Addis Housewares Limited
Financial Statements
For the year ended
31 December 2020

Financial Statements

Year ended 31 December 2020

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Officers and Professional Advisers

The board of directors Mr M Godfrey

Mr M Lee-Smith Mr D Rand Mr M Simmons Mr R J Tucker

Mr R J Tucker

Company secretary

Registered office Zone 3 Waterton Point

Brocastle Avenue

Waterton Industrial Estate

Bridgend CF31 3US

Auditor Clay Shaw Thomas Ltd

Chartered accountants & statutory auditor

2 Oldfield Road Bocam Park Bridgend CF35 5LJ

Bankers Halifax Bank of Scotland

New Uberior House 11 Earl Grey Street

Edinburgh EH3 9BN

Solicitors Eversheds LLP

1 Callaghan Square

Cardiff CF10 5BT

Strategic Report

Year ended 31 December 2020

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

Principal activity

The principal activity of the company continues to be the manufacture and sale of household and light commercial products.

Business review/development & performance

Details of the trading activities and financial position of the company are shown on pages 10 and 11.

The company's turnover for the year increased from £29.24m to £33.32m.

The statement of comprehensive income of the company is set out on page 10 and shows a profit before tax for the year ended 31 December 2020 of £2,486,267 compared with a profit for the year ended 31 December 2019 of £755,143.

We are pleased to report that 2020 was another year of progress for the Addis business. Once again, we saw an improvement in our sales and profit. Our service levels remained at >99% and a quality failure rate, that almost, did not register. All product categories (Cleaning, Laundry, Sinkside, Bathroom, Kitchen, Home organisation & Waste management) in the business grew strongly. Within the sales sectors, particular growth was seen in the Grocery, General merchants, Hardware and Garden centres.

Principal risks & uncertainties

The company's operations expose it to a variety of financial risks that include the effects of changes in market prices, currency risk, credit risk and interest rate risk. The company has in place a risk management programme that seeks to limit adverse effects on the financial performance of the company. Given the size of the company, the directors have not delegated the responsibility of monitoring financial risk management to a sub-committee of the board. The policies set by the board of directors are implemented by the company's finance department.

Financial key performance indicators

The financial key performance indicators for the year were as follows:

	2020	2019
Turnover	33,316,250	29,236,739
Profit before Tax	2,486,267	755,143
EBITDA	3.144.743	1,542,834

Impact of covid-19

On 11 March 2020, the World Health Organisation declared the outbreak of a coronavirus (COVID-19) a pandemic. On the 23 March 2020 the UK Government instructed the public to stay at home for all but essential journeys in order slow the spread of the disease. As a result, economic uncertainties have arisen which could negatively impact future net income. Other financial impacts could occur though such potential impact is unknown at this time.

Strategic Report (continued)

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Year ended 31 December 2020

This report was approved by the board of directors on the board by:

Mr R J Tucker Director

Registered office: Zone 3 Waterton Point

Brocastle Avenue Waterton Industrial Estate

Bridgend CF31 3US

Directors' Report

Year ended 31 December 2020

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

Directors

The directors who served the company during the year were as follows:

Mr M Godfrey

Mr M Lee-Smith

Mr D Rand

Mr M Simmons

Mr R J Tucker

Dividends

The directors do not propose the payment of a dividend for the year (2019: £nil). The loss for the year of £2,080,037 (2019: £659,071) was transferred to reserves.

Future developments

Since the period end, the company has continued to be profitable at an operating level. The company's forecasts also show that it is expected to remain profitable and cash generative at an operating level over the foreseeable future. However the company is committed to significant funding of a defined benefit pension scheme. As a result, the company will need to carefully manage its cash flow to ensure that there are sufficient funds to meet the contributions required by the scheme.

After enquiries and taking account of the factors noted above, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company will have access to adequate resources to continue in existence for the foreseeable future. Accordingly they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

Disclosure of information in the strategic report

This information is shown in the strategic report under s414C(11) on page 1.

Directors' responsibilities statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the strategic report, directors' report 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 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 judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

Directors' Report (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2020

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.

