BALLYCLARE GROUP LIMITED

PREVIOUSLY KNOWN AS BEST DRESSED GROUP LIMITED

STRATEGIC REPORT,

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS AND

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

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CONTENTS OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

	F	age	•
Company Information		1	
Strategic Report	2	to	3
Report of the Directors	4	to	5
Report of the Independent Auditors	6	to	9
Income Statement		10	
Other Comprehensive Income		11	
Statement of Financial Position		12	
Statement of Changes in Equity		13	
Notes to the Financial Statements	1/1	to	22

BALLYCLARE GROUP LIMITED PREVIOUSLY KNOWN AS BEST DRESSED GROUP LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

DIRECTORS:

C Greener M Luddington M W G Stead S M Hendricks Ms F Hornsby H Huebner N Jowsey

REGISTERED OFFICE:

10 St James' Place

London SW1A 1NP

REGISTERED NUMBER:

08820424 (England and Wales)

AUDITORS:

Duncan & Toplis Limited, Statutory Auditor

14 All Saints Street

Stamford Lincolnshire PE9 2PA

STRATEGIC REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

The directors present their strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2020.

REVIEW OF BUSINESS

The Company is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Mountain Berg Holdings Limited ('MBHL'). The Company is a holding company with no turnover.

In the period the Company made a loss on ordinary activities before taxation of £941k (2019: loss of £1.27m).

Net assets have reduced by £941k to £13.9m reflecting the trading loss for the year. The balance sheet remains strong and is sufficient for the company to achieve its objectives in the forthcoming period.

The Directors are satisfied with the performance of the Company and they are confident that the Group will perform well in 2021.

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (KPIs)

Management monitor the performance of the operations compared to budget and forecast. The KPI's monitored are:

- Costs, statement of financial value and cash 2020 was in line with expectations.
- Overheads against budget and previous year in line with budget.

FINANCIAL REVIEW & FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

In 2020 the company transferred its staff and operating costs into its subsidiaries. The Directors are not aware, at the date of this report, of any likely major changes in the Company's activities next year.

STRATEGIC REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The company's activities expose it to a number of financial risks including Interest rates movements, foreign exchange exposure, credit and liquidity risk, Covid-19 and Brexit implications.

Impacts of COVID-19

The company is monitoring its exposure and the impact of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic on the Company's subsidiaries and we are referring to government and professional advice being published so that action can be considered which may help minimise the impact of this risk.

UK Exit from the European Union

The company continues to monitor its risks related to the uncertainties and effects of the implementation of the United Kingdom's withdrawal from membership of the EU (referred to as Brexit), including financial, legal, tax and trade implications. The Company has subsidiaries in the European Union as well as the UK and the Directors believe this will assist in mitigating the risks and costs of Brexit.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that unexpected changes in interest rates could impact the overall financial performance of the Company. The Company has no third party debt and significant movements in interest rates will have a small impact.

Foreign exchange risk

The Company's activities expose it to financial risks of changes in foreign currency exchange rates. The company continues to monitor this risk and mitigate the impact where possible.

Credit risk

The Company manages credit risk by entering into contracts with customers that have good creditworthiness. The company has no significant concentration of credit risk.

Liquidity risk

The Company manages its liquidity needs to ensure sufficient funds are available for ongoing operations and future developments.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:

M Luddington - Director

24/9/21

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

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

CHANGE OF NAME

The company passed a special resolution on 17 March 2021 changing its name from Best Dressed Group Limited to Ballyclare Group Limited.

DIVIDENDS

No dividends will be distributed for the year ended 31 December 2020.

DIRECTORS

C Greener, M Luddington, S M Hendricks, F Hornsby, H Huebner, N Jowsey and M W G Stead were appointed as directors after 31 December 2020 but prior to the date of this report.

N P Teagle, Miss A J Hill and K H Chandler all held office from 1st January 2020 until the year end but have ceased to be directors prior to the date of this report.

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES

The directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic Report, the Report of the Directors and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). 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 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.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

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 has taken all the steps that he or she ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself or herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:

M Luddington - Director

Date: 24/9/21

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Ballyclare Group Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 December 2020 which comprise the Income Statement, Other Comprehensive Income, Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Changes in Equity and Notes to the Financial Statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2020 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

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 Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information in the Strategic Report and the Report of the Directors, but does not include the financial statements and our Report of the Auditors thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, 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 audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

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 Report of the Directors for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Strategic Report and the Report of the Directors 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 Report of the Directors.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where 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.

