

BEE SWIFT LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT AND CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

Company Registration number 01569085

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DIRECTORS AND ADVISERS

Directors

Chairman

D M Ellman
D Ellman
D J Griffin FCA
A J Stonehill (Resigned 8th January 2022)
D R Washbourne
M Teperson
D L Roth
B M Baldwin (Appointed 28th June 2021)

Company Secretary

D J GRIFFIN FCA

Registered Office

Unit 1, The Hub
Nobel Way
Witton
Birmingham
B6 7EU

Registered Number

01569085 (England and Wales)

Auditors

BDO LLP
Two Snowhill
Birmingham
B4 6GA

Bankers

HSBC Bank PLC
PO Box 68, 130 New Street
Birmingham
B2 4JU

BEESWIFT LIMITED

GROUP DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

The directors present their report together with the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 September 2021.

Results and Dividends

The profit for the year after taxation was £ 1,293,472 (2020 - £ 12,191,185). The Directors recommend the payment of a final dividend of £ 725,000 (2020 - £ 675,000).

Directors

The Directors who held office during the year are as follows:

D M Ellman	A J Stonehill (Resigned 8.1.2022)
D Ellman	D R Washbourne
L M Giles (Resigned on 24.5.2021)	M Teperson
D J Griffin FCA	D L Roth
B M Baldwin (Appointed on 28.6.2021)	

Auditor

The auditors, BDO LLP, are deemed to be reappointed under Section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006.

Statement of Directors' Responsibilities

The Directors are responsible for preparing the directors' report, the strategic 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 of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:-

- : select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- : make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- : state whether applicable UK standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- : 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.

The directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information on the company's website. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

Statement of Disclosure to Auditors

So far as the Directors are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditors are unaware. Additionally, the Directors have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

Review of the business, future developments, principal risks and financial instruments

Information regarding these matters are set out within the strategic report on page 4.

Qualifying third party indemnity provisions

The company has arranged qualifying third party indemnity for all of its UK domiciled directors.

Streamlined Carbon Reporting

The level of greenhouse gas emission for the period, relating to activities that the business is responsible for was 345,544kg CO2e. This is a total of 1,482,131 kwh and is the equivalent of 2,159.65kg CO2e per employee. In line with reporting guidance the Gross CO2e has been further categorised 173,484kg of CO2e from combustion of fuel for transport purposes, 5,119kg of CO2e from the combustion of gas 166,940kg of CO2e from purchased electricity.

Under the Companies (Directors' Report) and Limited Liability Partnership (Energy and Carbon Report) Regulations 2018, we are mandated to disclose our UK energy use and associated greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.

The Company have assessed their GHG emissions using the 2021 emissions conversion factors developed by Defra and BEIS. Data has been compiled at our Head Office by our Compliance and Ethics manager.

BEESWIFT LIMITED

**GROUP DIRECTORS' REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021
(Continued)**

Beeswift have continued to take energy saving measures, such as installing LED lighting and motion sensors, packaging has been altered to use recycled materials wherever possible. The company has also implemented the use electric vehicles for members of the sales team, along with offering the electric car salary sacrifice scheme to all members of the workforce. The next steps longer term are to introduce electric delivery vehicles and lower emission cars including hybrid/phev alternatives to replace the current fleet.

This report was approved by the board on 25th July 2022 and signed on its behalf.



**D J GRIFFIN FCA
Company Secretary**

**GROUP STRATEGIC REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021**

The directors present their Strategic Report together with the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 September 2021.

We aim to present a balanced and comprehensive review of the development and performance of the business during the year and its position at the year end. Our review is consistent with the size and non-complex nature of the business and is written in the context of the risks and uncertainties faced.

Principal Activities

The principal activity of the company in the year under review has remained that of worldwide dealing in garment and textile products, in particular the wholesale distribution of protective clothing, safety wear and related equipment.

Review of the Business and Future Developments

We consider that our key financial performance indicators are those that communicate the financial performance and strength of the company as a whole, these being turnover, profit before tax and shareholder's funds. A summary of these is given in the table below.

	Consolidated 2021	Consolidated 2020	Beeswift Ltd 2019	Beeswift Ltd 2018
	£	£	£	£
Turnover	69,539,330	98,902,028	49,342,858	45,143,744
Profit before Tax	1,790,182	15,058,879	2,897,245	2,341,640
Shareholder's Funds	19,810,536	19,192,064	12,964,770	11,519,466

The directors are comfortable with the result for the year under review. The Company has faced a number of challenges during the year as outlined below:

Brexit

Since the UK exited the European Union this presented challenges for Beeswift in supplying countries that are still in the EU from the UK. This business transitioned during the period to become serviced from Beeswift BV our wholly owned EU subsidiary.

Relocation to a new corporate HQ in March 2021

Due to continued growth, Beeswift had to move to new larger premises. This comes with ongoing additional costs, but it is a long term investment that will see the company "grow" into its new HQ which will also operate as our UK&I plus ROW distribution hub. As with any facility, there were some initial challenges which are now resolved and the facility is providing the great service that Beeswift customers are used to.

Retirement of its long serving CEO, and Sales Director

Whilst this was always going to be part of the plans going forward, it is a big adjustment for the company to lose 2 long standing members of the team and has taken time to adjust within this financial year.

Covid-19

The PPE market continues to be flooded with products that were in high demand during the pandemic. This has seen overall pricing of many items driven to an all time low with many companies selling them below cost causing impact for everyone in the market.

Overall Market Conditions

The PPE market as whole has not returned to pre-pandemic levels, coupled with the ongoing cost of living crisis for both individuals and businesses it has seen many industries cut spending. Supply chain costs for all industries have also increased exponentially within this financial year impacting raw materials and costs of shipping.

Despite all of the above Beeswift is fortunate that it has a long serving, experienced management team who are focussed on ensuring the business is well placed for growth in the coming years, and has action plans for all of the above factors moving forward.

