

Company Registration No. 03418474 (England and Wales)

ECOPLAS LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED
30 MAY 2018
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR



ECOPLAS LIMITED**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION****AS AT 30 MAY 2018**

	Notes	2018 £	£	2017 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4		1,361,121		1,518,096
Current assets					
Stocks		90,343		126,833	
Debtors	5	1,224,435		889,403	
Cash at bank and in hand		164,598		22,412	
		<u>1,479,376</u>		<u>1,038,648</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	<u>(2,361,905)</u>		<u>(1,998,000)</u>	
Net current liabilities			<u>(882,529)</u>		<u>(959,352)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>478,592</u>		<u>558,744</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	7		(201,824)		(321,439)
Provisions for liabilities	8		(64,603)		(53,608)
Net assets			<u>212,165</u>		<u>183,697</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	11		50,000		50,000
Revaluation reserve			80,915		139,263
Profit and loss reserves			81,250		(5,566)
Total equity			<u>212,165</u>		<u>183,697</u>

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

For the financial year ended 30 May 2018 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476.

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.

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

ECOPLAS LIMITED

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED)

AS AT 30 MAY 2018

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 22 February 2019
and are signed on its behalf by:


.....
I D Tippet
Director

ECOPLAS LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 MAY 2018

	Share capital	Revaluation reserve	Profit and loss reserves	Total
	£	£	£	£
Balance at 31 May 2016	50,000	271,057	(143,073)	177,984
Year ended 30 May 2017:				
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	5,713	5,713
Transfers	-	(131,794)	131,794	-
Balance at 30 May 2017	50,000	139,263	(5,566)	183,697
Year ended 30 May 2018:				
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	28,468	28,468
Transfers	-	(58,348)	58,348	-
Balance at 30 May 2018	50,000	80,915	81,250	212,165

ECOPLAS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 MAY 2018

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Ecoplas Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Fairbrook House, Clovernook Road, Alfreton, Derby, England, DE55 4RF.

The principal place of business is Whitemoor Business Park, Cliffe Common, Selby, North Yorkshire, YO8 7EG.

The company's principal activities and nature of its operations are disclosed in the Director's Report.

Accounting convention

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

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

The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which assumes the company will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The validity of this assumption is dependent upon the continuing support of the company's bankers and directors.

The company continues to meet its day to day working capital requirements with the use of invoice financing and bank overdraft facilities. The company has continued to operate within facilities since the year end and the directors believe that the company has the ongoing support of its current bankers and sufficient funds are available for the foreseeable future.

The directors, having assessed the responses of the directors of the company's parent, Eurocell Profiles Limited, to their enquiries, have no reason to believe that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt about the ability of the company to continue as a going concern.

On this basis the directors believe it appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis.

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.

ECOPLAS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 MAY 2018

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

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.

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:

Leasehold property	- the term of the primary lease
Plant and machinery	- 10%-50% straight line or reducing balance
Fixtures, fittings and equipment	- 10%-33% straight line or reducing balance
Motor vehicles	- 20%-33% straight line or the term of the primary lease

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.

Impairment of fixed assets

An assessment is made at each reporting date of whether there are indications that a fixed asset may be impaired or that an impairment loss previously recognised has fully or partially reversed. If such indications exist, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the asset or, for goodwill, the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the goodwill belongs.

Shortfalls between the carrying value of fixed assets and their recoverable amounts, being the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value-in-use, are recognised as impairment losses. Impairments of revalued assets are treated as a revaluation loss, all other impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Reversals of impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss or, for revalued assets, as a revaluation gain. On reversal of an impairment loss, the depreciation or amortisation is adjusted to allocate the asset's revised carrying amount (less any residual value) over its remaining useful life.

Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

Stocks held for distribution at no or nominal consideration are measured at the lower of replacement cost and cost, adjusted where applicable for any loss of service potential.