Responsibilities of directors

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

Auditors' 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 a Report of the Auditors 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.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

We have identified areas of laws and regulations that could reasonably be expected to have a material effect on the financial statements from our general commercial experience, knowledge of the sector, a review of regulatory and legal correspondence and through discussions with directors and other management obtained as part of the work required by auditing standards. We have also discussed with the directors and other management the policies and procedures relating to compliance with laws and regulations. We communicated laws and regulations throughout the team and remained alert to any indications of non-compliance throughout the audit.

The potential impact of different laws and regulations varies considerably. Firstly, the company is subject to laws and regulations that directly impact the financial statements (for example financial reporting legislation) and we have assessed the extent of compliance with such laws and regulations as part of our financial statements audit. This included the identification and testing of unusual material journal entries and challenging management on key areas of uncertainty being the estimates, assumptions and judgements made in the preparation of the financial statements. These key areas of uncertainty are disclosed in the accounting policies.

Secondly, the company is subject to other laws and regulations where the consequence for non-compliance could have a material effect on the amounts or disclosures in the financial statements. We identified the following areas as those most likely to have such an effect: Health and Safety regulations, Employment law and Environmental regulations. Auditing standards limit the required audit procedures to identify non-compliance with these laws and regulations to enquiry of the directors and other management and inspection. Through these procedures, if we became aware of any non-compliance, we considered the impact on the procedures performed on the related financial statements items.

Owing to the inherent limitations of an audit, there is an unavoidable risk that we may not have detected some material misstatements in the financial statements, even though we have properly planned and performed our audit in accordance with auditing standards. The further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely the inherently limited procedures required by auditing standards would identify it. As with any audit, there is a greater risk of non-detection of irregularities as these may involve collusion, intentional omissions of the override of internal controls. We are not responsible for preventing non-compliance and cannot be expected to detect non-compliance with all laws and regulations.

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

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 a Report of the Auditors 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.

Alistair Main FCA (Senior Statutory Auditor)

for and on behalf of Duncan & Toplis Limited, Statutory Auditor

14 All Saints Street

Stamford

Lincolnshire

PE9 2PA

Date: 27 Softeber 202 v

INCOME STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

		202	0	2019)
	Notes	£	£	£	£
REVENUE			¥		4.4
Administrative expenses			701,040		971,687
			(701,040)		(971,687)
Other operating income			582,184		145,375
OPERATING LOSS	4		(118,856)		(826,312)
Cost of fundamental reorg	5		(16,460)		117,368
			(135,316)		(708,944)
Income from fixed asset investments Interest receivable and similar income		4,885,059 614,700		340,738	
			5,499,759	<u>-</u>	340,738
Amounts written off investments	6		5,364,443 5,000,000		(368,206)
			364,443		(368,206)
Interest payable and similar expenses	7		1,305,227		897,443
LOSS BEFORE TAXATION			(940,784)		(1,265,649)
Tax on loss	8				-
LOSS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR			(940,784)		(1,265,649)

OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

Notes	2020 £	2019 £
LOSS FOR THE YEAR	(940,784)	(1,265,649)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	<u></u>	: <u>.</u>
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR	(940,784)	(1,265,649)

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION 31 DECEMBER 2020

	20	20	201	19
Notes	£	£	£	£
9		1,198,135		1,210,987
10		11,793,931		16,828,086
		12,992,066		18,039,073
11	27,075,088		23,919,738	
	135,986		182,534	
	27,211,074		24,102,272	
			•	
12	26,292,538		27,289,959	
		918,536	and the second second	(3,187,687)
		13,910,602		14,851,386
		<u></u>		
14		23,000,200		23,000,200
		722,429		722,429
		(9,812,027)		(8,871,243)
		13,910,602		14,851,386
	9 10 11	Notes £ 9 10 11	9 1,198,135 11,793,931 12,992,066 11 27,075,088 135,986 27,211,074 12 26,292,538 918,536 13,910,602 14 23,000,200 722,429 (9,812,027)	Notes £ £ £ £ 9

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on _______and were signed on its behalf by:

M Luddington - Director

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

	Called up share capital £	Retained earnings £	Merger relief reserve £	Total equity £
Balance at 1 January 2019	23,000,200	(7,605,594)	722,429	16,117,035
Changes in equity Total comprehensive income	- 4	(1,265,649)		(1,265,649)
Balance at 31 December 2019	23,000,200	(8,871,243)	722,429	14,851,386
Changes in equity Total comprehensive income	•	(940,784)	2	(940,784)
Balance at 31 December 2020	23,000,200	(9,812,027)	722,429	13,910,602

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

1. STATUTORY INFORMATION

Ballyclare Group 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.

The presentation currency of the financial statements is the Pound Sterling (£).