Principal Risks and Financial Instruments

The company's principal financial instruments comprise bank balances, bank overdrafts, trade creditors and trade debtors. The main purpose of these instruments is to raise funds to finance the company's operations.

Due to the nature of the financial instruments used by the company there is no exposure to price risk. The company's approach to managing other risks applicable to the financial instruments concerned is shown below.

In respect of bank balances the liquidity risk is managed by maintaining a balance between the continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of overdrafts at floating rates of interest. The company makes use of money market facilities when funds are available.

Trade debtors are managed in respect of credit and cash flow risk by policies concerning the credit offered to customers and the regular monitoring of amounts outstanding for both time and credit limits.

Trade creditors liquidity risk is managed by ensuring sufficient funds are available to meet amounts due.

Funding and Going Concern

Historically, the Company has been funded by cash flows generated from trading and a facility from its bankers. The funding is based on a combined percentage of trade debtors and inventory. The facility which was updated in May 2022 is subject to routine renewal in November 2024. Although the renewal of facilities presents some uncertainty, based on discussions with the bank and given the expected financial performance of the business, the company directors are comfortable that the facility of £23m will continue to be available for at least the period to 31st July 2023. The funding provided is secured on related assets and is subject to covenants.

The directors have prepared a detailed profit and cash flow forecast ("the forecast") for the period to 31st July 2023 ("the period") which shows the Company trading, financial position, cash flows and expected available financing facilities for the period. The forecast shows that the Company will be able to operate and meet its external liabilities as they fall due for payment during the period and the funding provided from its expected facilities. The forecast also shows that the Company will continue to meet its covenant requirements during the period.

As a direct result of Covid-19 there has been a sharp increase in the demand for personal protective equipment ("PPE"). As the company is well situated in this market and has been able to meet increased short terms demands of the UK economy with regard to PPE the forecasts predict a stable revenue base in the long term.

The base case assessment shown by the forecast is that a potential risk to the Company is whether there would be a requirement to utilise a larger proportion of the financing facility as a result of having to make significant advance payments to suppliers in connection with the procurement of goods, but the stabilisation of the supply chain for PPE has lessened the risk and the company has successfully navigated the period when this was more prevalent.

The actual results for October 2021 - July 2022 showed a decrease in revenue year on year given the exceptional turnover period due to covid-19. In broad terms the directors forecast assumes that the market will continue to return to their traditional pre covid-19 levels. As such, revenues are expected to decrease year on year for April onwards up until September 2022 however the business is well financed to mitigate this.

As explained further in the notes to the financial statements, these and other factors have been considered and the directors' consider it is appropriate to prepare the accounts on a going concern basis.

Employee Involvement

The company is committed to providing equality of opportunity to all employees without discrimination and applied fair and equitable employment policies which ensure entry and progression within the company. Appointments are determined solely by application of job criteria and competency.

Environmental Policy

The company seeks to minimise adverse impacts on the environment from its activities, whilst continuing to address health, safety and economic issues. The company has complied with all applicable legislation and regulations and is certified to ISO Standards 14001 and 18001.

Section 172(1) statement

As required by section 172(1) of the Companies Act 2006, the directors of the Company must act in the way they consider, in good faith, would be most likely to promote the success of the company for the benefit of its members as a whole, and in doing so have regard (amongst other matters) to:

- 1 the likely consequences of any decision in the long term;
- 2 the interests of the company's employees;
- 3 the need to foster the company's business relationships with suppliers, customers and others;
- 4 the impact of the company's operations on the community and the environment;
- 5 the desirability of the company maintaining a reputation for high standards of business conduct; and
- 6 the need to act fairly as between members of the company.

The directors believe the following issues are relevant in complying with section 172(1) of the Companies Act 2006.

The likely consequences of any decision in the long term.

The Company's goals are described in the business's mission statement. The Board are mindful that its strategic decisions can have long term implications for the business and its stakeholders, and these implications are carefully assessed. The most prevalent example of this is in the Board's decision to relocate the business to a larger premise to facilitate growth and efficiencies.

**GROUP STRATEGIC REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021
(Continued)**

The interests of the company's employees.

The Board takes active steps to ensure that the suggestions, views and interests of the workforce are captured and considered in decision-making. The Company is fully committed to ensuring diversity and inclusion are part of its culture and actively continues to promote a fully diverse workforce and building a culture where all can openly discuss any concerns.

Our employees are engaged through regular communications where the leadership team update on development within the business. The Company is fully committed to the health and safety and general well-being of its employees. We are proud to be accredited with ISO 45001 and seek to continuously improve employee safety, reduce workplace risks and create better, safer working conditions.

The directors have appointed and trained a number of mental health first aiders to ensure an ongoing focus on mental wellbeing for all members of staff to support all mental health issues.

The company operates a profit share scheme for the benefit of its employees. Each employee is invited to join the Group Personal Pension Plan and each pension scheme member is covered by Death in Service and Permanent Health Insurance policies.

The need to foster the company's business relationships with suppliers, customers and others.

Fostering positive long-term relationships with its customers, suppliers, partners and other stakeholders in its projects has been key to the Company's success, and the Company recognises the need to continue to develop and maintain such relationships.

Additionally, the Company requires that its supply chain is aligned with the Company's code of business ethics and corporate responsibility policies, which cover areas such as employee welfare as well as quality, health and safety and the environment.

The impact of the company's operations on the community and the environment

The company is an environmentally conscious organisation, which acknowledges the impact this its operations may potentially have on the environment. The clear objective is to minimise any impact on the environment and reduce its carbon footprint. The results of the carbon reporting are outlined in the directors' report.

Sustainability is a key aspect in the Company's activities, being accredited with ISO 14001 it helps the company become greener and put a system of continual improvement in place.

The directors and employees make voluntary charitable contributions to a local Day Care Centre for the elderly, the Acorns Trust and annually donate over £4,000 to this cause.