Auditor

Each of the persons who is a director at the date of approval of this report confirms that:

- so far as they are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware; and
- they have taken all steps that they ought to have taken as a director to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

This report was approved by the board of directors on a signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr R J Tucker Director

Registered office: Zone 3 Waterton Point Brocastle Avenue Waterton Industrial Estate Bridgend CF31 3US

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Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Addis Housewares Limited

Year ended 31 December 2020

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Addis Housewares Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 December 2020 which comprise the statement of comprehensive income, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and the related notes, 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 state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2020 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice;
- 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 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.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Addis Housewares Limited (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2020

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. 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 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 there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. 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 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.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Addis Housewares Limited (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2020

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, 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.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Addis Housewares Limited (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2020

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.

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:

- The Company is subject to laws and regulations that directly affect the financial statements
 including financial reporting legislation. We determined that the following laws and regulations
 were most significant including UK Companies Act, employment law, health & safety regulations
 and tax legislation. We assessed the extent of compliance with these laws and regulations as part
 of our procedures on the related financial statement items.
- We understood how the Company is complying with those legal and regulatory frameworks by, making inquiries to management, those responsible for legal and compliance procedures and the company secretary.
- The engagement partner assessed whether the engagement team collectively had the appropriate competence and capabilities to identify or recognise non-compliance with laws and regulations. The assessment did not identify any issues in this area.
- We assessed the susceptibility of the Company financial statements to material misstatement, including how fraud might occur. Audit procedures performed by the engagement team included:
 - Identifying and assessing the design effectiveness of controls management has in place to prevent and detect fraud;
 - Understanding how those charged with management considered and addressed the potential for override of controls or other inappropriate influence over the financial reporting process;
 - Challenging assumptions and judgments made by management in its significant accounting estimates; and
 - We assessed the risk of material misstatement of the financial statements, including the risk
 of material misstatement due to fraud and how it might occur, by holding discussions with
 management and reviewing journal entries.

Because of the inherent limitations of an audit, there is a risk that we will not detect all irregularities, including those leading to a material misstatement in the financial statements or non-compliance with regulation. This risk increases the more that compliance with a law or regulation is removed from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, as we will be less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance. The risk is also greater regarding irregularities occurring due to fraud rather than error, as fraud involves intentional concealment, forgery, collusion, omission or misrepresentation.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Addis Housewares Limited (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2020

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs (UK), we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to
 fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit
 evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting
 a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may
 involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal
 control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures
 that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the
 effectiveness of the internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the
 disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in
 a manner that achieves fair presentation.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Addis Housewares Limited (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2020

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

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.

Mr David Gwyn J. Williams B.A., F.C.A (Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of Clay Shaw Thomas Ltd Chartered accountants & statutory auditor 2 Oldfield Road Bocam Park Bridgend CF35 5LJ

25.05.2021

Statement of Comprehensive Income

Year ended 31 December 2020

Turnover	Note 4	2020 £ 33,316,250	2019 £ 29,236,739
Cost of sales	1	(24,710,924)	(21,762,001)
Gross profit		8,605,326	7,474,738
Distribution costs Administrative expenses Other operating income Operating profit	5	(4,160,406) (1,532,966) 70,067 2,982,021	(4,867,984) (1,239,382) 15,955
	_		, ,
Other interest receivable and similar income Interest payable and similar expenses	10 11	1,933 (497,687)	4,061 (632,245)
Profit before taxation		2,486,267	755,143
Tax on profit	12	(475,804)	(158,714)
Profit for the financial year		2,010,463	596,429
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit plan Tax relating to components of other comprehensive income		(5,050,000) 959,500	(1,550,000) 294,500
Other comprehensive income for the year		(4,090,500)	(1,255,500)
Total comprehensive income for the year		(2,080,037)	(659,071)

All the activities of the company are from continuing operations.

The notes on pages 15 to 29 form part of these financial statements.

