

Registered number: 00832125

**WEBTEC PRODUCTS LIMITED**

**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2020**



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**WEBTEC PRODUCTS LIMITED**  
**REGISTERED NUMBER: 00832125**

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**BALANCE SHEET**  
**AS AT 31 OCTOBER 2020**

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	Note	2020 £	2019 £
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Tangible assets	5	1,557,827	1,788,816
Investments	6	20,000	20,000
		<u>1,577,827</u>	<u>1,808,816</u>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Stocks		450,853	508,298
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	7	1,526,793	1,755,862
Cash at bank and in hand	8	719,627	552,731
		<u>2,697,273</u>	<u>2,816,891</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	(967,710)	(1,185,967)
<b>Net current assets</b>		<u>1,729,563</u>	<u>1,630,924</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		<u>3,307,390</u>	<u>3,439,740</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	10	(585,836)	(774,398)
<b>Provisions for liabilities</b>			
Deferred tax		(178,145)	(188,310)
Other provisions	11	(40,581)	(33,224)
<b>Net assets</b>		<u>2,502,828</u>	<u>2,443,808</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital		250,000	250,000
Profit and loss account		2,252,828	2,193,808
<b>Shareholders' funds</b>		<u>2,502,828</u>	<u>2,443,808</u>

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**WEBTEC PRODUCTS LIMITED**  
**REGISTERED NUMBER: 00832125**

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**BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)**  
**AS AT 31 OCTOBER 2020**

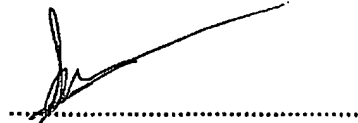
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The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

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

The Company has opted not to file the statement of comprehensive income in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by:



.....  
**Mr S A Cuthbert**  
Director

Date: 25 February 2021

The notes on pages 4 to 14 form part of these financial statements.

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**WEBTEC PRODUCTS LIMITED**

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**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2020**

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	<b>Called up share capital</b>	<b>Retained earnings</b>	<b>Total equity</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
<b>At 1 November 2018</b>	<b>250,000</b>	<b>1,746,728</b>	<b>1,996,728</b>
Profit for the year	-	<b>447,080</b>	<b>447,080</b>
<b>At 1 November 2019</b>	<b>250,000</b>	<b>2,193,808</b>	<b>2,443,808</b>
Profit for the year	-	<b>59,020</b>	<b>59,020</b>
<b>At 31 October 2020</b>	<b>250,000</b>	<b>2,252,828</b>	<b>2,502,828</b>

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**WEBTEC PRODUCTS LIMITED**

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2020**

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**1. General information**

Webtec Products Limited ("the Company") is a private limited company incorporated in England and Wales under the Companies Act.

The registered number and address of the registered office is given in the Company information.

The functional and presentational currency of the company is pounds sterling (£) and rounded to the nearest whole pound.

**2. Accounting policies****2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements**

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

**2.2 Going concern**

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The directors have considered relevant information, including the annual budget, forecast future cash flows and the impact of subsequent events in making their assessment. The COVID-19 pandemic and the ensuing economic shutdown has had a significant impact on the company's operations. In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the directors have taken in to account the potential impact on the business of possible future scenarios arising from the impact of COVID-19. This analysis also considers the effectiveness of available measures to assist in mitigating the impact.

Based on these assessments and having regard to the resources available to the entity, the directors have concluded that there is no material uncertainty and that they can continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the annual report and accounts.

**2.3 Foreign currency translation****Functional and presentation currency**

The Company's functional and presentational currency is GBP.

**Transactions and balances**

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the Statement of changes in equity except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges.

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**WEBTEC PRODUCTS LIMITED**

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2020**

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**2. Accounting policies (continued)****2.4 Revenue**

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

**Sale of goods**

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the Company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- the Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the transaction; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

**Rendering of services**

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

**2.5 Operating leases: the Company as lessor**

Rentals income from operating leases is credited to the Statement of comprehensive income on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease.