The desirability of the company maintaining a reputation for high standards of business conduct

The Company has a longstanding commitment to compliance, conformity and certification, to ensure that the products that are supplied into the market are of the highest standard.

The board exercises strong oversight over the Group's activities in these areas including reviewing the work of the compliance and ethics team, Beeswift is a member of the Ethical Trading Initiative (ETI) which promotes respect for workers' rights around the globe. The compliance and ethics team audit our suppliers to ensure they adhere to the ETI and the company's code of ethics. The Company's CFO sits as a non-executive director on the Boards of the ETI.

The need to act fairly as between members of the company

The Company only has one shareholder, Gerber Goldschmidt Group (UK) Limited

Engagement with stakeholders

The Company's Directors, and employees at all levels of the business, are in constant communication with their counterparts from customers, suppliers and partners. Key issues are escalated to the Company's Board of Directors.

Effect of the Company's decisions and strategies during the financial year

The impact and effects of the Director's decisions are described in the Strategic Report, in particular the Business Review section.

This report was approved by the board on 25th July 2022 and signed on its behalf.



D J Griffin FCA
Director

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF BEESWIFT LIMITED

Opinion on the financial statements

In our opinion:

- : the financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of the Group's and of the Parent Company's affairs as at 30 September 2021 and of the Group's profit for the year then ended;
- : the financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- : the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements of Beeswift Limited (the 'Parent Company') and its subsidiaries (the 'Group') for the year ended 30 September 2021 which comprise the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position, the Company Statement of Financial Position, the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity, the Company Statements 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).

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 believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We are independent of the Group and the Parent 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.

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 Group's and Parent 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 included in the annual report other than the financial statements and our auditor's report 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. Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistency 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.

Opinion 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 directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- : the strategic report and directors' report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF BEESWIFT LIMITED (Continued)

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the Group and Parent 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 where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- : adequate accounting records have not been kept by the parent company, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- : the Parent Company 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 directors' report, the Statement of Directors Responsibilities, 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 the 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 Groups' and the Parent Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters relating to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the Group or the Parent 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 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.

Extent to which the audit was capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

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

- : enquiring of management and the board, including obtaining and reviewing supporting documentation, concerning the Group's policies and procedures relating to:
 - : identifying, evaluating and complying with laws and regulations and whether they were aware of any instances of non-compliance;
 - : detecting and responding to the risks of fraud and whether they had knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud; and
 - : the internal controls established to mitigate risks related to fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations.

: we obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks applicable to the Group and the Parent Company based on our understanding of the business, sector experience and discussions with management. The most significant considerations are the Companies Act 2006, Corporate Tax and VAT legislation, Employment Taxes, Health & Safety and the Bribery Act 2010.

: Discussing amongst the engagement team to assess how and where fraud might occur in the financial statements and any potential indicators of fraud. As part of this discussion, we identified potential for fraud in the following areas:

- : management override of controls; and
- : revenue recognition, specifically the manipulation of revenue using fraudulent journals and manipulation of the timing of recognising revenue around the year end.

We executed procedures in line with our responsibilities to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. These procedures, together with the extent to which they are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud, are detailed below:

- : We made enquiries of management and reviewed correspondence with the relevant authorities to identify any irregularities or instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We corroborated our enquiries through our review of board minutes.
- : We tested the appropriateness of accounting journals, including those relating to the consolidation process and other adjustments made in the preparation of the financial statements. We used data assurance techniques to identify and analyse the complete population of all journals in the year to identify and substantively test any which we considered were indicative of management override.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF BEESWIFT LIMITED (Continued)

: We reviewed Group and the Parent Company's accounting policies for non-compliance with relevant standards. Our work also included considering significant accounting estimates for evidence of misstatement or possible bias and testing any significant transactions that appeared to be outside the normal course of business.

: We critically assessed the appropriateness and tested the application of the revenue and cost recognition policies.

We also communicated relevant identified laws and regulations and potential fraud risks to all engagement team members, and remained alert to any indicators of fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations throughout the audit.

Our audit procedures were designed to respond to risks of material misstatement in the financial statements, recognising that the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery, misrepresentations or through collusion. There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures performed and the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely we are to become aware of it.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located at the Financial Reporting Council's website at : <https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the Company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Parent 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.

DocuSigned by:

Date :- 25 July 2022



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Jon Gilpin (senior statutory auditor)
For and on behalf of BDO LLP, statutory auditor.

BDO LLP, Two Snowhill
Birmingham B4 6GA

BDO LLP is a limited liability partnership registered in England and Wales (with registered number OC305127).

BEESWIFT LIMITED**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021**

	Note	2021 £	2020 £
TURNOVER	3	69,539,330	98,902,028
Cost of Sales		(55,867,230)	(70,201,735)
GROSS PROFIT		<u>13,672,100</u>	<u>28,700,293</u>
Administrative expenses		(11,753,188)	(13,487,619)
OPERATING PROFIT	4	<u>1,918,912</u>	<u>15,212,673</u>
Interest payable	7	(128,730)	(153,794)
PROFIT BEFORE TAX		<u>1,790,182</u>	<u>15,058,879</u>
Tax on profit	8	(496,710)	(2,867,694)
PROFIT AND TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR		<u><u>1,293,472</u></u>	<u><u>12,191,185</u></u>

None of the company's activities were acquired or discontinued during the current or previous years.

The Accounting Policies and Notes on pages 18 to 29 form part of these Accounts.

