepared in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) issued by the Financial Reporting Council and in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.

2.2 Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis and in accordance with the historical cost convention except for certain properties and financial instruments that are measured at revalued amounts or fair values, as explained in the accounting policies below. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for assets.

2.3 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that the company obtains the right to consideration in exchange for its performance. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received, excluding trade discounts, rebates, VAT and other sales taxes or duties. 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 receipt 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.

2.4 Loans and borrowings

Loans and borrowings are initially recognised at the transaction price including transaction costs. Subsequently, they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, less impairment.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

2.5 Property, plant and equipment and depreciation

Tangible fixed assets excluding land and buildings are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. Land and buildings are valued at open market value. The charge to depreciation is calculated to write off the original cost or valuation less their estimated residual value, over their expected useful lives as follows:

Warehouse fixtures

Leasehold improvement

Land & buildings

Office equipment

Motor vehicles

Computer equipment

12.5% 33.33% straight line

Life of the lease

2% straight line

12.5% straight line

25% straight line

12.5% - 33.33% straight line

The carrying values of tangible fixed assets are reviewed annually for impairment in periods if events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable.

2.6 Leasing

Rentals payable under operating leases are charged in the Income Statement on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Lease incentives are recognised over the lease term on a straight-line basis.

2.7 Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Inventories are determined on a first-in first-out basis. Cost comprises expenditure incurred in the normal course of business in bringing inventories to their present location and condition. Full provision is made for obsolete and slow-moving items. Net realisable value comprises actual or estimated selling price (net of trade discounts) less all further costs to completion or to be incurred in marketing and selling.

2.8 Trade and other receivables

Trade and other debtors are initially recognised at fair value and thereafter stated at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts except where the effect of discounting would be immaterial. In such cases the receivables are stated at cost less impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts.

2.9 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and in hand, demand deposits with banks and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less and bank overdrafts. In the Statement of Financial Position bank overdrafts are shown within payables.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

2.10 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs relating to the acquisition of assets are capitalised at the appropriate rate by adding them to the cost of assets being acquired. Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on the assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation. All other borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

2.11 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has a present legal or constructive obligation arising as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made. Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the same value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognised as interest expense.

2.12 Trade and other payables

Trade and other creditors are initially recognised at fair value and thereafter stated at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, unless the effect of discounting would be immaterial, in which case they are stated at cost.

2.13 Employee benefits

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund. The assets of this scheme are also held separately from those of the company, being invested with pension fund managers.

2.14 Taxation and deferred taxation

Current tax represents the amount expected to be paid or recovered in respect of taxable profits for the financial year and is calculated using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantially enacted at the Statement of Financial Position date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events have occurred at that date that will result in an obligation to pay more tax in the future, or a right to pay less tax in the future. Timing differences are temporary differences between the company's taxable profits and its results as stated in the financial statements.

Deferred tax is measured on an undiscounted basis at the tax rates that are anticipated to apply in the periods in which the timing differences are expected to reve][rse, based on tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

2.15 Foreign currencies

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rates of exchange ruling at the Statement of Financial Position date. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated at the rates of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined. The resulting exchange differences are dealt with in the Income Statement.

2.16 Research and development

Research expenditure is written off to the Income Statement in the year in which it is incurred

2.17 Ordinary share capital

The ordinary share capital of the company is presented as equity.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

The preparation of these financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses.

Judgements and estimates are continually evaluated and are based on historical experiences and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

The company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below:

(a) Establishing useful economic lives for depreciation purposes of property, plant and equipment

Long-lived assets, consisting primarily of property, plant and equipment, comprises a significant portion of the total assets. The annual depreciation charge depends primarily on the estimated useful lives of each type of asset and estimates of residual values. The directors regularly review these asset useful lives and change them as necessary to reflect current thinking on remaining lives in light of prospective economic utilisation and physical condition of the assets concerned. Changes in asset useful economic lives can have a significant impact on depreciation and amortisation charges for the period.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY (Continued)

(b) Provisioning for doubtful debts

The company makes an estimate of the recoverable value of trade and other debtors. The company uses estimates based on historical experience in determining the level of debts, which the company believes, will not be collected. These estimates include such factors as the current credit rating of the debtor, the ageing profile of debtors and historical experience. Any significant reduction in the level of customers that default on payments or significant improvements that resulted in a reduction in the level of bad debt provision would have a positive impact on the operating results. The level of provision required is reviewed on on-going basis. Historically the company has had a low level of bad and doubtful debts

4. GOING CONCERN

The directors have performed a going concern assessment, comprising a review of the company's financial position, future operations and forecasts for a period of a least 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements, which demonstrates that the company will be in a position to meet its liabilities as they fall due. On this basis, the directors consider it appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis.

5. REVENUE

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The whole of the company's revenue is attributable to its market in the United Kingdom and is derived from the principal activity of the wholesale of chemicals products.