Balance Sheet

31 December 2020

Fixed assets Tangible assets	Note	2020 £ 1,077,364	2019 £ 998,785
Current assets Stocks Debtors Cash at bank and in hand	14 15	2,768,512 15,011,979 1,699,684 19,480,175	2,629,543 12,052,697 1,209,720 15,891,960
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year Net current assets Total assets less current liabilities	16	4,654,522 14,825,653 15,903,017	3,805,595 12,086,365 13,085,150
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year Net assets excluding defined benefit pension plan liability	17	37,904 15,865,113	- 13,085,150
Defined benefit pension plan liability Net liabilities including defined benefit pension plan liability	20	(23,190,000) (7,324,887)	(18,330,000) (5,244,850)
Capital and reserves Called up share capital Profit and loss account Shareholders deficit	22 23	500,575 (7,825,462) (7,324,887)	500,575 (5,745,425) (5,244,850)

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on the board by:

Mr M Lee-Smith Director

Mr R J Tucker Director

Company registration number: 02881663

Statement of Changes in Equity

Year ended 31 December 2020

At 1 January 2019		share capital £	Profit and loss account £ (5,086,354)	
Profit for the year Other comprehensive income for the year:			596,429	596,429
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit plan Tax relating to components of other comprehensive	20	_	(1,550,000)	(1,550,000)
income	12	_	294,500	294,500
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	(659,071)	(659,071)
At 31 December 2019		500,575	(5,745,425)	(5,244,850)
Profit for the year Other comprehensive income for the year:			2,010,463	2,010,463
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit plan Tax relating to components of other comprehensive	20		(5,050,000)	(5,050,000)
income	12		959,500	959,500
Total comprehensive income for the year			(2,080,037)	(2,080,037)
At 31 December 2020		500,575	(7,825,462)	(7,324,887)

The notes on pages 15 to 29 form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 31 December 2020

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is Zone 3 Waterton Point, Brocastle Avenue, Waterton Industrial Estate, CF31 3US, Bridgend.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with applicable United Kingdom accounting standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 - 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom & Republic of Ireland' (FRS102), and with the Companies Act 2006.

3. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

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

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with applicable accounting standards and under the historical cost accounting rules.

The financial statements are presented in Sterling (£).

Going concern

Since the period end, the company has continued to be profitable at an operating level. The company's forecasts also show that it is expected to remain profitable and cash generative at an operating level over the foreseeable future. However the company is committed to significant funding of a defined benefit pension scheme. As a result, the company will need to carefully manage its cash flow to ensure that there are sufficient funds to meet the contributions required by the scheme.

After enquiries and taking account of the factors noted above, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company will have access to adequate resources to continue in existence for the foreseeable future. Accordingly they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

Disclosure exemptions

The entity satisfies the criteria of being a qualifying entity as defined in FRS 102. Its financial statements are consolidated into the financial statements of Addis Group Limited which can be obtained from Addis Group Limited, Zone 3, Waterton Point, Brocastle Avenue, Waterton Industrial Estate, Bridgend, CF31 3US. As such, advantage has been taken of the following disclosure exemptions available under paragraph 1.12 of FRS 102:

- (b) No cash flow statement has been presented for the company.
- (c) Disclosures in respect of financial instruments have not been presented.
- (e) No disclosure has been given for the aggregate remuneration of key management personnel.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2020

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances,

(a) Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

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 amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are addressed below.

(i) Useful economic lives of tangible assets

The annual depreciation charge for tangible assets is sensitive to changes in the estimated useful economic lives and residual values of the assets. The useful economic lives and residual values are re-assessed annually. They are amended when necessary to reflect current estimates, based on technological advancement, future investments, economic utilisation and the physical condition of the assets. See notes to the accounts for the carrying amount of the property plant and equipment and for the useful economic lives for each class of assets.

(ii) Stock Provisions

The company sells household and light commercial products and is subject to changing consumer demands. As a result it is necessary to consider the recoverability of the cost of the stock and the associated provisioning required. When calculating the inventory provision, management considers the nature and condition of the inventory, as well as applying assumptions around anticipated saleability of finished goods and future use of raw materials.

(iii) Impairment of debtors

The company makes an estimate of the recoverable value of trade and other debtors. When assessing impairment of trade and other debtors, management considers factors including the current credit rating of the debtor, the ageing profile of debtors and historical experience.