BEESWIFT LIMITED

**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2021**

	Note	2021 £	2020 £
FIXED ASSETS			
Intangible Assets	10	212,128	237,235
Tangible assets	11	4,610,233	1,669,500
CURRENT ASSETS			
Stocks	13	25,426,276	18,735,304
Debtors	14	13,377,991	15,974,484
Cash at bank and in hand		60,802	1,349,766
		<u>38,865,069</u>	<u>36,059,554</u>
CREDITORS			
Amounts falling due within one year	15	(23,876,894)	(18,774,225)
		<u>14,988,175</u>	<u>17,285,329</u>
NET CURRENT ASSETS		<u>14,988,175</u>	<u>17,285,329</u>
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		<u><u>19,810,536</u></u>	<u><u>19,192,064</u></u>
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Called up share capital	17	500,000	500,000
Profit and loss account	18	19,310,536	18,692,064
SHAREHOLDER'S FUNDS		<u><u>19,810,536</u></u>	<u><u>19,192,064</u></u>

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 25th July 2022.



D J Griffin FCA

Director

Company registration number 01569085

The Accounting Policies and Notes on pages 18 to 29 form part of these Accounts.

BEESWIFT LIMITED**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2021**

	Note	2021 £	2020 £
FIXED ASSETS			
Intangible Assets	10	91,581	96,675
Tangible assets	11	4,556,936	1,594,797
Fixed asset investments	12	349,924	349,924
CURRENT ASSETS			
Stocks	13	18,382,859	17,572,699
Debtors	14	19,781,521	16,821,064
Cash at bank and in hand		30,104	1,343,499
		<u>38,194,483</u>	<u>35,737,263</u>
CREDITORS			
Amounts falling due within one year	15	(23,021,948)	(18,418,180)
		<u>15,172,535</u>	<u>17,319,083</u>
NET CURRENT ASSETS			
		<u>20,170,976</u>	<u>19,360,479</u>
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Called up share capital	17	500,000	500,000
Profit and loss account	18	19,670,976	18,860,478
SHAREHOLDER'S FUNDS			
		<u>20,170,976</u>	<u>19,360,478</u>

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 25th July 2022.



D J Griffin FCA

Director

Company registration number 01569085

The Accounting Policies and Notes on pages 18 to 29 form part of these Accounts.

BEESSWIFT LIMITED

**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2021**

	Note	Share Capital £	Retained Earnings £	Total Equity £
At 1 October 2020		500,000	18,692,064	19,192,064
Comprehensive income for the year				
Profit for the year		-	1,293,472	1,293,472
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	1,293,472	1,293,472
Contributions by and distributions to owners				
Dividends: Equity capital	9	-	(675,000)	(675,000)
Total transactions with owners		-	(675,000)	(675,000)
At 30 September 2021		500,000	19,310,536	19,810,536

**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2020**

		Share Capital £	Retained Earnings £	Total Equity £
At 1 October 2019		500,000	12,775,879	13,275,879
Comprehensive income for the year				
Profit for the year		-	12,191,185	12,191,185
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	12,191,185	12,191,185
Contributions by and distributions to owners				
Dividends: Equity capital	9	-	(6,275,000)	(6,275,000)
Total transactions with owners		-	(6,275,000)	(6,275,000)
At 30 September 2020		500,000	18,692,064	19,192,064

The Accounting Policies and Notes on pages 18 to 29 form part of these Accounts.

BEESWIFT LIMITED

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2021**

	Note	Share Capital £	Retained Earnings £	Total Equity £
At 1 October 2020.		500,000	18,860,478	19,360,478
Comprehensive income for the year				
Profit for the year		-	1,485,498	1,485,498
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	1,485,498	1,485,498
Contributions by and distributions to owners				
Dividends: Equity capital	9	-	(675,000)	(675,000)
Total transactions with owners		-	(675,000)	(675,000)
At 30 September 2021		500,000	19,670,976	20,170,976

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2020**

	Note	Share Capital £	Retained Earnings £	Total Equity £
At 1 October 2019		500,000	12,812,797	13,312,797
Comprehensive income for the year				
Profit for the year		-	12,322,681	12,322,681
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	12,322,681	12,322,681
Contributions by and distributions to owners				
Dividends: Equity capital	9	-	(6,275,000)	(6,275,000)
Total transactions with owners		-	(6,275,000)	(6,275,000)
At 30 September 2020		500,000	18,860,478	19,360,478

The Accounting Policies and Notes on pages 18 to 29 form part of these Accounts.

BEESWIFT LIMITED

**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2021**

Note	2021 £	2020 £
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Profit for the Financial Year	1,293,472	12,191,185
ADJUSTMENTS FOR:		
Amortisation of intangible assets	44,682	48,000
Depreciation of tangible assets	640,148	233,629
Interest paid	128,730	153,794
Interest received		
Gain on disposal of fixed assets	- 82,213	- 17,998
Taxation charge	496,710	2,867,694
Decrease/ (increase) in stocks	- 6,690,972	- 4,685,709
Decrease/ (increase) in debtors	2,596,493	- 4,805,738
Decrease/ (increase) in creditors	- 8,642,512	13,672,475
Corporation tax (paid)	- 1,227,043	- 2,061,152
NET CASH GENERATED FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	<u>-11,442,505</u>	<u>17,596,180</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of Intangible fixed assets	- 19,574	- 44,305
Purchase of tangible fixed assets	- 3,642,454	- 1,592,173
Sale of tangible fixed assets	143,785	18,000
Interest received		
NET CASH FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES	<u>-3,518,243</u>	<u>-1,618,478</u>
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Repayment of loans		
New finance leases/ repayment of finance leases		
Interest paid	- 128,730	- 153,794
Distribution paid to members	- 675,000	- 6,275,000
NET CASH USED IN FINANCING ACTIVITIES	<u>- 803,730</u>	<u>- 6,428,794</u>
NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVILANTS		
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	1,220,695	- 8,328,212
CASH AND CASH EQUIVILANTS AT THE END OF THE YEAR	<u>- 14,543,783</u>	<u>1,220,695</u>
CASH AND CASH EQUIVILANTS AT THE END OF YEAR COMPRISE:		
Cash at bank and In hand	<u>- 14,543,783</u>	<u>1,220,695</u>

The Accounting Policies and Notes on pages 18 to 29 form part of these Accounts.

