REGISTERED NUMBER: 03385357 (England and Wales)

STRATEGIC REPORT, REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR AND

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

FOR

BOURBON AUTOMOTIVE PLASTICS NORTHAMPTON LIMITED

**CONTENTS OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021**

DIRECTOR:	P J Findeling
SECRETARY:	V Findeling
REGISTERED OFFICE:	3 North Portway Close Round Spinney Industrial Estate Northampton Northamptonshire NN3 8RE
REGISTERED NUMBER:	03385357 (England and Wales)
AUDITORS:	DNG Dove Naish LLP, Statutory Auditor Eagle House 28 Billing Road Northampton Northamptonshire NN1 5AJ
SOLICITORS:	Tollers Solicitors 2 Castilian Street Northampton NN1 1JX

STRATEGIC REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

The director presents his strategic report for the year ended 30 September 2021.

REVIEW OF BUSINESS
The results for the year and financial position are shown in the annexed financial statements.

Valeo business ended in July 2021 due to the end of the vehicle program at Honda UK. A new product was launched for Nissan in April 2021. Preparations are in progress for a new product launch for Draexlmaier in November 2021 and new industrial sector business for Kennedy Hygiene.

Priority has again been given to operational and productivity improvements over the year. Injection moulding OEE has gradually improved along with direct labour efficiency. Maintenance costs have been well managed and the continued focus on effective preventive maintenance actions has made a strong contribution to this. Our Cost of Quality has also maintained an improving trend due to reducing internal defect rates and continued high levels of parts quality delivered to customers. Work has continued to reduce the external logistics footprint resulting in reduced storage costs.

Supply chain process changes due to BREXIT have had a limited operational impact, mainly from the temporary shortage of delivery truck capacity. There has been a cost impact in duty and administration although less than we had originally expected. The increase in cost of electricity will have a major impact from the start of Financial Year 2021/2022 when our supply contract reached renewal point. Raw material costs have increased markedly along with some supply shortages. Most material costs are in price control schemes with our customers and the increases will eventually be reflected in selling prices. The Group is expecting to negotiate price increases with our customers for energy and material costs where required.

Customer demand has been impacted by Covid related absences in their workforce as well as constraints in the supply of electronic components. This has resulted in the need to adapt to short notice order changes for much of the year. The UK Furlough scheme was helpful in this respect. We expect this unpredictable situation will continue into 2022 based on the information we have from customers about their difficulties with the electronics supply chain.

The steps taken in 2019 to develop business in the industrial products market have proven successful, although there was a pause in progress through the 2020 pandemic slowdown. We have established that we are commercially competitive and that there are significant opportunities with UK customers needing to re shore their supply chain from China or now the EU, post BREXIT. The leads generated have opened up three very encouraging opportunities and we have set targets to grow this sector to around 25% of our sales in the next four years.

Turnover, excluding customer funded tooling of £0.135m (2019/20: £1.704m) increased by 20.5% when compared to the previous year. This was due to the impact of the Covid 19 pandemic on customer orders in the previous year although the turnover did not reach 2018/19 levels as orders for certain customers were reduced as a result of global supply chain shortages.

The gross profit margin (excluding customer funded tooling) increased from 27% in 2019/20 to 32% in 2020/21. This has been primarily as a result of the impact of operational internal focus on productivity improvements together with a change in the sales mix due to BREXIT.

Administrative costs remained consistent with the previous year.

During the year, the company invested £227,000 (2019/2020: £123,000) in capital equipment.

Turnover of £16.3m (excluding tooling) is forecasted to be achieved for 2021/22.

The strategy for 2021/22 will continue to focus on maintaining strong levels of customer quality and delivery and further improving production efficiencies. Measures are being taken to improve our management of electricity consumption in our energy intensive processes and to support this the Group expects to be gradually rolling out energy management systems which have been trialled in some of the larger sites.