Amounts paid and payable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are recognised as a reduction to income over the lease term on a straight line basis, unless another systematic basis is representative of the time pattern over which the lessor's benefit from the leased asset is diminished.

The Company has taken advantage of the optional exemption available on transition to FRS 102 which allows lease incentives on leases entered into before the date of transition to the standard 01 November 2018 to continue to be charged over the period to the first market rent review rather than the term of the lease.

**2.6 Research and development**

Research and development expenditure is written off in the year in which it is incurred.

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**WEBTEC PRODUCTS LIMITED**

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2020**

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**2. Accounting policies (continued)****2.7 Government grants**

Grants are accounted under the accruals model as permitted by FRS 102. Grants relating to expenditure on tangible fixed assets are credited to the Statement of comprehensive income at the same rate as the depreciation on the assets to which the grant relates. The deferred element of grants is included in creditors as deferred income.

Grants of a revenue nature are recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income in the same period as the related expenditure.

**2.8 Interest income**

Interest income is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income using the effective interest method.

**2.9 Dividends**

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting.

**2.10 Operating leases**

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the Statement of comprehensive income on a straight line basis over the lease term.

**2.11 Pensions**

The Company operates a group stakeholder defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the Statement of comprehensive income when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Balance sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

**2.12 Borrowing costs**

All borrowing costs are recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income in the year in which they are incurred.

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**WEBTEC PRODUCTS LIMITED**

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2020**

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**2. Accounting policies (continued)****2.13 Provisions for liabilities**

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Specifically, provision is made for the estimated costs of future warranty claims on the Company's products. The directors base these specific provisions on current information and historical experience of the nature, frequency and costs of warranty claims. When appropriate this provision includes consultancy, modification and testing costs.

Provisions are charged as an expense to the Statement of comprehensive income in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Balance sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Balance sheet.

**2.14 Current and deferred taxation**

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income, except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Balance sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

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**WEBTEC PRODUCTS LIMITED**

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2020**

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**2. Accounting policies (continued)****2.15 Tangible fixed assets**

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

At each reporting date the company assesses whether there is any indication of impairment. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is determined which is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. An impairment loss is recognised where the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount.

The Company adds to the carrying amount of an item of fixed assets the cost of replacing part of such an item when that cost is incurred, if the replacement part is expected to provide incremental future benefits to the Company. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. Repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Leasehold property improvements	-	2% per annum on cost of buildings, and 10% per annum on building refurbishments.
Plant and machinery	-	10% and 20% per annum on cost.
Motor vehicles	-	33% per annum on cost.
Fixtures and fittings	-	20% and 33.3% per annum on cost.

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income.

**2.16 Valuation of investments**

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost less accumulated impairment.

**2.17 Stocks**

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a first in, first out basis. Work in progress and finished goods include labour and attributable overheads.

At each balance sheet date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

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**WEBTEC PRODUCTS LIMITED**

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2020**

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**2. Accounting policies (continued)****2.18 Debtors**

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

**2.19 Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

**2.20 Creditors**

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

**2.21 Financial instruments**

The Company only enters into basic financial instruments transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or in case of an out-right short-term loan that is not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially at the present value of future cash flows discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost, unless it qualifies as a loan from a director in the case of a small company, or a public benefit entity concessionary loan.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate of the recoverable amount, which is an approximation of the amount that the Company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the balance sheet date.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Balance sheet when

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**WEBTEC PRODUCTS LIMITED**

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2020**

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**2. Accounting policies (continued)**

**2.21 Financial instruments (continued)**

there is an enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

**3. Turnover**

Analysis of turnover by country of destination:

	2020 £	2019 £
United Kingdom	1,495,039	1,264,414
Rest of Europe	1,558,748	1,879,285
Rest of the world	1,765,440	2,543,025
	<u>4,819,227</u>	<u>5,686,724</u>

**4. Employees**

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 52 (2019 - 53).