BEESWIFT LIMITED

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

1.01 Basis of preparation of financial statements

Beeswift Limited is a group incorporated in England and Wales under the companies act (company number 01569085).

The address of the registered office is Unit 1 The Hub, Nobel Way, Witton, Birmingham, B6 7EU.

The principal activity of the group is that of worldwide dealing in garment and textile products, in particular the wholesale distribution of protective clothing, safety wear and related equipment.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and are in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006. The financial statements are presented in Sterling (GBP) as that is the primary economic environment in which the group operates.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires group management to exercise judgement in applying the Group's accounting policies (see Note 2).

1.02 Parent company disclosure exemptions

In preparing the separate financial statements of the parent company, advantage has been taken of the following disclosure exemptions available in FRS102

: No cash flow statement has been presented for the parent company;

: Disclosures in respect of the parent company's financial instruments have not been presented as equivalent disclosures have been provided in respect of the group as a whole; and

: No disclosure have been given for the aggregate remuneration of the key management personnel of the parent company as their remuneration is included in the totals for the group as a whole.

1.03 Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements present the results of Beeswift Limited and its subsidiary undertakings as at 30 September 2021 as if they formed a single entity. Intercompany transactions and balances between group companies are therefore eliminated in full.

Where the acquisition method is used, these results of the subsidiary undertaking are included from the date of acquisition.

1.04 Revenue

Revenue from the sales of goods 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, loyalty bonuses, Value Added Tax and any 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;

: the costs incurred or to be incurred in the transaction can be measured reliably.

1.05 Intangible fixed assets

Intangible fixed assets relate to product certifications and are stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation is calculated by applying the straight line method to the length of the product certification.

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of a business combination over the fair value of the group's share of the net identifiable assets of the acquired subsidiary at the date of acquisition. Goodwill on acquisitions of subsidiaries is included in 'Intangible assets'.

Estimates of the useful economic life of goodwill are based on a variety of factors such as the expected use of the acquired business, the expected useful life of the cash generating units to which the goodwill is attributed, any legal, regulatory or contractual provisions that can limit useful life and assumptions that market participants would consider in respect of similar businesses.

BEESSWIFT LIMITED

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

1.05 Intangible fixed assets (continued)

Where group companies' websites are expected to generate future revenues in excess of the costs of developing those websites and all other capitalisation criteria are met, expenditure on the functionality of the website is capitalised and treated as an intangible fixed asset and amortised over 5 years. Expenditure incurred on maintaining websites and expenditure incurred on developing websites used only for advertising and promotional purposes are written off as incurred.

1.06 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes the original purchase price, 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, dismantling and restoration costs.

1.07 Depreciation and residual values

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.

The estimated useful lives range as follows:

Leasehold Improvements	Straight line over period from acquisition until date of the break period.
I.T. Equipment	Straight line over 2-5 years
Plant and Equipment	Straight line over 4 - 10 years
Motor Vehicles	Straight line over 3 years

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.

Derecognition

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised within 'other operating income' in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

1.08 Investments

The Company's fixed assets investments are stated at cost less any provision for impairment in value.

1.09 Operating leases

Rentals payable under operating leases are charged to the profit and loss account on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

1.10 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.

At each reporting 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 the statement of comprehensive income.

1.11 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price less any impairment.

At each reporting date, trade debtors are assessed for recoverability. If there is any evidence of impairment, the carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in the statement of comprehensive income.

1.12 Financial Instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities, like trade and other accounts receivable or payable and overdraft facilities from banks.

1.13 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at transaction price.

BEESWIFT LIMITED

ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

1.14 Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

The Company's functional and presentation currency is GBP.
The overseas subsidiary Beeswift BV's functional and presentation currency is EUR.

On consolidation, the results of overseas operations are translated into sterling at rates approximating to those ruling when the transactions took place. All assets and liabilities of overseas operations are translated at the rate ruling at the reporting date, including any goodwill in relation to that entity. Exchange differences arising on translating the opening net assets at opening rate and the results of overseas operations at actual rate are recognised in other comprehensive income.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in profit and loss.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash or cash equivalents are presented in profit or loss within finance income or costs. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in profit and loss within 'administrative expenses'.

1.15 Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the Shareholders at an annual general meeting. Dividends on shares recognised as liabilities are recognised as expenses and classified within interest payable.

1.16 Research and development costs

In the research phase of an internal project it is not possible to demonstrate that the project will generate future economic benefit and therefore all expenditure on research shall be recognised as an expense when it is incurred. Intangible assets are recognised from the development phase of a project if and only if certain specific criteria are met in order to demonstrate the asset will generate probable future economic benefits and that its cost can be reliably measured. The capitalised development costs are subsequently amortised on a straight line basis over their expected useful economic lives, which range from 3 to 6 years. The expected useful economic life of development costs are estimated based on business plans which set out the development plan and time to market for the associated project. If it is not possible to distinguish between the research phase and the development phase of an internal project the expenditure is treated as if it were all incurred in the research phase only.

1.17 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

The Company operates a defined contribution pension 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 profit and loss account 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.

1.18 Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in the profit and loss account in the year in which they are incurred.

1.19 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit and loss except that a change 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 reporting date in the country where the Company operates and generates taxable income.

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

: 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;

: Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

1.20 Holiday pay accrual

A liability is recognised to the extent of any unused paid holiday entitlement which has been accrued at the balance sheet date and carried forward to future periods. This is measured at the undiscounted salary cost of the future holiday entitlement so accrued at the balance sheet date.

2 JUDGEMENTS IN APPLYING ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, which are described in Note 1, management is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying values 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 revisions affect only that period, or in the period of the revisions and future periods if the revisions affect both current and future periods.

The key judgements, estimates and assumptions are:

Stock - At each reporting 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 the statement of comprehensive income.

Debtors - At each reporting date, trade debtors are assessed for impairment. If there is evidence of impairment, the carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in the statement of comprehensive income.