Preparations will begin towards the end of 2022 for the introduction of the SAP business system to the plant.
The development of industrial sector sales remains a key target and this will continue to have strong support to develop good relationships with these new customers.

The Company is reliant on support from group and has the commitment from the wider group to support the strategic direction of Bourbon Automotive Plastics in the UK. The Director is confident that with this continued support, the Company is able to carry on as a going concern.

PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

Financial risk management objectives and policies

The company uses various financial instruments. These include cash and various items, such as trade debtors and trade creditors that arise directly from its operations. The main purpose of these financial instruments is to raise finance for the company's operations.

The existence of these financial instruments exposes the company to a number of financial risks, which are described in more detail below. In order to manage the company's exposure to those risks, in particular the company's exposure to currency risk, the company has bank accounts in the currencies that are most often used.

The main risks arising from the company's financial instruments are market risk, currency risk, liquidity risk, interest rate risk and credit risk. The director reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks and they are summarised below. These policies have remained unchanged from previous years.

Market risk

Market risk encompasses three types of risk, being currency risk, fair value interest rate risk and price risk. The company's policies for managing fair value interest rate risk are considered along with those for managing cash flow interest rate risk and are set out in the subsection entitled "Interest rate risk" below.

Currency risk

The company is exposed to translation and transaction foreign exchange risk. In relation to translation risk, as far as possible, the assets held in foreign currency are matched to an appropriate level of liabilities in the same currency.

Liquidity risk

The company seeks to manage financial risk by ensuring sufficient liquidity is available to meet foreseeable needs and to invest cash assets safely and profitably.

The company is funded via cash in hand, intra-group accounts and a loan from Credit Agricole. Short term flexibility is achieved by the availability of cash reserves at the bank.

Interest rate risk

The company finances its operations through a mixture of retained profits and bank borrowings. The company's exposure to interest rate fluctuation is minimal.

Trade debtors and creditors do not attract interest and are therefore subject to fair value interest rate risk. However, this risk is considered to be minimal.

Credit risk

The company's principal financial assets are cash and trade debtors. The credit risk associated with cash is limited as the counterparties have high credit ratings assigned by international credit-rating agencies. The principal credit risk arises, therefore, from its trade debtors.

In order to manage credit risk the company sets limits for customers based on a combination of payment history and third party credit references. Credit limits are reviewed by the finance manager on a regular basis in conjunction with debt ageing and collection history.

FINANCIAL KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS
The company's key performance indicators are turnover, gross profit margin and profit before tax. These KPI's are analysed within the business review above.

SIGNED BY ORDER OF THE DIRECTORS:

P J Findeling - Director

4 April 2022

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

The director presents his report with the financial statements of the company for the year ended 30 September 2021.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY
The principal activity of the company in the year under review was that of the design, manufacture and supply of high quality decorative trims and components for the automotive industry.

DIVIDENDS
No dividends will be distributed for the year ended 30 September 2021.

DIRECTOR
P J Findeling held office during the whole of the period from 1 October 2020 to the date of this report.

DISCLOSURE IN THE STRATEGIC REPORT
The future developments of the company and financial instruments are addressed in the Strategic Report.

STATEMENT OF DIRECTOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES
The director is responsible for preparing the Strategic Report, the Report of the Director and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the director to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the director has 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 director must not approve the financial statements unless he is 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 director is 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 director is 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 him to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. He is 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 AS TO DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO AUDITORS
So far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information (as defined by Section 418 of the Companies Act 2006) of which the company's auditors are unaware, and he has taken all the steps that he ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

AUDITORS
The auditors, DNG Dove Naish LLP, Statutory Auditor, will be proposed for re-appointment at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

SIGNED BY ORDER OF THE DIRECTORS:

P J Findeling - Director

4 April 2022

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Bourbon Automotive Plastics Northampton Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 30 September 2021 which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, Statement of Financial Position, Statement 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).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 30 September 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 Auditors' 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 director's 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 director with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other information

The director is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information in the Strategic Report and the Report of the Director, but does not include the financial statements and our Report of the Auditors 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.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, 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 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 the audit:

- the information given in the Strategic Report and the Report of the Director for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Strategic Report and the Report of the Director have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

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 or the Report of the Director.