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" and the Companies Act 2006. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

Financial Reporting Standard 102 - reduced disclosure exemptions

The company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions in preparing these financial statements, as permitted by FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland":

- the requirements of Section 7 Statement of Cash Flows;
- the requirements of paragraphs 11.42, 11.44, 11.45, 11.47, 11.48(a)(iii), 11.48(a)(iv), 11.48(b) and 11.48(c);
- the requirements of paragraphs 12.26, 12.27, 12.29(a), 12.29(b) and 12.29A;
- the requirement of paragraph 33.7.

The company is a subsidiary of Mountain Berg Holdings Limited. Consolidated financial statements of Mountain Berg Holdings Limited can be obtained from:

Companies House Crown Way Cardiff CF14 3UZ

Preparation of consolidated financial statements

The financial statements contain information about Ballyclare Group Limited as an individual company and do not contain consolidated financial information as the parent of a group. The company is exempt under Section 400 of the Companies Act 2006 from the requirements to prepare consolidated financial statements as it and its subsidiary undertakings are included by full consolidation in the consolidated financial statements of its parent, Mountain Berg Holdings Limited, 10 St James' Place, London, SW1A 1NP.

Related party exemption

The company has taken advantage of exemption, under the terms of Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland', not to disclose related party transactions with wholly owned entities within the group:

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, management is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying value of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and underlying assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

There are no critical accounting judgements or estimation uncertainty that, in the opinion of the directors, will have a material effect on the financial statements.

Tangible fixed assets

Depreciation is provided at the following annual rates in order to write off each asset over its estimated useful life.

Fixtures and fittings

- 10% on cost

Computer equipment

- 33% on cost and 10% on cost

Tangible fixed assets are recognised at cost less accumulated depreciation.

Investments in subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiary and associated undertakings are measured at cost less accumulated impairment.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Financial instruments

The company has chosen to adopt the Sections 11 and 12 of FRS 102 in respect of financial instruments.

Basic financial assets, including trade and other debtors and cash and bank balances are initially recognised at transaction price, 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.

At the end of each reporting period financial assets measured at amortised cost are assessed for objective evidence of impairment. If an asset is impaired the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments which are not subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price.

Such assets are subsequently carried at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in the income statement, except that investments in equity instruments that are not publically traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

Financial assets are derecognised when (a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or (b) substantially all the risks and rewards of the ownership of the asset are transferred to another party or (c) control of the asset has been transferred to another party who has the practical ability to unilaterally sell the asset to an unrelated third party without imposing additional restrictions.

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other 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 receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

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. Accounts 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.

Taxation

Taxation for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Income Statement, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted,

Current tax is recognised at the amount of tax payable using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the statement of financial position date.

Page 16

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the statement of financial position date.

Timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements. Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the year end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

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.

Pension costs and other post-retirement benefits

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions payable to the company's pension scheme are charged to profit or loss in the period to which they relate.

Going concerr

3.

The company has been loss making for a number of years. David Ross has given assurances that he will not withdraw this loan for at least 12 months from the date these financial statements are signed.

EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS		
	2020	2019
	£	£
Wages and salaries	242,043	454,232
Social security costs	27,455	53,848
Other pension costs	9,869	37,854
	279,367	545,934
The average number of employees during the year was as follows:	2020	2019
Management	i	4
· ·	===	
	2020	2019
•	£	£
Directors' remuneration	41,233	84,292
Directors' pension contributions to money purchase schemes	657	129
The number of directors to whom retirement benefits were accruing was as follows:	ows:	
Money purchase schemes	1	1
	 :	 -

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

4. OPERATING LOSS

The operating loss is stated after charging/(crediting):

		2020 £	2019 £
	Depreciation - owned assets	150,202	35,931
	Auditors' remuneration	15,070	5,000
	Auditors' remuneration for non audit work	24,313	4,400
	Foreign exchange differences	(118,481) ====	133,221
5.	EXCEPTIONAL ITEMS		
		2020	2019
		£	£
	Cost of fundamental reorg	(16,460)	117,368
6.	AMOUNTS WRITTEN OFF INVESTMENTS		
		2020	2019
	Amounts written off	£	£
	investments	5,000,000	<u></u>
			1
7.	INTEREST PAYABLE AND SIMILAR EXPENSES		
		2020	2019)
		£	£
	Loan interest	1,305,227	897,443

8. TAXATION

Analysis of the tax charge

No liability to UK corporation tax arose for the year ended 31 December 2020 nor for the year ended 31 December 2019.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

9. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

9.	PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT			
		Fixtures		
		and	Computer	
		fittings	equipment	Totals
		£	£	£
	COST			
	At 1 January 2020	1,945	1,244,475	1,246,420
	Additions		137,350	137,350
	At 31 December 2020	1,945	1,381,825	1,383,770
	DEPRECIATION			
	At 1 January 2020	609	34,824	35,433
	Charge for year	1,336	148,866	150,202
	At 31 December 2020	1,945	183,690	185,635
	NET BOOK VALUE			
	At 31 December 2020	• <u>•</u> •	1,198,135	1,198,135
	At 31 December 2019	1,336	1,209,651	1,210,987
10.	FIXED ASSET INVESTMENTS			
				Shares in
		·	•	group
				undertakings
				£
	COST			
	At 1 January 2020			16,828,086
	Disposals			(34,155)
	Impairments .			(5,000,000)
	At 31 December 2020			11,793,931
	NET BOOK VALUE			
	At 31 December 2020		;	11,793,931
	At 31 December 2019			16,828,086
			•	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

10. FIXED ASSET INVESTMENTS - continued

Impairments of £5,000,000 relate to the company's subsidiary Ballyclare Ltd, in which 5,000,000 preference shares each of value £1 were extinguished by special resolution on 14 December 2020 in order to simplify the overall group debt structure.

The company has holdings in the share capital of the following subsidiary undertakings:

Company	Country of			
	incorporation	Principal activity	Shares he Class	ld %
Simon Jersey Holdings Limited	United Kingdom	Non trading	Ordinary	100
Simon Jersey Group Limited	United Kingdom	Non trading	Ordinary	100
Simon Jersey Limited	United Kingdom	Design, manufacture and supply of workwear	Ordinary	100
Pioner Limited	United Kingdom	Non trading	Ordinary	100
Ballyclare Limited	United Kingdom	Design, manufacture and supply of workwear and protective clothing	Ordinary	100
Ballyclare LHD Limited	United Kingdom	Design, manufacture and supply of workwear and protective clothing	Ordinary	100
Ballyclare GmbH	Germany	Design, manufacture and supply of workwear and protective clothing	Ordinary	100
Uniform Brands Europe B.V	Netherlands	Design, manufacture and supply of workwear	Ordinary	100
Ballyclare B.V	Netherlands	Design, manufacture and supply of workwear and protective clothing	Ordinary	100
Uniform Brands North Africa SARL	Tunisia	Design, manufacture and supply workwear	Ordinary	99
Crown East North Africa SARL	Tunisia	Design, manufacture and supply of workwear	Ordinary	99
Crown East Tunisia SARL	Tunisia	Design, manufacture and supply of workwear	Ordinary	100

The company has interests in the following joint ventures:

	Country of	Interest
Company	incorporation	%
Uniform Brands S.L	Spain	60

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

11.	DEBTORS: AM	OUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR			
				2020	2019
				£	£
	Amounts owe	d by group undertakings		25,734,984	22,531,911
		d by participating interests		1,336,109	1,250,085
	Other debtors			2,337	2,265
	VAT			¥	50,503
	Prepayments	and accrued income		1,658	84,974
				27,075,088	23,919,738
12.	CREDITORS, A	AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR			
12.	CKEDITOKS: A	NOON IS PALLING DOE WITHIN ONE TEAK		2020	2019
				£	£
	Other leans (s	an note 12)		5,769,078	6,233,075
	Other loans (s Trade creditor			82,968	289,323
		s d to group undertakings		20,361,173	20,649,966
		nd social security		12,444	5,059
	VAT	id social security		9,153	-
	Other creditor	rc		1,083	1,560
		deferred income		56,639	110,976
				26,292,538	27,289,959
13. ₉	LOANS				
	An analysis of	the maturity of loans is given below:			
				2020	2019
				2020 £	£
	A	and a vitting and a second demands		_	_
		ng due within one year or on demand:		5,769,078	6,233,075
	5(,0) €(,0) 0€(,0)				
14.	CALLED UP SH	ARE CAPITAL			
	Alletted issue	al and fully paids			
	Number:	d and fully paid: Class:	Nominal	2020	2019
	Humber.	Class.	value:	£	£
	200	Ordinary	£1	200	200
	23,000,000	Preference	£1	23,000,000	23,000,000
	•			23,000,200	23,000,200

The preference shares are irredeemable, have no voting rights and rank ahead of the Ordinary shares of £1 each on winding up. In all other respects, they rank pari passu with Ordinary shares of £1 each.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

15. ULTIMATE PARENT COMPANY

The company is controlled by Mountain Berg Holdings Limited, a company incorporated in the United Kingdom. The registered office of Mountain Berg Holdings Limited is:

10 St James's Place London United Kingdom SW1A 1NP

Mountain Berg Holdings Ltd is the largest group in which the results of the company are consolidated.

16. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

Entitles with control, joint control or significant influence over the entity

2020 2019 £ £ 5,769,078 6,233,075

Amount due to related party

The debt due to the ultimate controlling party is unsecured, interest free and repayable on demanda.

17. ULTIMATE CONTROLLING PARTY

The ultimate controlling party is David Ross.