Funding and Going Concern

Historically, the Company has been funded by cash flows generated from trading and a facility from its bankers. The funding is based on a combined percentage of trade debtors and inventory. The facility which was updated in May 2022 is subject to routine renewal in November 2024. Although the renewal of facilities presents some uncertainty, based on discussions with the bank and given the expected financial performance of the business, the company directors are comfortable that the facility of £23m will continue to be available for at least the period to 31st July 2023. The funding provided is secured on related assets and is subject to covenants.

The directors have prepared a detailed profit and cash flow forecast ("the forecast") for the period to 31st July 2023 ("the period") which shows the Company trading, financial position, cash flows and expected available financing facilities for the period. The forecast shows that the Company will be able to operate and meet its external liabilities as they fall due for payment during the period and the funding provided from its expected facilities. The forecast also shows that the Company will continue to meet its covenant requirements during the period.

BEESWIFT LIMITED

ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Funding and Going Concern

In the preparation of the forecast and these financial statements the directors have considered the impact of Covid19 and consider that the risk and impact on the Company is difficult to assess at this stage of the pandemic even though lock-downs have eased throughout the UK and other key markets for its principal customers. However, it is noted that (1) the timing of the return to more normal trading and revenue generation is not clear at this stage; (2) there remains the risk of returning to lock-down (nationally or regionally) that could further impact revenues and (3) there is a difficulty in forecasting during a period of such significant change with key impacts not yet fully known.

As a direct result of Covid-19 there has been a sharp increase in the demand for personal protective equipment ("PPE"). As the company is well situated in this market and has been able to meet increased short terms demands of the UK economy with regard to PPE the forecasts predict a stable revenue base in the long term.

The base case assessment shown by the forecast is that a potential risk to the Company is whether there would be a requirement to utilise a larger proportion of the financing facility as a result of having to make significant advance payments to suppliers in connection with the procurement of goods, but the stabilisation of the supply chain for PPE has lessened the risk and the company has successfully navigated the period when this was more prevalent.

The actual results for October 2021 - July 2022 showed a decrease in revenue year on year given the exceptional turnover period due to covid-19. In broad terms the directors forecast assumes that the market will continue to return to their traditional pre covid-19 levels. As such, revenues are expected to continue to decrease year on year for April onwards up until September 2022 however the business is well financed to mitigate this.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

	2021 £	2020 £
3 TURNOVER		
Segmental analysis by geographical area		
United Kingdom	34,280,982	83,312,135
Rest of Europe	33,703,142	13,291,097
Rest of World	1,555,206	2,298,796
	<u>69,539,330</u>	<u>98,902,028</u>

4 OPERATING PROFIT

The operating profit is stated after charging (or crediting):

Research and development costs current year's expenditure	137,397	127,637
Fees payable to the company's auditor for the audit of the company's annual accounts	48,230	29,750
Fees payable to the company's auditor for other services - tax compliance		6,700
Exchange differences	(177,454)	(1,067,452)
Amortisation of Intangible Fixed Assets	44,682	48,000
Depreciation of Tangible Fixed Assets	640,148	233,629
Defined contribution pension cost	483,855	747,187
	<u>69,539,330</u>	<u>98,902,028</u>

5 EMPLOYEES

Staff costs including directors' remuneration consist of:

Wages and Salaries	4,968,585	9,440,926
Social Security Costs	535,944	1,147,291
Defined contribution pension cost (see note 20)	483,855	747,187
	<u>5,988,384</u>	<u>11,335,404</u>

The average monthly number of employees (including directors) during the year was as follows:

	Number	Number
Administration	44	38
Distribution	73	74
Selling and marketing	43	42
	<u>160</u>	<u>147</u>

6 DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION

Directors' emoluments	1,032,659	4,600,334
Company pension contributions to defined contribution pension scheme.	22,907	46,920
	<u>1,055,566</u>	<u>4,647,254</u>

During the year, retirement benefits were accruing to 8 directors (2020 - 6) in respect of defined contribution pension schemes.

Emoluments of the highest paid director were £270,192 (2020 - £ 1,771,576). Company pension contributions of £4,000 (2020 £ 9,400) were made to a money purchase scheme on his behalf.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021
(Continued)

	2021 £	2020 £
7 INTEREST PAYABLE AND SIMILAR CHARGES		
Bank interest payable	<u>128,730</u>	<u>153,794</u>
8 TAXATION		
UK Corporation Tax		
Current tax on profits for the year	137,556	2,762,779
Adjustment for prior years	(4,547)	(336)
	<u>133,009</u>	<u>2,762,443</u>
Total current tax		
Deferred Tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	326,102	105,020
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	3,741	-
Effect of tax rate change on opening balance	33,858	231
	<u>363,701</u>	<u>105,251</u>
Taxation on profit on ordinary activities	<u>496,710</u>	<u>2,867,694</u>
Factors affecting the tax charge for the year		
The tax assessed on the profit on ordinary activities for the period is different from the standard rate of Corporation Tax in the UK of 19.0% (2020 - 19.0%). The differences are explained below.		
Profits on ordinary activities before taxation	<u>1,790,182</u>	<u>15,191,181</u>
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation, multiplied by standard rate of UK Corporation tax of 19.0% (2020 - 19.0%)	340,135	2,886,324
Effects of:-		
Fixed asset differences	7,094	3183
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	2,078	4,842
Additional deduction for R&D expenditure	0	(26,551)
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	(4,547)	(336)
Adjustments in respect of prior periods - deferred tax	3,741	-
Remeasurement of deferred tax for changes in tax rates	112,123	231
Different tax rates applied in overseas jurisdictions	36,087	
Unexplained differences	(1)	1
	<u>156,575</u>	<u>(18,630)</u>
Tax charge/ (Credit) for the period	<u>496,710</u>	<u>2,867,694</u>
The deferred tax liability consists of:		
Fixed asset timing differences	496,119	184,861
Short term timing differences	(28,942)	(77,644)
Undiscounted net deferred tax liability	<u>467,177</u>	<u>107,217</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021
(Continued)

