

Company Registration No. 00529964 (England and Wales)

CURTIS HOLT LIMITED
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

CURTIS HOLT LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	A J T Strong T J Strong
Secretary	N Hussain
Company number	00529964
Registered office	Long Reach Galleon Boulevard Crossways Business Park Dartford Kent DA2 6QE
Auditor	Clarkson Hyde LLP 3rd Floor Chancery House St Nicholas Way Sutton Surrey SM1 1JB
Bankers	HSBC Bank plc City of London Corporate Banking Centre 60 Queen Victoria Street London EC4N 4TR

CURTIS HOLT LIMITED

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CURTIS HOLT LIMITED

STRATEGIC REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

The directors present the strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2021.

RESULTS

The sales performance of the company for the first half of 2020 was significantly impacted by Covid-19. However, the strong recovery in demand seen towards the end of that year carried forward through most of 2021. While the health and safety concerns of Covid-19 continued to present challenges, the business was able to trade without interruption throughout 2021. The release of pent-up demand from the previous year and greater than usual investment in our markets due to the part-closure of others, meant that 2021 was, in many ways, an exceptional year for the company. It was certainly exceptional in terms of supply chain challenges, shortages of product and the cost of raw materials and freight. The company's focus is always on delivering the quality of service and support that our customers need to develop their own businesses. However, regrettably, our historical product availability levels were simply unachievable last year. Despite that, the company's strong cash position, wide range and commitment to stocking in depth did, we believe, assist us in gaining market share at a time when products were in such short supply.

It should also be noted that 2021 saw price inflation within our product ranges at levels not seen in decades and the effects of those increases and the strong demand are reflected in our turnover figure. The company was fortunate to trade in market sectors that were able to trade normally, and most customer types and regions reported strong sales for a large part of 2021 although the growth trend declined somewhat towards the end of the year. Therefore, despite the supply chain issues the company's headline turnover grew by nearly 22% to £159m against its pandemic affected predecessor.

Despite the pressures in 2021 on container costs and raw materials, gross profit as a percentage of turnover was similar to the prior year, partly because of volume related purchasing benefits as stocks were re-built but also due to the varying levels of sales performance from the company's product ranges.

REVIEW OF THE BUSINESS

The business remains focussed on providing an extensive range of hand tools, power tools, consumables, accessories, which we stock in depth and make available to all genuine re-sellers of such products. We strive to offer a service that is second to none and a comprehensive package of sales, promotions and marketing support designed to assist our customers to sell our products to theirs. In 2021 our ability to deliver our usual high availability standards was hampered by the constraints of supply chain challenges and shortages of raw materials and finished product from our suppliers. We believe we have maintained or improved our competitive position, but it was only towards the end of the year that our stock levels returned to more normal levels. Even then, availability across our whole stock range was not at the level expected and those challenges remain with us this year.

In addition to the demands of maintaining and developing the business, the company is investing more resource into its IT systems and security, environmental objectives and training.

PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The slowdown seen in quarter four of last year has continued into 2022. Much of the exceptional spend enjoyed in 2021 has returned to other markets as Covid-19 restrictions are eased. Our sales force is focussed on maximising every opportunity but matching 2021 sales on a like with like basis may not be possible.

In addition, the company faces substantial increases in several core elements of its overhead such as rents, fuel, energy and employment costs which are also likely to impact profitability in 2022.

The company continues to face supply chain issues and high freight costs and we expect some of these difficulties to remain with us for much of the year. The effect of these challenges is not only to make it harder to achieve the service levels we expect to provide to our customers, but also to increase prices which can lead to reduced demand from consumers.

Despite these challenges, the directors consider that the relatively secure financial position of the company and the commitment and ingenuity of those we employ leave us well-placed to gain market share and continue the strategic development of the company.

CURTIS HOLT LIMITED

STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

While it is to be hoped that the worst effects of Covid-19 are behind us, it continued to cause concern from a business and health perspective last year and we would like to thank all of our employees for their commitment and ingenuity in finding ways to trade safely through such worrying times. We are also very grateful for the support of our customers and suppliers and all those that have played a part in helping to deliver these results.

