

**ADHESIVE SPECIALITIES LIMITED**

**UNAUDITED**

**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

**ADHESIVE SPECIALITIES LIMITED**  
**REGISTERED NUMBER: 00957040**

**BALANCE SHEET**  
**AS AT 31 MARCH 2022**

	Note	2022 £	2021 £
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Intangible assets	4	26,278	37,957
Tangible assets	5	369,059	422,559
		<hr/> 395,337	<hr/> 460,516
<b>Current assets</b>			
Stocks	6	829,957	538,093
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	7	3,246,371	3,229,020
Cash at bank and in hand	8	91,383	24,053
		<hr/> 4,167,711	<hr/> 3,791,166
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	(2,108,950)	(1,896,907)
		<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>Net current assets</b>		2,058,761	1,894,259
		<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		2,454,098	2,354,775
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	10	(47,001)	(208,204)
<b>Provisions for liabilities</b>			
Deferred tax	11	(66,446)	(60,485)
		<hr/> (66,446)	<hr/> (60,485)
<b>Net assets</b>		<hr/> <b>2,340,651</b>	<hr/> <b>2,086,086</b>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital	12	1,200,000	1,200,000
Profit and loss account		1,140,651	886,086
		<hr/> <b>2,340,651</b>	<hr/> <b>2,086,086</b>

The directors consider that the Company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 and members have not required the Company to obtain an audit for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

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

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

**ADHESIVE SPECIALITIES LIMITED**  
**REGISTERED NUMBER: 00957040**

**BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)**  
**AS AT 31 MARCH 2022**

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

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

.....  
**Mr A Nicholson**

Director

Date: 18 July 2022

The notes on pages 3 to 12 form part of these financial statements.

## **ADHESIVE SPECIALITIES LIMITED**

### **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

#### **1. General information**

Adhesive Specialities Limited is a private company limited by share capital and incorporated in England and Wales. The address of the registered office and principal place of business is Tickitape House, 31 Bone Lane, Newbury, Berkshire RG14 5SH.

#### **2. Accounting policies**

##### **2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements**

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

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

##### **2.2 Foreign currency translation**

###### **Functional and presentation currency**

The Company's functional and presentational currency is GBP.

###### **Transactions and balances**

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

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

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

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the Statement of Comprehensive Income within 'finance income or costs'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in profit or loss within 'other operating income'.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

**2. Accounting policies (continued)**

**2.3 Revenue**

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

**Sale of goods**

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

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

**2.4 Operating leases**

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term, unless another systematic basis is representative of the time pattern of the lessee's benefit from the use of the leased asset.

**2.5 Government grants**

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

Grants receivable under the CJRS are recognised on an accruals basis.

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

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

**2.6 Interest income**

Interest income is recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

**2.7 Finance costs**

Finance costs are charged to profit or loss over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

**2.8 Borrowing costs**

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.9 Pensions

**Defined contribution pension plan**

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

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

2.10 Current and deferred taxation

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

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

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

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

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

2.11 Intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost. After recognition, under the cost model, intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

All intangible assets are considered to have a finite useful life. If a reliable estimate of the useful life cannot be made, the useful life shall not exceed ten years.

2.12 Tangible fixed assets

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

**2. Accounting policies (continued)**

**2.12 Tangible fixed assets (continued)**

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

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Plant and machinery	- 10% - 20%
Motor vehicles	- 25%
Fixtures and fittings	- 10%
Computer equipment	- 20%

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

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in profit or loss.

**2.13 Stocks**

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

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

**2.14 Debtors**

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

**2.15 Cash and cash equivalents**

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

**2.16 Creditors**

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.17 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

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

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

2.18 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 debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in ordinary shares.

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

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

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

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

2.19 Dividends

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

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 29 (2021 - 27).



ADHESIVE SPECIALITIES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

4. Intangible assets

	Computer software £
<b>Cost</b>	
At 1 April 2021	58,395
	<hr/>
At 31 March 2022	58,395
	<hr/>
<b>Amortisation</b>	
At 1 April 2021	20,438
Charge for the year on owned assets	11,679
	<hr/>
At 31 March 2022	32,117
	<hr/>
<b>Net book value</b>	
At 31 March 2022	26,278
	<hr/>
<b>At 31 March 2021</b>	37,957
	<hr/>