(iv) Defined benefit pension scheme

The company has an obligation to pay pension benefits to certain employees. The cost of these benefits and the present value of the obligation depend on a number of factors, including; life expectancy, salary increases, asset valuations and the discount rate on corporate bonds. Management rely on the advice and estimates provided by the actuary, of these factors, in determining the net pension obligation in the balance sheet. The assumptions reflect historical experience and current trends.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2020

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Foreign currency

Foreign currency transactions are initially recorded in the functional currency, by applying the spot exchange rate as at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate ruling at the reporting date, with any gains or losses being taken to the profit and loss account. Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded using the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction or, if hedged forward, at the rate of of exchange under the related forward currency contract.

Revenue recognition

Turnover represents the amounts derived from the provision of goods and services to customers, excluding value added tax and trade discounts.

Income tax

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 will result in an obligation to pay more or a right to pay less, or to receive more tax with the following exception:

- Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that the Directors consider that it is more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted.
- Provision is made for tax on gains arising from the revaluation (and similar fair value adjustments)
 of fixed assets, and gains on disposal of fixed assets that have been rolled over into replacement
 assets, only to the extent that at the balance sheet date there is a binding agreement to dispose
 of the assets concerned. However, no provision is made where, on the basis of all available
 evidence at the balance sheet date, it is more likely than not that the taxable gain will be rolled
 into replacement assets and charged to tax only where the replacement assets are sold.

Deferred tax is measured on an undiscounted basis at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which timing differences reverse, based on tax rates and laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

Operating leases

Lease payments are recognised as an expense over the lease term on a straight-line basis. The aggregate benefit of lease incentives is recognised as a reduction to expense over the lease term, on a straight-line basis.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2020

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Tangible assets (continued)

An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in equity in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in equity in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Plant and machinery Fixtures and fittings

3 to 10 years straight line and 15% reducing balance

- 3 to 10 years straight line

The carrying values of the fixed assets are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable.

Impairment of fixed assets

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date.

For the purposes of impairment testing, when it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

For impairment testing of goodwill, the goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the company are assigned to those units.

Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. In determining the cost of raw materials, consumables and goods purchased for resale, the first in first out basis is used. For work in progress and finished goods is taken as production cost, which includes an appropriate proportion of attributable overheads.

Stocks held on consignment are those where the risks and rewards are not passed on to the company. These stocks are not included in the balance sheet and are expensed in the profit and loss account in the period in which they are consumed.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2020

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Finance leases and hire purchase contracts

Assets held under finance leases and hire purchase contracts are recognised in the balance sheet as assets and liabilities at the lower of the fair value of the assets and the present value of the minimum lease payments, which is determined at the inception of the lease term. Any initial direct costs of the lease are added to the amount recognised as an asset.

Lease payments are apportioned between the finance charges and reduction of the outstanding lease liability using the effective interest method. Finance charges are allocated to each period so as to produce a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Government grants

Capital based government grants are included within accruals and deferred income in the balance sheet and credited to operating profit over the estimated useful economic lives of the assets to which they relate.

Revenue grants receivable are credited to the profit and loss account in the period in which they become receivable.

Defined benefit plans

The company operates a defined benefit pension scheme, the Addis Housewares Limited Pension Scheme, which is closed to new members. The scheme funds are administered by trustees and are independent of the company's finances. The scheme contributions are paid to the scheme in accordance with the recommendations of independent actuaries.

The difference between the market value of the assets of the scheme and the present value of its liabilities is shown as an asset or liability on the company's balance sheet. Any difference between the expected return on assets and that actually achieved is recognised in the statement of changes in equity, along with differences which arise from experience or assumption changes.

Defined contribution plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund.

When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

4. Turnover

Turnover arises from:

2020 2019 £ £ 33,316,250 29,236,739

Sale of goods

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2020

4. Turnover (continued)

Turnover arises solely from the principal activities of the company. The company has not disclosed an analysis of turnover by market as the directors consider that this will be seriously prejudicial to the company.