On behalf of the board

A J T Strong

Director

25 August 2022

CURTIS HOLT LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company continued to be that of distributors of hand tools and allied products.

Results and dividends

The results for the year are set out on page 8.

An ordinary dividend was paid up to the parent company amounting to £4,230,000 (2020: £3,450,000).

Directors

The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were as follows:

A J T Strong

T J Strong

Market value of land and buildings

Land and buildings are shown consistently at depreciated cost price which the directors consider to be a fair representation of their intrinsic value.

Disabled persons

The company's policy is to be unbiased when dealing with job applications which might be suitable for disabled persons. All necessary assistance with initial training courses is given to all staff.

Employee involvement

The company's policy is to consult and discuss with employees matters likely to affect employees' interests, and information is communicated through local managers.

Post reporting date events

No significant events have occurred since the end of the year.

Future developments

It is intended that future developments should continue in our existing fields of activity.

Auditor

In accordance with the company's articles, a resolution proposing that Clarkson Hyde LLP be reappointed as auditor of the company will be put at a General Meeting.

Energy and carbon report

SECR data for Curtis Holt Limited has been incorporated into our Group submission, under Dormole Limited. The board remains committed to reducing our energy consumption.

CURTIS HOLT LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

Statement of directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the annual 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 Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Statement of disclosure to auditor

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware. Additionally, the directors individually 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 auditor is aware of that information.

On behalf of the board

A J T Strong
Director

25 August 2022

CURTIS HOLT LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBER OF CURTIS HOLT LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Curtis Holt Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 December 2021 which comprise the statement of comprehensive income, the balance sheet, the statement of changes in equity and notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland* (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2021 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements* section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

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

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

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

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. 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 inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of our audit:

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

CURTIS HOLT LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBER OF CURTIS HOLT LIMITED

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the strategic report and 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, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of 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' responsibilities statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

We gained an understanding of the legal and regulatory framework applicable to the company and the industry in which it operates, and considered the risk of acts by the company that were contrary to applicable laws and regulations, including fraud. We designed audit procedures to respond to the risk, 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 or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion.

We focussed on laws and regulations which could give rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements, including, but not limited to, the Companies Act 2006 and UK tax legislation. Our tests included agreeing the financial statement disclosures to underlying supporting documentation and enquiries with management. There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures described above 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 would become aware of it. We did not identify any key audit matters relating to irregularities, including fraud. As in all our audits, we also addressed the risk of management override of internal controls, including testing journals and evaluating whether there was evidence of bias by the directors that represented a risk of material misstatement due to fraud.

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

CURTIS HOLT LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBER OF CURTIS HOLT LIMITED

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's member in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's member 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 member for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Graham Speck (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of Clarkson Hyde LLP

23 September 2022

Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditor

3rd Floor
Chancery House
St Nicholas Way
Sutton
Surrey
SM1 1JB

CURTIS HOLT LIMITED**STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021**

	Notes	2021 £'000	2020 £'000
Turnover	3	159,444	130,862
Cost of sales		(118,963)	(98,004)
Gross profit		40,481	32,858
Distribution costs		(7,771)	(6,714)
Administrative expenses		(20,734)	(19,106)
Other operating income		124	1,439
Operating profit	4	12,100	8,477
Interest receivable and similar income	6	850	850
Interest payable and similar expenses	7	(295)	(272)
Profit before taxation		12,655	9,055
Tax on profit	8	(2,193)	(1,563)
Profit for the financial year		10,462	7,492

The profit and loss account has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

CURTIS HOLT LIMITED
BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021

		2021		2020	
	Notes	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	10		2,492		2,542
Investments	11		598		598
			<u>3,090</u>		<u>3,140</u>
Current assets					
Stocks	13	22,456		15,233	
Debtors	14	20,185		17,027	
Cash at bank and in hand		40,141		41,392	
		<u>82,782</u>		<u>73,652</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	15	(16,383)		(13,544)	
Net current assets			<u>66,399</u>		<u>60,108</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>69,489</u>		<u>63,248</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	16		(215)		(206)
Net assets			<u><u>69,274</u></u>		<u><u>63,042</u></u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	20		17		17
Profit and loss reserves	21		69,257		63,025
Total equity			<u><u>69,274</u></u>		<u><u>63,042</u></u>