6. STAFF COSTS AND DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION

(a) Number of employees

The average number of persons employed (included executive directors) during the financial year was as follows:

	2022 No.	2021 No
Warehouse	. 5	. 5
Distribution and sales	9	10
Management	· 1	· 1
Directors	6	6
Administration	2	2
		
r	24	24

6. STAFF COSTS AND DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION (Continued)

The staff costs (inclusive of directors' salaries) comprise:

	The staff costs (inclusive of directors' salaries) comp	orise.	
		2022	2021
		£	£
	Wages and salaries	1,057,701	926,985
	Social security costs	93,322	74,399
	Pension costs	30,897	26,877
		1,181,920	1,028,561
7.	OPERATING PROFIT	2022	2021
		£	£
	Operating profit stated after charging:		
	Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	118,928	117,080
	Research and development:		
	- expenditure in current financial year	2,316	1,909
	Loss/(gain) on foreign currencies	263,653	(36,492)
	Operating lease rentals:		
	- motor vehicles	22,950	20,898
	Auditor's remuneration:		
	- audit services	19,500	18,000
8.	FINANCE COSTS	2022	2021
		£	£
	On bank loans and overdrafts	34,025	46,268
	Egy.	÷ ĝ	
9.	TAXATION		
(a)	Analysis of charge in the financial year	2022	2021
		£.	£
	Current tax:		·*.
	corporation tax at 19.00% (2021: 19.00%)	318,370	264,000
	Over provision in prior year	(5,009)	(5,094)
•	Total current tax	313,361	258,906

9. TAXATION (Continued)

(b) Factors affecting tax charge for the financial year

The tax assessed for the financial year differs from the standard rate of corporation tax in the United Kingdom of 19.00% (2021:19.00%). The differences are explained below:

	2022 £ ·	2021 £
Profit taxable at 19.00% (2020: 19%)	1,538,698	1,276,144
Profit before tax multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax in the United Kingdom at 19.00% (2021: 19.00%)	292,353	242,467
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	5,066	2,138
Depreciation in excess of capital allowances for period Adjustment to tax charge in respect	20,951	19,395
of previous periods	(5,009)	(5,094)
Total tax charge for the financial year (note 9(a))	318,370	258,906

Changes to tax rates

The Government announced that from 1 April 2023 the corporate tax rate would increase to 25%. It is expected this will not have an impact on the current year income tax of the company and this have been considered as part of the deferred tax measurement in note 16.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 30 June 2022 (Continued)

10. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Warehouse	Leasehold	Land &	Office	Motor	Computer	
	Fixtures	improvement	buildings	equipment	vehicles	equipment	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Cost:	~						
At 1 July 2021	961,350	707,198	3,657,963	426,173	244,795	263,691	6,261,169
		707,190	3,037,903	420,173	244,735	•	
Additions	17,519	-	2 000 000	-	_	13,267	30,786 2,900,000
Gain on revaluation	-	-	2,900,000	-		·	2,900,000
At 30 June 2022	978,869	707,198	6,557,963	426,173	244,795	276,958	9,191,955
7 tt 00 dune 2022		707,100					
Depreciation:							•
At 1 July 2021	889,639	707,198	897,963	416,097	219,437	250,310	3,380,644
	•	707,130	: 60,000	2,519	25,358	8,744	118,928
Charge for financial year	22,307	-	. 60,000	2,519	25,356	. 0,744	110,920
			<u> </u>				
At 30 June 2022	911,946	707,198	957,963	418,616	244,795	259,054	3,499,572
Carrying amount:					-		
At 30 June 2022	66,922	_	5,600,000	7,557		17,904	5,692,383
					-		
At 30 June 2021	71,711	_ '	2,760,000	10,076	25,358	13,381	2,880,526
711 00 0011C 2021			-,-,-,-,-	×1	-,		

:41.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 30 June 2022 (Continued)

10. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (Continued)

The company's land and buildings were valued to open market value by Allsop Property Consultants in the year ended 30 June 2022 in accordance with relevant technical statements issued by the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors. The revaluation has been incorporated into the 2022 financial statements and the resulting revaluation adjustments have been taken to the revaluation reserve. This revaluation during the year ended 30 June 2022 resulted in an additional revaluation surplus of £2,900,000. The carrying value of the asset had the assets been carried under cost model is £870,000 (2021: £840,000). The current year depreciation charge of £ 60,000 expected to increase to £ 112,000 in the coming years.

There were no assets held under finance leases included in the tangible fixed assets

11.	INVENTORIES	ů.	2022	2021
			£	£
	Goods for resale		1,030,310	873,040
	Goods in transit		224,757	
			1,255,067	873,040
)	¥.		<u> </u>

The replacement cost of stock did not differ significantly from the figures shown.