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**WEBTEC PRODUCTS LIMITED**

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2020**

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**5. Tangible fixed assets**

	Leasehold property impr'ments £	Plant and machinery £	Motor vehicles £	Fixtures and fittings £	Total £
<b>Cost</b>					
At 1 November 2019	174,939	4,059,959	19,982	603,315	4,858,195
Additions	-	1,075	-	38,183	39,258
Disposals	-	-	-	(1,231)	(1,231)
At 31 October 2020	<u>174,939</u>	<u>4,061,034</u>	<u>19,982</u>	<u>640,267</u>	<u>4,896,222</u>
<b>Depreciation</b>					
At 1 November 2019	7,289	2,568,737	19,982	473,371	3,069,379
Charge for the year on owned assets	17,494	192,221	-	60,532	270,247
Disposals	-	-	-	(1,231)	(1,231)
At 31 October 2020	<u>24,783</u>	<u>2,760,958</u>	<u>19,982</u>	<u>532,672</u>	<u>3,338,395</u>
<b>Net book value</b>					
At 31 October 2020	<u>150,156</u>	<u>1,300,076</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>107,595</u>	<u>1,557,827</u>
At 31 October 2019	<u>167,650</u>	<u>1,491,222</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>129,944</u>	<u>1,788,816</u>

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**WEBTEC PRODUCTS LIMITED**

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2020**

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**6. Fixed asset investments**

	Investments in subsidiary companies £
<b>Cost</b>	
At 1 November 2019	20,000
At 31 October 2020	<u>20,000</u>
<b>Net book value</b>	
At 31 October 2020	<u>20,000</u>
At 31 October 2019	<u>20,000</u>

Webtec Products Limited owns 100% of the share capital of Webtec Limited, a dormant company.

**7. Debtors**

	2020 £	2019 £
Trade debtors	353,786	714,107
Amounts owed by group undertakings	1,004,921	577,943
Other debtors	58,062	327,662
Prepayments and accrued income	110,024	136,150
	<u>1,526,793</u>	<u>1,755,862</u>

Amounts owed by group undertakings of £1,004,921 (2019: £577,943) are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

**8. Cash and cash equivalents**

	2020 £	2019 £
Cash at bank and in hand	719,627	552,731
	<u>719,627</u>	<u>552,731</u>

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**WEBTEC PRODUCTS LIMITED**

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2020**

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**9. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year**

	2020 £	2019 £
Bank loan	194,583	193,766
Trade creditors	350,571	602,308
Amounts owed to group undertakings	165,827	47,737
Corporation tax	4,247	-
Other taxation and social security	48,370	52,475
Other creditors	1,940	45,509
Accruals and deferred income	202,172	244,172
	<u>967,710</u>	<u>1,185,967</u>

Amounts owed to group undertakings of £165,827 (2019: £47,737) are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

**Secured Loan**

The bank loan of £194,583 (2019: £193,766) is secured by a fixed and floating charge over all the property and assets of the Company.

**10. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year**

	2020 £	2019 £
Bank loan	585,836	774,398
	<u>585,836</u>	<u>774,398</u>

**Secured Loan**

The bank loan of £585,836 (2019: £774,398) is secured by a fixed and floating charge over all the property and assets of the Company.

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**WEBTEC PRODUCTS LIMITED**

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2020**

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**11. Provisions**

	<b>Warranty provision £</b>
At 1 November 2019	33,224
Charged to profit or loss	7,357
<b>At 31 October 2020</b>	<b>40,581</b>

**Warranty provision**

The provision is made for the estimated costs of future warranty claims on the company's products. The directors base the provision on current information and historical experience of the nature, frequency and costs of warranty claims.

**12. Controlling party**

The company's immediate and ultimate controlling party is Webtec (Holdings) Limited, a Company incorporated in England & Wales which holds all of the issued ordinary shares. Webtec (Holdings) Limited prepares consolidated financial statements which include the results of Webtc Products Limited. The consolidated financial statements can be obtained from the Company's registered office address which is Nuffield Road, St Ives, PE27 3LZ.

**13. Auditors' information**

The auditors' report on the financial statements for the year ended 31 October 2020 was unqualified.

The audit report was signed on 29 July 2021 by Ian Jacobs FCA (Senior statutory auditor) on behalf of MHA MacIntyre Hudson.