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 25 August 2022 and are signed on its behalf by:

A J T Strong
Director

Company Registration No. 00529964

CURTIS HOLT LIMITED

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021**

		Share capital	Profit and loss reserves	Total
	Notes	£'000	£'000	£'000
Balance at 1 January 2020		17	58,983	59,000
Year ended 31 December 2020:				
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	7,492	7,492
Dividends	9	-	(3,450)	(3,450)
Balance at 31 December 2020		17	63,025	63,042
Year ended 31 December 2021:				
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	10,462	10,462
Dividends	9	-	(4,230)	(4,230)
Balance at 31 December 2021		17	69,257	69,274

CURTIS HOLT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Curtis Holt Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Long Reach, Galleon Boulevard, Crossways Business Park, Dartford, Kent, DA2 6QE.

1.1 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.

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 £'000.

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

This company is a qualifying entity for the purposes of FRS 102, being a member of a group where the parent of that group prepares publicly available consolidated financial statements, including this company, which are intended to give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the group. The company has therefore taken advantage of exemptions from the following disclosure requirements:

- Section 7 'Statement of Cash Flows': Presentation of a statement of cash flow and related notes and disclosures;
- Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instrument Issues: The disclosure requirements of paragraphs 11.42, 11.44, 11.45, 11.47, 11.48(a)(iii), 11.48(a)(iv), 11.48(b), 11.48(c), 12.26, 12.27, 12.29(a), 12.29(b), and 12.29A.

The company has taken advantage of the exemption under section 400 of the Companies Act 2006 not to prepare consolidated accounts. The financial statements present information about the company as an individual entity and not about its group.

Curtis Holt Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of Dormole Limited and the results of Curtis Holt Limited are included in the consolidated financial statements of Dormole Limited which are available from the registered office.

1.2 Going concern

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. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

1.4 Tangible fixed assets

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

CURTIS HOLT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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

Land and buildings Leasehold	The shorter of the term of the lease or 50 years
Computer equipment	20% - 100% Straight line (hardware) & 20% - 50% Straight line (software)
Fixtures, fittings & equipment	20% - 33.3% Straight line
Motor vehicles	25% Reducing balance (cars) & 33.3% Straight line (vans)

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.

1.5 Fixed asset investments

Interests in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the company. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

1.6 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.7 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

CURTIS HOLT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.8 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.9 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 in the company's balance sheet 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 debtors 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 transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Other financial assets

Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments which are not subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price. Such assets are subsequently carried at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss, except that investments in equity instruments that are not publicly traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, 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.

CURTIS HOLT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

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

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Other financial liabilities

Derivatives, including interest rate swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts, are not basic financial instruments.

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in profit or loss in finance costs or finance income as appropriate, unless hedge accounting is applied and the hedge is a cash flow hedge.

Debt instruments that do not meet the conditions in FRS 102 paragraph 11.9 are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss. Debt instruments may be designated as being measured at fair value through profit or loss to eliminate or reduce an accounting mismatch or if the instruments are measured and their performance evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

1.10 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the 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.

1.11 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided in full in respect of taxation deferred by timing differences between the treatment of certain items for taxation and accounting purposes. The deferred tax balance has not been discounted.

1.12 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

CURTIS HOLT LIMITED**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)****FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021****1 Accounting policies****(Continued)****1.13 Retirement benefits**

The company operates a defined contribution scheme for employees and the annual contributions payable by the company are charged to the profit and loss account. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company.

1.14 Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessees. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets at the lower of the assets fair value at the date of inception and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The related liability is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest is charged to profit or loss so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

1.15 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation in the period are included in profit or loss.