5. Other operating income

	Government grant income Other operating income	2020 £ 6,760 63,307 70,067	2019 £ 15,955 ——————————————————————————————————
6.	Operating profit		
	Operating profit or loss is stated after charging:		
		2020 £	2019 £
	Depreciation of tangible assets	162,722	159,507
	Impairment of trade debtors	59,016	1,109
	Operating lease rentals	636,519	647,222
	Defined contribution plans expense	183,477	144,856
7.	Auditor's remuneration		
		2020	2019

	2020	2019
	£	£
Fees payable for the audit of the financial statements	24,000	22,950

Fees payable to the company's auditor and its associates for other services: Taxation advisory services 3,650 3,500

Staff costs 8.

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year, including the directors, amounted to:

	2020	2019
	No.	No.
Production staff	28	25
Distribution staff	39	37
Administrative staff	16	15
	83	77
		

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2020

8.	Staff costs (continued)		
	The aggregate payroll costs incurred during the year, relating to the above,	2020	2019
	Wages and salaries Social security costs Other pension costs	£ 2,566,045 249,026 183,476	£ 2,558,934 234,740 144,856
	2	2,998,547	2,938,530
9.	Directors' remuneration		
	The directors' aggregate remuneration in respect of qualifying services was:	2020	2019
	Remuneration Company contributions to defined contribution pension plans	£ 607,105 129,142	£ 679,962 100,714
		736,247	780,676
	The number of directors who accrued benefits under company pension plans	s was as follo 2020	ows: 2019
	Defined contribution plans	No. 5	No. 5
	Remuneration of the highest paid director in respect of qualifying services:		
		2020 £	2019 £
	Aggregate remuneration Company contributions to defined contribution pension plans	169,428 41,200	192,036 8,199
		210,628	200,235
10.	Other interest receivable and similar income		
		2020	2019
	Interest on cash and cash equivalents	£ 1,933	4,061
11.	Interest payable and similar expenses		
		2020	2019
	Interest on banks loans and overdrafts	£ 17,440	£ 69,843
	Interest on obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	247	2,402
	Pension finance charge	480,000	560,000 632,245

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2020

12. Tax on profit

Major components of tax expense

£
75 200
75,280
40,434
57,000)
33,434
58,714

Tax recognised as other comprehensive income or equity

The aggregate current and deferred tax relating to items recognised as other comprehensive income or equity for the year was £(959,500) (2019: £(294,500)).

Reconciliation of tax expense

The tax assessed on the profit on ordinary activities for the year is higher than (2019: higher than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2019: 19%).

Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	2020 £ 2,486,267	2019 £ 755,143
Profit on ordinary activities by rate of tax Effect of expenses not deductible for tax purposes Effect of capital allowances and depreciation Utilisation of tax losses Deferred grant income	472,391 - (15,494) - (1,284)	143,478 8,421 (6,132) (124,455) (3,032)
Net pension expenses not deductible for tax purposes Deferred tax: Origination and reversal of timing differences Deferred tax: Movement in deferred tax asset in relation to pension scheme deficit	(27,550) 11,641 36,100	57,000 140,434 (57,000)
Tax on profit	475,804	158,714

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2020

13. Tangible assets

	Plant and machinery £	Fixtures and fittings	Assets in construction £	Total £
Cost				
At 1 January 2020	2,319,601	332,774		2,652,375
Additions	_	_	241,301	241,301
Transfers	218,128	23,173	(241,301)	
At 31 December 2020	2,537,729	355,947	-	2,893,676
Depreciation				***************************************
At 1 January 2020	1,387,109	266,481	_	1,653,590
Charge for the year	154,295	8,427		162,722
At 31 December 2020	1,541,404	274,908		1,816,312
Carrying amount				
At 31 December 2020	996,325	81,039		1,077,364
At 31 December 2019	932,492	66,293		998,785

Finance leases and hire purchase contracts

Included within the carrying value of tangible assets are the following amounts relating to assets held under finance leases or hire purchase agreements:

			Plant and machinery £
	At 31 December 2020		
	At 31 December 2019		150,891
	Capital commitments		
	Contracted for but not provided for in the financial statements	2020 £ 1 <u>10,000</u>	2019 £ 93,291
14.	Stocks		
	Raw materials and consumables Finished goods and goods for resale	2020 £ 391,946 2,376,566	2019 £ 302,557 2,326,986
		2,768,512	2,629,543

The difference between the purchase price or production cost of stocks and their replacement cost is not material.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2020