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 director's remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Responsibilities of director
As explained more fully in the Statement of Director's Responsibilities set out on page five, the director is 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 director determines 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 director is 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 director either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or has 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 a Report of the Auditors 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.

The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

We considered the opportunities and incentives that may exist within the organisation for fraud and identified the greatest potential for fraud in the following areas: timing of recognition of commercial income, posting of unusual journals along with complex transactions and manipulating the Company's key performance indicators to meet targets. We discussed these risks with client management, designed audit procedures to test the timing of commercial revenue, tested a sample of journals to confirm they were appropriate and reviewed areas of judgement for indicators of management bias to address these risks.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our Report of the Auditors.

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 company's members those matters we are required to state to them in a Report of the Auditors 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.

Andrew Clifford (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of DNG Dove Naish LLP, Statutory Auditor
Eagle House
28 Billing Road
Northampton
Northamptonshire
NN1 5AJ

3 May 2022

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

	Notes	2021 £	2021 £	2020 £	2020 £
TURNOVER	3		18,805,098		17,201,052
Cost of sales			12,801,874		12,851,720
GROSS PROFIT			6,003,224		4,349,332
Distribution costs		97,301		80,444	
Administrative expenses		5,971,599		6,027,995	
			6,068,900		6,108,439
			(65,676)		(1,759,107)
Other operating income			584,293		1,503,145
OPERATING PROFIT/(LOSS)	5		518,617		(255,962)
Interest payable and similar expenses	6		81,282		93,183
PROFIT/(LOSS) BEFORE TAXATION			437,335		(349,145)
Tax on profit/(loss)	7		-		-
PROFIT/(LOSS) FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR			437,335		(349,145)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME			-		-
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR			437,335		(349,145)

The notes form part of these financial statements

BOURBON AUTOMOTIVE PLASTICS NORTHAMPTON LIMITED (REGISTERED NUMBER: 03385357)

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
30 SEPTEMBER 2021

	Notes	2021 £	2021 £	2020 £	2020 £
FIXED ASSETS					
Tangible assets	8		3,124,199		3,487,241
CURRENT ASSETS					
Stocks	9	2,191,716		1,981,418	
Debtors	10	2,675,098		2,856,431	
Cash at bank and in hand		1,462,344		1,161,155	
		6,329,158		5,999,004	
CREDITORS					
Amounts falling due within one year	11	12,275,070		12,745,293	
NET CURRENT LIABILITIES			(5,945,912)		(6,746,289)
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			(2,821,713)		(3,259,048)
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up share capital	14		3,436,404		3,436,404
Retained earnings	15		(6,258,117)		(6,695,452)
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			(2,821,713)		(3,259,048)

The financial statements were approved by the director and authorised for issue on 4 April 2022 and were signed by:

P J Findeling - Director

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

	Called up share capital £	Retained earnings £	Total equity £
Balance at 1 October 2019	3,436,404	(6,346,307)	(2,909,903)
Changes in equity			
Total comprehensive income	-	(349,145)	(349,145)
Balance at 30 September 2020	3,436,404	(6,695,452)	(3,259,048)
Changes in equity			
Total comprehensive income	-	437,335	437,335
Balance at 30 September 2021	3,436,404	(6,258,117)	(2,821,713)

1. STATUTORY INFORMATION

Bourbon Automotive Plastics Northampton Limited is a private company, limited by shares , registered in England and Wales. The company's registered number and registered office address can be found on the Company Information page.

The presentation currency of the financial statements is the Pound Sterling (£).