**ADHESIVE SPECIALITIES LIMITED**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

**5. Tangible fixed assets**

	<b>Plant and machinery</b>	<b>Motor vehicles</b>	<b>Fixtures and fittings</b>	<b>Computer equipment</b>	<b>Total</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
<b>Cost or valuation</b>					
At 1 April 2021	<b>897,759</b>	<b>167,732</b>	<b>257,943</b>	<b>140,715</b>	<b>1,464,149</b>
Additions	<b>1,031</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,627</b>	<b>3,848</b>	<b>7,506</b>
At 31 March 2022	<b>898,790</b>	<b>167,732</b>	<b>260,570</b>	<b>144,563</b>	<b>1,471,655</b>
<b>Depreciation</b>					
At 1 April 2021	<b>711,414</b>	<b>41,879</b>	<b>158,800</b>	<b>129,497</b>	<b>1,041,590</b>
Charge for the year on owned assets	<b>7,498</b>	<b>35,809</b>	<b>13,274</b>	<b>4,425</b>	<b>61,006</b>
At 31 March 2022	<b>718,912</b>	<b>77,688</b>	<b>172,074</b>	<b>133,922</b>	<b>1,102,596</b>
<b>Net book value</b>					
At 31 March 2022	<b>179,878</b>	<b>90,044</b>	<b>88,496</b>	<b>10,641</b>	<b>369,059</b>
At 31 March 2021	<b>186,345</b>	<b>125,853</b>	<b>99,143</b>	<b>11,218</b>	<b>422,559</b>

**6. Stocks**

	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Raw materials and consumables	<b>824,126</b>	532,060
Work in progress (goods to be sold)	<b>5,831</b>	6,033
	<b>829,957</b>	538,093

**ADHESIVE SPECIALITIES LIMITED**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

**7. Debtors**

	<b>2022</b>	2021
	<b>£</b>	£
Trade debtors	<b>1,049,007</b>	840,037
Amounts owed by group undertakings	<b>2,185,388</b>	2,374,391
Prepayments and accrued income	<b>11,976</b>	14,592
	<u><b>3,246,371</b></u>	<u>3,229,020</u>

Included within debtors are amounts of £2,185,388 (2021: £2,374,391) which are due from the parent company. Whilst these amounts are repayable on demand the directors do not consider the amounts to be recoverable in the immediate short term and that the balances will be repaid over a number of years. The directors believe that in the long term the balance is recoverable in full and therefore no provision has been made against these amounts owed by the parent company.

**8. Cash and cash equivalents**

	<b>2022</b>	2021
	<b>£</b>	£
Cash at bank and in hand	<b>91,383</b>	24,053
	<u><b>91,383</b></u>	<u>24,053</u>

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

	<b>2022</b>	2021
	<b>£</b>	£
Bank loans	<b>132,000</b>	132,000
Trade creditors	<b>846,069</b>	811,551
Corporation tax	<b>79,186</b>	6,291
Other taxation and social security	<b>49,117</b>	84,131
Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts	<b>19,580</b>	19,580
Other creditors	<b>860,285</b>	668,375
Accruals and deferred income	<b>122,713</b>	174,979
	<u><b>2,108,950</b></u>	<u>1,896,907</u>

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

# ADHESIVE SPECIALITIES LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

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

	2022 £	2021 £
Bank loans	37,000	180,000
Net obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	10,001	28,204
	<u>47,001</u>	<u>208,204</u>

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

### 11. Deferred taxation

	2022 £	2021 £
At beginning of year	(60,485)	(31,933)
Charged to profit or loss	(5,961)	(28,552)
<b>At end of year</b>	<u>(66,446)</u>	<u>(60,485)</u>

The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:

	2022 £	2021 £
Accelerated capital allowances	(68,511)	(61,522)
Short term timing differences	2,065	1,037
	<u>(66,446)</u>	<u>(60,485)</u>

### 12. Share capital

	2022 £	2021 £
<b>Allotted, called up and fully paid</b>		
1,200,000 (2021 - 1,200,000) Ordinary shares shares of £1 each	<u>1,200,000</u>	<u>1,200,000</u>

### 13. 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 £67,902 (2021 - £65,168). Contributions totalling £7,466 (2021 - £6,982) were payable to the fund at the balance sheet date and are included in creditors.

**ADHESIVE SPECIALITIES LIMITED**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

**14. Related party transactions**

Transactions with the parent company have not been disclosed. This is because the company has taken advantage of the exemption available under FRS 102 paragraph 33.5 in respect of 100% owned subsidiaries.

**15. Controlling party**

The ultimate parent company at the balance sheet date is AS (Tapes) Limited.

AS (Tapes) Limited is not required to prepare consolidated accounts.

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.