15.	Debtors		
		2020	2019
		£	£
	Trade debtors	5,726,144	3,660,654
	Amounts owed by group undertakings	4,286,151	4,286,151
	Deferred tax asset	4,241,394	3,331,276
	Prepayments and accrued income	386,268	319,657
	Other debtors	372,022	454,959
		15,011,979	12,052,697
	The debtors above include the following amounts falling due after mo	ore than one year: 2020 £	2019 £
	Deferred tax asset	4,241,394	3,331,276
16.	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
		2020	2019
		£	£
	Bank loans and overdrafts		326,940
	Trade creditors	1,853,152	1,561,474
	Accruals and deferred income	1,980,842	
	Accidate and actionic monte	エノブロリノロマル	1,410,324
	Corporation tax	428,063	1,410,32 4 75,280
		• •	1,410,324 75,280 423,338
	Corporation tax	428,063	75,280
	Corporation tax Social security and other taxes	428,063	75,280 423,338

Bank loans and overdrafts are secured by fixed and floating charges over the assets of the company.

Hire purchase liabilities are secured on the assets to which they relate.

17. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2020	2019
	£	£
Accruals and deferred income	37,904	_

18. Finance leases and hire purchase contracts

The total future minimum lease payments under finance leases and hire purchase contracts are as follows:

	2020	2019
	£	£
Not later than 1 year	_	8,239

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2020

19. Deferred tax

The deferred tax included in the balance sheet is as follows:

	2020	2019
	£	£
Included in debtors (note 15)	4,241,394	3,331,276
The deferred tax account consists of the tax effect of timing of	differences in respect of:	2019
	2020 £	£ 2019
Accelerated capital allowances	173,256	151,424
Pension plan obligations	(4,406,100)	(3,482,700)
Deferred tax - other timing differences	(8,550)	

2020

2010

(4,241,394)

(3,331,276)

20. Employee benefits

Defined contribution plans

The amount recognised in profit or loss as an expense in relation to defined contribution plans was £183,476 (2019: £144,856).

Defined benefit plans

The company operates a defined benefit pension scheme with assets held in a separately administered fund. The fund is administered by a group of trustees, who are responsible for ensuring that the scheme is sufficiently funded to meet current and future obligations.

The company has agreed a funding plan with the trustees, whereby contributions are agreed to be increased at a rate of 10% a year from 2019. Therefore the value of the contributions in 2021 will be £423,000. This recovery plan has been put in place in order to reduce the current deficit of the fund. The agreement was dated 22 March 2017. An additional contribution of £320,000 has been agreed subject to the company being cash positive at its year end,

On 30 April 2002 defined benefits ceased further accruals and all active members at the date became deferred pensioner members.

During the year, the company contributed £670,000 to the scheme. The PPF levy for the 2019/20 tax year was paid directly by the scheme.

A comprehensive actuarial valuation of the company pension scheme was carried out on 29 January 2021 by Broadstone Consultants & Actuaries Limited, independent consulting actuaries.

The balance sheet net defined benefit liability is determined as follows:

	2020	2019
	£	£
Present value of defined benefit obligations	(37,340,000)	(33,250,000)
Fair value of plan assets	14,150,000	14,920,000
	(23,190,000)	(18,330,000)

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2020

20.	Employee benefits (continued)		
	Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligations are as follows	:	2020 £
	At 1 January 2020 Interest expense Benefits paid Remeasurements:		33,250,000 850,000 (1,430,000)
	Actuarial gains and losses		4,670,000
	At 31 December 2020		37,340,000
	Changes in the fair value of plan assets are as follows:		2020
	At 1 January 2020 Interest income Benefits paid Contributions by employer Administration expenses Remeasurements:		£ 14,920,000 370,000 (1,430,000) 670,000 (350,000)
	Actuarial gains and losses At 31 December 2020		(30,000) 14,150,000
	The total costs for the year in relation to defined benefit plans are as follows:	2020	2019 £
	Recognised in profit or loss: Net interest expense	480,000	560,000
	The total costs for the year recognised in other comprehensive income:		
	Actuarial gains and losses - present value of defined benefit obligations Administration expenses Actuarial gains and loss - fair value of plan assets		2020 £ 4,670,000 350,000 30,000 5,050,000