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparing the financial statements
These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" and the Companies Act 2006. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

Going concern
The company's business and activities, together with the factors likely to affect its future cash position are set out in the Strategic report. The financial position of the company, it's cash flows, liquidity position and borrowing facilities are also disclosed throughout the financial statements.

The company is currently trading within its available facilities but the director acknowledges its continued dependence on the loan facility from its parent undertaking in order to continue trading. It is the view of the director that the trading position of the parent will not lead to the demand of intra-group loans to be repaid and they are of the belief that future trading prospects are sound.

Based on these discussions and consideration of the projected trading results of the company, the director is of the opinion that the company will have adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. For this reason the company continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements, therefore these financial statements do not include any adjustments that would arise if the going concern basis of preparation was not considered appropriate.

Financial Reporting Standard 102 - reduced disclosure exemptions
The company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions in preparing these financial statements, as permitted by FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland":

- the requirements of Section 7 Statement of Cash Flows;
- the requirements of paragraphs 11.42, 11.44, 11.45, 11.47, 11.48(a)(iii), 11.48(a)(iv), 11.48(b) and 11.48(c);
- the requirement of paragraph 33.7.

Significant judgements and estimates
The preparation of financial statements requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the company accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed within the individual accounting policies below.

continued...

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Turnover
The turnover shown in the profit and loss account represents amounts recognised as the risks and rewards of ownership of sale are transferred, which is deemed to be at the point of despatch to the customer.

Revenue in relation to tooling stock is matched against cost incurred to create the tooling. Revenue is calculated on the basis of costs incurred to date and expected costs to complete the asset. Where tooling development work has been substantially completed in the year but invoiced after the year end, the relevant profit is recognised during the year provided that the projected profit for the assignment is greater than that for the development work.

Tangible fixed assets
Depreciation is provided at the following annual rates in order to write off each asset over its estimated useful life or, if held under a finance lease, over the lease term, whichever is the shorter.

Freehold property	- 2.5% - 20% on cost
Plant and machinery	- 10% - 20% on cost
Fixtures and fittings	- 10% - 20% on cost
Motor vehicles	- 20% on cost
Computer equipment	- 33% on cost

Fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Where parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items of property, plant and equipment.

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each balance sheet date. The selection of these residual values and estimated lives requires the exercise of judgement. The director is required to assess whether there is an indication of impairment to the carrying value of assets. In making that assessment, judgements are made in estimating value in use. The director considers that the individual carrying values of assets are supportable by their value in use.

Government grants
Government grant income is recognised as it is receivable, to the extent that the grant has been expended by the end of the financial year. Unspent grants are shown on the balance sheet as liabilities.

Stocks
Stocks and work in progress are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value, after making due allowance for obsolete and slow moving items.

Cost is calculated using the first-in, first-out method and includes all purchase, transport, and handling costs in bringing stocks to their present location and condition.

Taxation
Taxation for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Current tax is recognised at the amount of tax payable using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the statement of financial position date.

continued...

2. **ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued**

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the statement of financial position date.

Timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements. Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the year end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Foreign currencies

Assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the statement of financial position date. Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of transaction. Exchange differences are taken into account in arriving at the operating result.

Hire purchase and leasing commitments

Assets obtained under hire purchase contracts or finance leases are capitalised in the balance sheet. Those held under hire purchase contracts are depreciated over their estimated useful lives. Those held under finance leases are depreciated over their estimated useful lives or the lease term, whichever is the shorter.

The interest element of these obligations is charged to profit or loss over the relevant period. The capital element of the future payments is treated as a liability.

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

Pension costs and other post-retirement benefits

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions payable to the company's pension scheme are charged to profit or loss in the period to which they relate.

Financial instruments

Cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and in hand and short term deposits with an original maturity date of three months or less.

Debtors and creditors with no stated interest rate and receivable or payable within one year are recorded at transaction price. Any losses arising from impairment are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income under administrative expenses.