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about: the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated 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 where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

3 Turnover and other revenue

An analysis of the company's turnover is as follows:

	2021	2020
	£'000	£'000
Turnover analysed by class of business		
Sales of tools	159,444	130,862
	=====	=====
	2021	2020
	£'000	£'000
Other significant revenue		
Dividends received	850	850
	=====	=====

CURTIS HOLT LIMITED**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)****FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021**

3	Turnover and other revenue	(Continued)	
		2021	2020
		£'000	£'000
	Turnover analysed by geographical market		
	United Kingdom	159,444	128,978
	EU Countries	-	1,884
		<u>159,444</u>	<u>130,862</u>
		<u><u>159,444</u></u>	<u><u>130,862</u></u>
4	Operating profit	2021	2020
		£'000	£'000
	Operating profit for the year is stated after charging/(crediting):		
	Exchange losses/(gains)	66	(166)
	Fees payable to the company's auditor for the audit of the company's financial statements	92	92
	Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	712	631
	Depreciation of tangible fixed assets held under finance leases	344	397
	Profit on disposal of tangible fixed assets	(129)	(32)
		<u><u>712</u></u>	<u><u>631</u></u>
5	Employees		
	The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:		
		2021	2020
		Number	Number
	Distribution and service	282	283
	Administrative and management	204	200
	Total	<u>486</u>	<u>483</u>
		<u><u>486</u></u>	<u><u>483</u></u>
	Their aggregate remuneration comprised:		
		2021	2020
		£'000	£'000
	Wages and salaries	15,645	13,850
	Pension costs	774	741
		<u>16,419</u>	<u>14,591</u>
		<u><u>16,419</u></u>	<u><u>14,591</u></u>

CURTIS HOLT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

6	Interest receivable and similar income	2021	2020
		£'000	£'000
	Income from fixed asset investments		
	Income from shares in group undertakings	850	850
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>
7	Interest payable and similar expenses	2021	2020
		£'000	£'000
	Interest on bank overdrafts and loans	254	222
	Interest on finance leases and hire purchase contracts	40	50
	Other interest	1	-
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>
		295	272
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>
8	Taxation	2021	2020
		£'000	£'000
	Current tax		
	UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	2,151	1,557
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	Deferred tax		
	Origination and reversal of timing differences	42	6
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	Total tax charge	2,193	1,563
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>
The actual charge for the year can be reconciled to the expected charge for the year based on the profit or loss and the standard rate of tax as follows:			
		2021	2020
		£'000	£'000
	Profit before taxation	12,655	9,055
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2020: 19.00%)	2,404	1,720
	Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	5	3
	Change in unrecognised deferred tax assets	42	6
	Permanent capital allowances in excess of depreciation	(273)	(183)
	Depreciation on assets not qualifying for tax allowances	200	195
	Dividend income	(161)	(161)
	Other timing differences	-	(11)
	(Profit)/loss on disposal of assets	(24)	(6)
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	Taxation charge for the year	2,193	1,563
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>

CURTIS HOLT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

9 Dividends

	2021	2020
	£'000	£'000
Ordinary dividends paid up to parent company	4,230	3,450

10 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings Leasehold	Computer equipment	Fixtures, fittings & equipment	Motor vehicles	Total
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Cost					
At 1 January 2021	214	301	4,991	4,164	9,670
Additions	-	94	56	951	1,101
Disposals	-	-	(8)	(863)	(871)
At 31 December 2021	214	395	5,039	4,252	9,900
Depreciation and impairment					
At 1 January 2021	202	218	3,901	2,807	7,128
Depreciation charged in the year	10	47	293	706	1,056
Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	-	(8)	(768)	(776)
At 31 December 2021	212	265	4,186	2,745	7,408
Carrying amount					
At 31 December 2021	2	130	853	1,507	2,492
At 31 December 2020	12	83	1,090	1,357	2,542

The net carrying value of tangible fixed assets includes the following in respect of assets held under finance leases or hire purchase contracts.

	2021	2020
	£'000	£'000
Fixtures, fittings & equipment	414	473
Motor vehicles	980	858
	1,394	1,331

11 Fixed asset investments

	Notes	2021	2020
		£'000	£'000
Investments in subsidiaries	12	598	598

CURTIS HOLT LIMITED**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)****FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021****12 Subsidiaries**

Details of the company's subsidiaries at 31 December 2021 are as follows:

Name of undertaking	Registered office	Class of shares held	% Held Direct
Finnie & Company Limited	Scotland	Ordinary	100.00

13 Stocks

	2021 £'000	2020 £'000
Finished goods and goods for resale	22,456	15,233
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Stock recognised in cost of sales during the year as an expense was £114,121,000 (2020: £93,498,000).