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2020

20.	Employee benefits (continued)	•	
	The fair value of the major categories of plan assets are as follows:	2020	2010
		2020 £	2019 £
	Equity instruments	7,881,680	6,981,110
	Debt instruments	928,845	1,379,034
	Property	1,019,107	1,183,284
	Cash and cash equivalents	638,898	1,123,307
	Bonds	3,402,530	3,654,918
	Currencies	278,940	598,347
		14,150,000	14,920,000
	The return on plan assets are as follows:		
		2020	2019
	Dahawa an nasaha af hawafit alau	£	£
	Return on assets of benefit plan	340,000	1,520,000
	The principal actuarial assumptions as at the balance sheet date were:		
	, ,	2020	2019
		%	%
	Discount rate	1.80	2.60
	Inflation assumption	2.80	2.60
	Mortality rates: Current pensioners at 65 - male	04.70	04.00
	Current pensioners at 65 - female	84.70 87.00	84,20 86,10
	Future pensioners at 65 - male	85.30	84.90
	Future pensioners at 65 - female	87.90	87.00
21.	Government grants		
	The amounts recognised in the financial statements for government grant	s are as follows:	
		2020	2019
	D . 17 . 19	£	£
	Recognised in creditors: Deferred government grants due within one year		C 760
	Deferred government grants due within one year Deferred government grants due after more than one year	37,904	6,760
	beiened government grants due after more than one year	***************************************	
		37,904	6,760
	Recognised in other operating income:	a mac	4-4-
	Government grants released to profit or loss	6,760	15,955

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2020

22. Called up share capital

Authorised share capital

	2020)	2019	
Ordinary A Shares shares of £1 each Ordinary B Shares shares of £0.10 each Ordinary C Shares shares of £0.10 each	No. 500,000 5,000 750	£ 500,000 500 75	No. 500,000 5,000 750	£ 500,000 500 75
	505,750	500,575	505,750	500,575
Issued, called up and fully paid				
	2020)	2019	
	No.	£	No.	£
Ordinary A Shares shares of £1 each	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000
Ordinary B Shares shares of £0.10 each	5,000	500	5,000	500
Ordinary C Shares shares of £0.10 each	750	75	750	75
	505,750	500,575	505,750	500,575

Ordinary A Shares of £1 each - No restrictions to voting, capital or distributions. Capital to be repaid upon winding up of the company, after all capital repaid on A, B & C shares, all or any surpluses of assets then remaining to be distributed among the Ordinary A shares to the exclusion of all other classes of shares.

Ordinary B Shares of £0.10 each - No voting rights, full rights to dividends, capital to be repaid upon winding up or sale of the company. No further entitlement to distributions.

Ordinary C Shares of £0.10 each - No voting rights, full rights to dividends, capital to be repaid upon winding up or sale of the company. No further entitlement to distributions.

23. Reserves

Profit and loss account - This reserve records retained earnings and accumulated losses.

24. Operating leases

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

	2020	2019
	£	£
Not later than 1 year	427,606	441,050
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	1,196,828	1,368,391
Later than 5 years	607,622	824,630
	2,232,056	2,634,071

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2020

25. Related party transactions

At the year end there was a balance owing from Addis Group Limited, the parent company of Addis Housewares Limited of £4,286,151 (2019: £4,286,151). The loan is repayable on demand. No interest is charged on the loan as there is a reciprocal agreement in place that Addis Housewares Limited waives it's right to any interest on the loan, on the condition that Addis Group Limited does not charge royalties to Addis Housewares Limited.

Group consolidated financial statements are prepared and are available from Addis Group Limited, Zone 3 Waterton Point, Brocastle Avenue, Waterton Industrial Estate, Bridgend, CF31 3US.

26. Controlling party

The ultimate parent undertaking of Addis Housewares Limited is Addis Group Limited, a company registered in Wales.

In the opinion of the directors the ultimate controlling party is F.-J. Wulf, who together with his family, hold 95% of the ordinary share capital in the company's immediate parent undertaking, Addis Group Limited.