FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

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DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

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

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and 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;
- 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.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019

		2019		2018	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets		•			
Tangible assets	· 3		52		260
Current assets					
Stocks		7,601		4,582	•
Debtors	4	167,018		173,252	
Cash at bank and in hand		104,830		93,537	
		279,449		271,371	
Creditors: amounts falling due within					
one year	5	(31,302)		(48,806)	
Net current assets		-	248,147		222,565
Total assets less current liabilities			248,199		222,825
					=
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	6		2		2
Profit and loss reserves			248,197		222,823
Total equity			248,199		222,825

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the income statement within the financial statements.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 21 December 2020 and are signed on its behalf by:

✓ Quaas Director

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Campbell Hearing Aids Limited ("the company") is a private company limited by shares incorporated in Northern Ireland. The registered office is 15 Linenhall Street, Belfast, County Antrim, Northern Ireland, BT2 8AA.

Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

Going concern

As at 31 December 2019, the company had net current assets of £248,147 (2018 - £222,565).

The directors are also satisfied the company utilised government support and followed government recommendations, so as a health care provider was able to continue operating and servicing their customers throughout the uncertainty of COVID-19. In addition, Starkey Laboratories Inc has provided a letter of support for at least 12 months from the approval of these financial statements.

Based on the above factors, at the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future and therefore has adopted the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of its financial statements.

Turnover

The turnover shown in the profit and loss account represents the value of all goods sold during the period, less returns received, at selling price exclusive of Value Added Tax. Sales are recognised at the point at which the company has fulfilled its contractual obligations and the risks and rewards attaching to the product, such as obsolescence, have been transferred to the customer.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Leasehold land and buildings

10% straight line 20-25% straight line

Plant and machinery etc

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Stocks are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related revenue is recognised.

At the end of each reporting period, the company assesses whether stocks are impaired or if any impairment loss recognised in prior periods has reversed. Any excess of the carrying amount of stock over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss.

Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally 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.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include trade and other debtors, amounts owed by group undertakings and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the financial asset is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other creditors, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when, and only when, the company's contractual obligations are discharged, cancelled, or they expire.

Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the fair value of proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the current tax expense and deferred tax expense. Current tax assets are recognised when tax paid exceeds the tax payable.

Current and deferred tax is charged or credited to profit or loss, except when it relates to items charged or credited to other comprehensive income or equity, when the tax follows the transaction or event it relates to and is also charged or credited to other comprehensive income, or equity.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities and deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if, and only if, there is a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and the entity intends either to settle on the net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Current tax is based on taxable profit for the year. Current tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled based on tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date. Deferred tax is not discounted.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised in respect of all timing differences that exist at the reporting date. Timing differences are differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income that arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in different periods from their recognition in the financial statements. Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered by the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Retirement benefits

For defined contribution schemes the amount charged to profit or loss is the contributions payable in the year. Differences between contributions payable in the year and contributions actually paid are shown as either accruals or prepayments.

Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases are charged to income on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (excluding directors) employed by the company during the year was 2 (2018 - 2).

The directors are also directors of other group companies. The directors consider that the qualifying services provided to this company by the directors, represents an insignificant proportion of the directors worldwide responsibilities and accordingly have concluded that a £nil apportionment of worldwide remuneration would be attributable to these services.

The directors are remunerated for their worldwide services by other group companies.

3 Tangible fixed assets

	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Leasehold land and buildings	Plant and machinery etc	Total
		£	£	£
	Cost			
	At 1 January 2019 and 31 December 2019	766 	8,995	9,761
	Depreciation and impairment			•
	At 1 January 2019	766	8,735	9,501
•	Depreciation charged in the year	-	208	208
	At 31 December 2019	766	8,943	9,709
	Carrying amount			•
	At 31 December 2019	•	52	52
	At 31 December 2018		260	260
4	Debtors			
			2019	2018
	Amounts falling due within one year:		£	£
	Trade debtors		-	152
	Amounts owed by group undertakings		162,849	164,967
	Other debtors		3,891	5,076
		:	166,740	170,195
	Deferred tax asset	·	278	3,057
			167,018	173,252
		•		

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

5	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
	,	2019	2018
		£	£
	Trade creditors	7,172	6,195
	Corporation tax	2,768	-
	Other taxation and social security	2,568	-
	Other creditors	18,794	42,611
		31,302	48,806
			===
6	Called up share capital	•	*
		2019	2018
		£	£
	Ordinary share capital		
	Issued and fully paid		
	2 Ordinary shares of £1 each	2	2
			

7 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, which fall due as follows:

	. 2019	2018
	£	£
Within one year	18,480	18,480
Between one and five years	32,340	50,820
	50,820	69,300

8 Consolidated financial statements

Starkey Laboratories Limited, a company incorporated in England and Wales, is the immediate parent company and is the smallest group for which consolidated financial statements including Campbell Hearing Aids Limited are prepared. The registered office of Starkey Laboratories Limited is The Pinnacle, 170 Midsummer Boulevard, Milton Keynes, MK9 1FE.

9 Events after the reporting date

On 30 January 2020, the World Health Organisation declared the coronavirus outbreak (COVID-19) a Public Health Emergency of International Concern and on 10 March 2020, declared COVID-19 a pandemic. A significant outbreak of epidemic, pandemic or contagious diseases in the human population could result in a widespread health crisis that could adversely affect the economies and financial markets of many countries, including the geographical area in which the company operates, resulting in an economic downturn that could affect demand for services in a variety of industries. The extent to which COVID-19 may impact the company's results in the future will depend on future developments, which are highly uncertain and cannot be predicted, including new information which may emerge concerning the severity of COVID-19 and actions taken to contain COVID-19 or its impact, among others.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

10 Audit report information

As the income statement has been omitted from the filing copy of the financial statements, the following information in relation to the audit report on the statutory financial statements is provided in accordance with s444(5B) of the Companies Act 2006:

The auditor's report was unqualified.

The senior statutory auditor was John Guest. The auditor was RSM UK Audit LLP.