14 Debtors

	2021 £'000	2020 £'000
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	14,880	15,578
Amounts due from parent and fellow subsidiary undertakings	4,756	942
Other debtors	107	26
Prepayments and accrued income	362	359
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	20,105	16,905
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Amounts falling due after more than one year:		
Deferred tax asset (note 18)	80	122
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total debtors	<u>20,185</u>	<u>17,027</u>

CURTIS HOLT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

15 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	Notes	2021 £'000	2020 £'000
Obligations under finance leases	17	663	643
Trade creditors		5,032	4,937
Amounts owed to group undertakings		883	352
Corporation tax		2,109	1,515
Other taxation and social security		5,326	4,025
Other creditors		122	31
Accruals and deferred income		2,248	2,041
		<u>16,383</u>	<u>13,544</u>

16 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	Notes	2021 £'000	2020 £'000
Obligations under finance leases	17	215	206
		<u>215</u>	<u>206</u>

17 Finance lease obligations

	2021 £'000	2020 £'000
Future minimum lease payments due under finance leases:		
Within one year	684	663
In two to five years	218	209
	<u>902</u>	<u>872</u>
Less: future finance charges	(24)	(23)
	<u>878</u>	<u>849</u>

Finance lease payments represent rentals payable by the company for certain items of plant and machinery. Leases include purchase options at the end of the lease period, and no restrictions are placed on the use of the assets. The average lease term is 2 years. All leases are on a fixed repayment basis and no arrangements have been entered into for contingent rental payments.

CURTIS HOLT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

18 Deferred taxation

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset where the company has a legally enforceable right to do so. The following is the analysis of the deferred tax balances (after offset) for financial reporting purposes:

	Assets	Assets
	2021	2020
	£'000	£'000
Balances:		
Accelerated capital allowances	62	109
Retirement benefit obligations	18	-
Other timing differences	-	13
	<u>80</u>	<u>122</u>
	<u><u>80</u></u>	<u><u>122</u></u>
Movements in the year:		2021
		£'000
Asset at 1 January 2021		(122)
Charge to profit or loss		42
		<u>(80)</u>
Asset at 31 December 2021		<u><u>(80)</u></u>

19 Retirement benefit schemes

	2021	2020
	£'000	£'000
Defined contribution schemes		
Charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes	774	741
	<u>774</u>	<u>741</u>

The company together with other group companies participates in the Toolbank Retirement Benefit Scheme. Full details of this are disclosed in the notes to the accounts of the parent company.

20 Share capital

	2021	2020
	£'000	£'000
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
17,303 Ordinary shares of £1 each	17	17
	<u>17</u>	<u>17</u>

21 Profit and loss reserves

	2021	2020
	£'000	£'000
At the beginning of the year	63,025	58,983
Profit for the year	10,462	7,492
Dividends declared and paid in the year	(4,230)	(3,450)
	<u>69,257</u>	<u>63,025</u>
At the end of the year	<u><u>69,257</u></u>	<u><u>63,025</u></u>

CURTIS HOLT LIMITED**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)****FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021****22 Operating lease commitments**

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:

	2021 £'000	2020 £'000
Within one year	60	26
Between two and five years	393	731
In over five years	-	2
	<u>453</u>	<u>759</u>

23 Capital commitments

Amounts contracted for but not provided in the financial statements:

	2021 £'000	2020 £'000
Acquisition of tangible fixed assets	40	90
	<u>40</u>	<u>90</u>

24 Related party transactions**Remuneration of key management personnel**

The company has taken the exemption in section 33.1A of FRS102 not to disclose inter group transactions.

25 Ultimate controlling party

Curtis Holt Limited's ultimate parent company is Dormole Limited (Registered office: Long Reach, Galleon Boulevard, Crossways Business Park, Dartford, Kent. DA2 6QE), a company incorporated in England.

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.