	2021 £	2020 £
9 DIVIDENDS		
Dividends paid on equity capital at £1.35 per share (2020: £12.55).	<u>675,000</u>	<u>6,275,000</u>

**10 INTANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS
GROUP**

	Goodwill	Website £	Product Certification £	Totals £
Cost				
At 1 October 2020	200,911	5,063	119,521	325,495
Additions		11,812	7,762	19,574
Disposals				
At 30 September 2021	<u>200,911</u>	<u>16,875</u>	<u>127,283</u>	<u>345,069</u>
Depreciation				
At 1 October 2020	60,351	-	27,909	88,260
Charge for the year	20,013		24,668	44,682
Eliminated on disposal				
At 30 September 2021	<u>80,364</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>52,577</u>	<u>132,941</u>
Net Book Values				
At 30 September 2021	<u>120,547</u>	<u>16,875</u>	<u>74,706</u>	<u>212,128</u>
At 30 September 2020	<u>140,560</u>	<u>5,063</u>	<u>91,612</u>	<u>237,235</u>

**INTANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS
COMPANY**

	Website £	Product Certification £	Totals £
Cost			
At 1 October 2020	5,063	119,521	124,584
Additions	11,812	7,762	19,574
Disposals			
At 30 September 2021	<u>16,875</u>	<u>127,283</u>	<u>144,158</u>
Depreciation			
At 1 October 2020	-	27,909	27,909
Charge for the year		24,668	24,668
Eliminated on disposal			
At 30 September 2021	<u>-</u>	<u>52,577</u>	<u>52,577</u>
Net Book Values			
At 30 September 2021	<u>16,875</u>	<u>74,706</u>	<u>91,581</u>
At 30 September 2020	<u>5,063</u>	<u>91,612</u>	<u>96,675</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021
(Continued)

11 TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS
GROUP

	Leasehold Improve- ments £	Plant and Equipment £	Motor Vehicles £	Totals £
Cost				
At 1 October 2020	1,383,295	1,736,272	496,412	3,615,979
Additions	2,641,779	970,175	30,500	3,642,454
Disposals	(345,928)	(863,681)	(163,982)	(1,373,591)
At 30 September 2021	<u>3,679,146</u>	<u>1,842,765</u>	<u>362,930</u>	<u>5,884,842</u>
Depreciation				
At 1 October 2020	353,862	1,289,221	303,396	1,946,479
Charge for the year	302,397	231,692	106,059	640,148
Eliminated on disposal	(345,899)	(804,713)	(161,406)	(1,312,018)
At 30 September 2021	<u>310,360</u>	<u>716,200</u>	<u>248,049</u>	<u>1,274,609</u>
Net Book Values				
At 30 September 2021	<u>3,368,786</u>	<u>1,126,566</u>	<u>114,881</u>	<u>4,610,233</u>
At 30 September 2020	<u>1,029,433</u>	<u>447,051</u>	<u>193,016</u>	<u>1,669,500</u>

Leasehold improvements include fixtures and fittings relating to warehouse racking and building fit outs and modifications.

TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS
COMPANY

	Leasehold Improve- ments £	Plant and Equipment £	Motor Vehicles £	Totals £
Cost				
At 1 October 2020	1,357,653	1,669,408	496,412	3,523,473
Additions	2,637,272	963,690	30,500	3,631,463
Disposals	(345,928)	(863,681)	(163,982)	(1,373,591)
At 30 September 2021	<u>3,648,998</u>	<u>1,769,417</u>	<u>362,930</u>	<u>5,781,345</u>
Depreciation				
At 1 October 2020	349,809	1,275,471	303,396	1,928,676
Charge for the year	292,649	209,042	106,059	607,750
Eliminated on disposal	(345,899)	(804,713)	(161,406)	(1,312,018)
At 30 September 2021	<u>296,560</u>	<u>679,800</u>	<u>248,049</u>	<u>1,224,409</u>
Net Book Values				
At 30 September 2021	<u>3,352,438</u>	<u>1,089,617</u>	<u>114,881</u>	<u>4,556,936</u>
At 30 September 2020	<u>1,007,844</u>	<u>393,937</u>	<u>193,016</u>	<u>1,594,797</u>

Leasehold improvements include fixtures and fittings relating to warehouse racking and building fit outs and modifications.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021
(Continued)

12 FIXED ASSET INVESTMENTS
COMPANY

	Group undertakings 2021 £	Group undertakings 2020 £
Cost		
At 1 October 2020	<u>349,924</u>	<u>349,934</u>

In the opinion of the directors, the aggregate value of the company's realisable investment in subsidiary undertakings is not less than the amount included in the balance sheet.

The undertakings in which the company's interest at the year end is 20% or more are as follows:

Name Subsidiary undertakings	Country of incorpora- tion	Proportion of voting rights and ordinary share capital held	Nature of business
Beeswift BV	Netherlands	100%	Wholesale of garments and textiles

The address of the registered office is Beeswift BV, Twekkeler ES 32, 7547 SM, Enschede, Netherlands

13 STOCKS

	Group 2021 £	Group 2020 £	Company 2021 £	Company 2020 £
Finished goods and goods for resale	<u>25,426,276</u>	<u>18,735,304</u>	<u>18,382,859</u>	<u>17,572,699</u>

Stock recognised in cost of sales during the year as an expense was £ 50,036,460 (2020 - £ 66,860,601)

An impairment loss of £ 753,962 (2020 - £ 846,122) was recognised in cost of sales against stock during the year due to slow moving and obsolete stock.

The provision made against gross stock was £ 658,091 (2020 - £ 762,141)

There is no material difference between replacement cost of stock and the amount stated above.