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 entity after deducting all of its financial liabilities.

Where the contractual obligations of financial instruments (including share capital) are equivalent to a similar debt instrument, those financial instruments are classed as financial liabilities. Financial liabilities are presented as such in the balance sheet. Finance costs and gains or losses relating to financial liabilities are included in the profit and loss account. Finance costs are calculated so as to produce a constant rate of return on the outstanding liability.

Where the contractual terms of share capital do not have any terms meeting the definition of a financial liability then this is classed as an equity instrument. Dividends and distributions relating to equity instruments are debited direct to equity.

continued...

3. TURNOVER

The turnover and profit (2020 - loss) before taxation are attributable to the one principal activity of the company.

An analysis of turnover by class of business is given below:

	2021	2020
	£	£
Sale of goods	18,805,098	17,201,052
	18,805,098	17,201,052

An analysis of turnover by geographical market is given below:

	2021	2020
	£	£
United Kingdom	18,741,826	17,148,479
Europe	63,272	52,573
	18,805,098	17,201,052

4. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS

	2021	2020
	£	£
Wages and salaries	4,082,442	4,056,715
Social security costs	369,148	378,767
Other pension costs	159,047	153,676
	4,610,637	4,589,158

The average number of employees during the year was as follows:

	2021	2020
Production staff	135	142
Administration staff	26	26
	161	168

	2021	2020
	£	£
Director's remuneration	-	-

continued...

5. OPERATING PROFIT/(LOSS)

The operating profit (2020 - operating loss) is stated after charging/(crediting):

	2021	2020
	£	£
Other operating leases	533,547	505,495
Depreciation - owned assets	590,491	579,337
Depreciation - assets on hire purchase contracts	-	46,658
Profit on disposal of fixed assets	-	(13,466)
Auditors' remuneration	22,008	12,751
Foreign exchange differences	62,105	269,717

6. INTEREST PAYABLE AND SIMILAR EXPENSES

	2021	2020
	£	£
Bank loan interest	1,229	8,632
Other interest payable	15,019	10,100
Group interest payable	65,034	74,451
	81,282	93,183

7. TAXATION

Analysis of the tax charge
No liability to UK corporation tax arose for the year ended 30 September 2021 nor for the year ended 30 September 2020.

Reconciliation of total tax charge included in profit and loss
The tax assessed for the year is lower than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK. The difference is explained below:

	2021	2020
	£	£
Profit/(loss) before tax	437,335	(349,145)
Profit/(loss) multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2020 - 19%)	83,094	(66,338)
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	30	39
Depreciation in excess of capital allowances	20,006	10,398
Utilisation of tax losses	(103,130)	-
Unrelieved tax losses	-	55,901
Total tax charge	-	-

continued...

7. **TAXATION - continued**

Factors that may affect future tax charges

There is no tax charge in the year given the trading losses brought forward.

The company has unrelieved tax losses and other timing differences of approximately £11.9m (2020: £12.4m) available to offset against future trading profits. These amounts have not been recognised as a deferred tax asset at the balance sheet date.

8. **TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS**

	Freehold property £	Assets in progress £	Plant and machinery £
COST			
At 1 October 2020	2,321,656	41,103	6,760,176
Additions	-	180,722	46,727
Reclassification/transfer	-	(84,406)	62,122
At 30 September 2021	2,321,656	137,419	6,869,025
DEPRECIATION			
At 1 October 2020	1,477,741	-	4,553,296
Charge for year	60,660	-	413,985
At 30 September 2021	1,538,401	-	4,967,281
NET BOOK VALUE			
At 30 September 2021	783,255	137,419	1,901,744
At 30 September 2020	843,915	41,103	2,206,880

	Fixtures and fittings £	Motor vehicles £	Computer equipment £	Totals £
COST				
At 1 October 2020	975,339	42,720	140,818	10,281,812
Additions	-	-	-	227,449
Reclassification/transfer	12,488	8,065	1,731	-
At 30 September 2021	987,827	50,785	142,549	10,509,261
DEPRECIATION				
At 1 October 2020	629,226	27,402	106,906	6,794,571
Charge for year	99,915	5,203	10,728	590,491
At 30 September 2021	729,141	32,605	117,634	7,385,062
NET BOOK VALUE				
At 30 September 2021	258,686	18,180	24,915	3,124,199
At 30 September 2020	346,113	15,318	33,912	3,487,241

continued...

8. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS - continued

The net book value of tangible fixed assets includes £NIL (2020 - £ 711,507) in respect of assets held under hire purchase contracts.

9. STOCKS

	2021	2020
	£	£
Raw materials	1,548,430	1,258,266
Work-in-progress	420,544	438,372
Finished goods	222,742	284,780
	2,191,716	1,981,418

10. DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2021	2020
	£	£
Trade debtors	2,036,786	2,429,589
Other debtors	69,738	73,515
Prepayments and accrued income	568,574	353,327
	2,675,098	2,856,431

11. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2021	2020
	£	£
Hire purchase contracts (see note 12)	-	128,482
Trade creditors	1,094,283	1,139,226
Amounts owed to group undertakings	8,886,958	8,626,799
Social security and other taxes	102,101	114,847
VAT	506,369	993,064
Other creditors	195,498	223,516
Amounts owed under debt factoring agreement	892,364	1,073,487
Accruals and deferred income	597,497	445,872
	12,275,070	12,745,293

12. LEASING AGREEMENTS

Minimum lease payments fall due as follows:

	Hire purchase contracts	
	2021	2020
	£	£
Net obligations repayable:		
Within one year	-	128,482

continued...

12. LEASING AGREEMENTS - continued

	Non-cancellable	operating leases
	2021	2020
	£	£
Within one year	374,906	375,792
Between one and five years	943,236	1,177,117
In more than five years	5,845,354	5,974,315
	7,163,496	7,527,224

13. SECURED DEBTS

The following secured debts are included within creditors:

	2021	2020
	£	£
Hire purchase contracts	-	128,482
Debt factoring agreement	892,364	1,073,457
	892,364	1,201,939

The company has a debt factoring agreement with Natixis Factor. There is full recourse to the company for all invoices factored. Fees are payable by the company on a fixed percentage basis and interest is also charged by the factor.

Obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts are secured over the assets they relate to included in fixed assets.

14. CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL

Allotted, issued and fully paid:

Number:	Class:	Nominal value:	2021 £	2020 £
3,436,404	Ordinary	£1	3,436,404	3,436,404

15. RESERVES

	Retained earnings £
At 1 October 2020	(6,695,452)
Profit for the year	437,335
At 30 September 2021	(6,258,117)

continued...

16. PENSION COMMITMENTS

The company operates a defined contribution 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 £159,047 (2020: £153,676). Contributions totalling £27,939 (2020: £27,453) were payable to the fund at the balance sheet date and are included in creditors.

17. ULTIMATE PARENT COMPANY

The parent undertaking of the smallest and largest group within which the company belongs, and for which group financial statements are prepared, is Plastiques du Val de Loire.

The registered office of Plastiques du Val de Loire is Z. I. Nord, BP38, 37130 Langeais, France. Copies of the group financial statements can be obtained from this address.

18. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

The company has taken advantage of exemption, under the terms of Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland', not to disclose related party transactions with wholly owned subsidiaries within the group.

At the year end, the company owed £10,314 (2020: £154,011) to Ouest Injection, a company registered in France and a non-wholly owned subsidiary of Plastiques du Val de Loire. During the year the company purchased £20,433 (2020: £154,838) of goods from Ouest Injection.

19. ULTIMATE CONTROLLING PARTY

The ultimate controlling party is Plastiques du Val de Loire, a company registered in France.