12.	 DEBTORS (amounts falling due within one year) 		2022 £	2021 £
	Trade receivables Amounts owed by	connected parties (note 22)	3,395,828 -	2,474,043
	Value added tax Prepayments and accrued income		60,252	_
			207,104	156,063
	* \$\text{Q} ;	 2	3,663,184	2,630,106

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 30 June 2022 (Continued)

13.	CREDITORS (amounts falling due within one year)	2022 £	2021 £
	Bank loan	_	165,355
	Trade payables	1,072,167	659,747
	Amounts owed to group companies	949,140	678,612
	Taxation (note 15)	341,514	326,207
	Accruals	70,918	36,879
		* 4	·
		2,433,739	1,866,800
			

Included within amounts owed to group companies is a general trading balance of €761,353 which is payable on demand, unsecured and interest free, and the short-term position of the intercompany loan amounting to €187,787.

Trade creditors include amounts owing to suppliers, who purport to include reservation of title clauses in their conditions of sales It is not practicable to quantify this amount. or how much of it is included in stocks.

14.	CREDITORS (amounts falling due after more	2022	2021
•	than one year)	£	. £
	Amounts owed to group companies	938,938	1,126,724
		938,938	1,126,724
	Details of loans are as follows:		
	Bank loan	_	165,355
	Intercompany loan	1,126,725	1,314,512
		1,126,725	1,479,867
		1,120,720	

The bank loan was repayable over monthly instalments from March 2017 and incurred interest at a rate of 2.5%.

The intercompany loan is payable in ten annual instalments from June 2019 and incurs interest at a rate of 2.5% (2021: 2.5%).

15.	TAXATION	2022 £	2021 £
	Payables:		
	Value added tax	-	47,241
	Corporation tax	318,370	258,907
	PAYE/NI	23,144	20,059
		<u> </u>	
		341,514	326,207

16. PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES

The amounts provided for deferred taxation are analysed below:

	Property revaluations £	Total 2022 £	Total 2021 £
At financial year start	188,400	188,400	188,400
Movement during the year Re-measurement of deferred tax	725,000	725,000	-
- change in UK tax rate	47,100	:, 47,100	
At financial year end	960,500	960,500	188,400

The Government announced that from 1 April 2023 the corporate tax rate would increase to 25%. Deferred taxes at the balance sheet date have been measured using the rate of 25% on the basis that the recognised deferred taxes will not unwind by 31 December 2022. The deferred tax liabilities are related to the revaluation gain on land & buildings.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 30 June 2022 (Continued)

17. SHARE CAPITAL

SHARL CALLIAL	Number	Value	2022	2021
Description	of shares	of units	£	£
Allotted, called up and fully paid:				
Ordinary shares Class 1	200	£1 each	200	200

The directors' interests in the shares of the company are as follows:

		Number held at		
Name	Class of shares	30 June	1 July	
		2022	2022	
Maurice Healy	Ordinary shares Class 1	100	100	

18. RESERVES

Revaluation reserve

The revaluation reserve represents the cumulative effect of revaluations of tangible fixed assets where a policy of revaluation has been adopted.

Profit and loss account

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

19. FINANCIAL COMMITMENTS

Total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

		2022 £		2021 £
Due: Within one year Between one to five years	程.	24,193 48,954	i.h	21,050 4,430
		73,148		25,480

20. CAPITAL COMMITMENTS

There were no capital commitments at the year ended 30 June 2022.

21. DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION	

2022

2021

£

Remuneration

123,063

115,665

The directors of the company are deemed as key management.

22. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Included in payables is an amount of £1,888,078 owed at 30 June 2022 (2021: £1,805,336) to Emsland-Starke GmbH a company registered in Germany which owns 50% of the issued share capital of the company.

22. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (Continued)

Healy Chemicals (UK) Holding Limited is a company controlled by a common director Maurice Healy. The company repaid £nil (2021:£100,000) to Healy Chemicals (UK) Holdings Limited during the year under review and there was a balance at the year end of £Nil (2021: £Nil) due to Healy Chemicals (UK) Holdings Limited from Healy Chemicals Limited.

Healy Chemicals Ireland Limited is a company controlled by a common director Maurice Healy. During the year, Healy Chemicals Limited were charged management fees of £232,897 (2021: £240,216) by Healy Chemicals Ireland Limited. There were no monies owed or owing to/from Healy Chemicals Ireland Limited at the year end.

In the opinion of the directors these amounts arise in the ordinary course of business and the terms of the amounts due are in accordance with the terms ordinarily offered by the company.

23. **CONTROLLING INTEREST**

The company is controlled by Maurice Healy and Emsland-Starke GmbH (a German registered company) who each own 50% of the issued share capital of the company.

24 **EVENTS AFTER END OF REPORTING PERIOD**

There have been no significant events affecting the company since the financial year

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 30 June 2022 (Continued)

25.	CASH AND CASH EQ	UIVALENTS		2	022 £	2021 £
	Cash and bank balance Cash equivalents	es		551, 235,		773,706 235,750
		٠.		786,	983	1,009,456
26.	RECONCILIATION OF	NET CASH F	LOW TO M	IOVEMENT II	N NET DEB	г
		Opening balance £	Cash flows £	Acquisition £	Other changes £	Closing balance £
·	Long-term borrowings Short-term borrowings	(1,126,724)	187,788 165,355	-	-	(983,983)
.	Total liabilities from financing activities	1,479,867	(353,143)	_	_	1,126,724