14 DEBTORS

	Group 2021 £	Group 2020 £	Company 2021 £	Company 2020 £
Trade Debtors	12,921,058	13,573,376	9,711,784	11,700,394
Amounts owed by group undertakings			9,616,357	2,722,981
Prepayments	432,554	2,380,637	429,001	2,377,218
Other Debtors	24,379	20,471	24,379	20,471
	<u>13,377,991</u>	<u>15,974,484</u>	<u>19,781,521</u>	<u>16,821,064</u>

All amounts shown under Debtors fall due for payment within one year. Prepayments includes deposits made in respect of stock purchases.

The bad debt provision made against gross debtors was £ 126,349 (2020 £ 459). The company writes off debts when it is believed that they are bad or doubtful. The provision made against gross debtors reflects those that have become apparent since the year end.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

(Continued)

15 CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one year	Group 2021 £	Group 2020 £	Company 2021 £	Company 2020 £
Bank Overdraft (secured)	14,604,586	129,071	14,554,941	-
Trade Creditors	6,051,677	3,562,715	5,498,914	3,469,759
Amounts owed to Parent Undertaking	12,078	5,512,075	12,075	5,512,075
Taxation and Social Security	494,261	360,928	520,054	300,020
Corporation Tax	299,356	1,029,690	298,089	1,030,467
Other creditors	-	719,478	-	719,478
Accruals and deferred income	2,414,936	7,460,268	2,137,875	7,386,381
	<u>23,876,894</u>	<u>18,774,225</u>	<u>23,021,948</u>	<u>18,418,180</u>

The bank overdraft is secured by a fixed and floating charge over the company's assets and undertakings dated 26th May 2022.

16 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS	Group 2021 £	Group 2020 £	Company 2021 £	Company 2020 £
Financial assets				
Financial instruments that are debt instruments measured at amortised cost	<u>13,006,239</u>	<u>14,943,613</u>	<u>19,382,624</u>	<u>15,787,345</u>
Financial liabilities				
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	<u>23,083,277</u>	<u>17,383,607</u>	<u>22,203,805</u>	<u>17,087,693</u>

Financial assets measured at amortised cost comprise, cash, trade debtors and amounts owed by group undertakings and other debtors.

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost comprise bank loans and overdrafts, trade creditors, amounts owed to group undertakings, other creditors and accruals.

17 SHARE CAPITAL	Group and Company 2021 £	Group and Company 2020 £
Allotted, called up and fully paid 500,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each.	<u>500,000</u>	<u>500,000</u>

Called up share capital represents the nominal value of shares issued.

18 RESERVES

Profit and loss account

Includes all current and prior periods retained profits and losses.

19 CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

The Company has a bank guarantee to HM Revenue & Customs in respect of Import Duty liabilities of Nil (2020 - £ 750,000).

20 PENSION COMMITMENTS

The company operates a defined contributions pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the company to the fund and amounted to £ 445,780 (2020 £ 404,177). Contributions amounting to £ 308,653 (2020 £ 20,190) were payable to the fund at the year end and are included in creditors.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021**

(Continued)

21 COMMITMENTS UNDER OPERATING LEASES

At 30 September 2021 the company had future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:

	Group 2021 £	Group 2020 £	Company 2021 £	Company 2020 £
Land and Buildings				
Not later than one year	740,885	275,791	657,083	215,625
Later than one year and not later than 5 years	3,437,955	298,681	3,223,077	3,022,583
More than 5 years	3,865,833	-	3,865,833	4,723,408
Office Equipment				
Not later than one year	7,149	-	7,149	-
Later than one year and not later than 5 years	25,021	-	25,021	-
Motor Vehicles				
Not later than one year	6,807	6,807	-	-
Later than one year and not later than 5 years	-	6,807	-	-
	<u>8,083,650</u>	<u>588,086</u>	<u>7,778,163</u>	<u>7,961,616</u>

22 NET DEBT RECONCILIATION

	At 1 October 2020 £	Cash inflows / (outflows) £	Other non-cash changes £	At 30 September 2021 £
Cash at bank and in hand	1,349,766	-	1,288,964	60,802
Bank overdrafts	-	129,071	14,475,515	14,604,586
Net Debt	<u>1,220,695</u>	<u>-15,764,479</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>-14,543,784</u>

23 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Gerber Global Capital LLC and has taken advantage of the exemption conferred by Financial Reporting Standard 102, section 33, not to disclose transactions with Gerber Global Capital LLC or other wholly owned owned subsidiaries within the group.

Key management personnel include all directors of the company. The total compensation paid to the directors is disclosed in note 6. The directors do not consider any other personnel to be classed as key management. The directors have authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the company.

24 CONTROLLING PARTY

The ultimate controlling party of the Company is Gerber Global Capital LLC.

25 PARENT AND ULTIMATE PARENT UNDERTAKING

The ultimate parent undertaking is Gerber Global Capital LLC incorporated in the United States of America. The only group of undertakings for which group accounts are drawn up is GGG Holdings Cooperatief U.A. incorporated in the Netherlands and copies of the group accounts can be obtained from Postbox 29718, 2502 LS, The Hague, Netherlands.

26 POST BALANCE SHEET EVENTS

The company has invested over £150,000 since the year end on Leasehold Improvements and Plant and Machinery for its new premises.

Whilst the conflict in Ukraine and Russia is for these accounts a non-adjusting post balance sheet event, the board has considered the impact of the crisis on both the Company and its overseas operations. Given the Company's market position as a supplier of protective clothing, safety wear and related medical equipment, the Company has received and supplied orders for both protective and medical equipment as a result of the conflict in Ukraine and the board see this as a continuing activity whilst the conflict persists.

Furthermore, the conflict's economic impact has seen a negative effect on both the global economy and supply chains. As a result, the Company and its overseas operations have seen a significant increase in both fuel and shipping costs. The board is actively engaging in mitigating activities to offset these costs and will continue to do so as part of their responsibilities in planning, directing and controlling the activities of the company over the short and medium term.

As such, the board and shareholders remain confident that, in the medium term, the Company is well positioned to mitigate the negative supply chain factors arising as a result of the conflict in Ukraine.