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.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash at bank and in hand include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

ECOPLAS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 MAY 2018

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Financial instruments

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

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

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets

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

Trade debtors, loans and other debtors that have fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as 'loans and receivables'. Loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

Interest is recognised by applying the effective interest rate, except for short-term receivables when the recognition of interest would be immaterial. The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating the interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the debt instrument to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

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.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other creditors and bank loans 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.

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

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.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

Equity instruments

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

ECOPLAS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 MAY 2018

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Taxation

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

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

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

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

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events that result in an obligation to pay more tax in the future or a right to pay less tax in the future have occurred at the balance sheet date. Timing differences are differences between the company's taxable profits and its results as stated in the financial statements that arise from the inclusion of gains and losses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements.

Deferred tax is measured at the average tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which timing differences are expected to reverse, based on tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. Deferred tax is measured on a non-discounted basis.

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.

Retirement benefits

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

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 statement of financial position as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest is charged to the income statement so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

ECOPLAS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 MAY 2018

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to income on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased asset are consumed.

Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than the functional currency (foreign currency) are initially recorded at the exchange rate prevailing on the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange ruling at the reporting date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction, or, if the asset or liability is measured at fair value, the rate when that fair value was determined.

All translation differences are taken to profit or loss, except to the extent that they relate to gains or losses on non-monetary items recognised in other comprehensive income, when the related translation gain or loss is also recognised in other comprehensive income.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 58 (2017 - 58).

3 Directors' remuneration

	2018 £	2017 £
Remuneration paid to directors	83,637	96,328

The number of directors for whom retirement benefits are accruing under defined contribution schemes amounted to 1 (2017 - 1).

ECOPLAS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 MAY 2018

4 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery etc	Total
	£	£	£
Cost or valuation			
At 31 May 2017	72,675	3,059,880	3,132,555
Additions	-	186,746	186,746
Disposals	-	(147,100)	(147,100)
At 30 May 2018	72,675	3,099,526	3,172,201
Depreciation and impairment			
At 31 May 2017	66,873	1,547,586	1,614,459
Depreciation charged in the year	1,848	223,681	225,529
Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	(28,908)	(28,908)
At 30 May 2018	68,721	1,742,359	1,811,080
Carrying amount			
At 30 May 2018	3,954	1,357,167	1,361,121
At 30 May 2017	5,802	1,512,294	1,518,096

Plant and machinery with a carrying amount of £102,426 (2017: £149,241) were revalued at 31 May 2013 by the directors upon transition to FRS102.

If revalued assets were stated on an historical cost basis rather than a revalued basis, the total amounts included would have been as follows:

	2018 £	2017 £
Cost	759,000	759,000
Accumulated depreciation	(757,717)	(757,316)
Carrying value	1,283	1,684

5 Debtors

	2018 £	2017 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	964,096	675,372
Other debtors	260,339	214,031
	1,224,435	889,403

ECOPLAS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 MAY 2018

6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2018 £	2017 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	722,226	574,760
Obligations under finance leases	222,906	206,655
Other borrowings	8,858	8,130
Trade creditors	602,131	739,569
Corporation tax	-	13,800
Other taxation and social security	212,257	143,642
Other creditors	69,852	66,862
Accruals and deferred income	523,675	244,582
	<u>2,361,905</u>	<u>1,998,000</u>

The bank loans and finance leases are secured by fixed charges over the assets of the company.

Included under bank loans is an amount of £707,719 (2017: £560,456) in respect of an Invoice Discounting Facility.

7 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2018 £	2017 £
Bank loans	25,062	39,772
Obligations under finance leases	155,445	250,864
Other borrowings	21,317	30,803
	<u>201,824</u>	<u>321,439</u>

The bank loans and finance leases are secured by fixed charges over the assets of the company.

8 Provisions for liabilities

	Notes	2018 £	2017 £
Deferred tax liabilities	9	64,603	53,608
		<u>64,603</u>	<u>53,608</u>

ECOPLAS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 MAY 2018

9 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:

	Liabilities 2018 £	Liabilities 2017 £
Balances:		
Accelerated capital allowances	175,215	183,754
Tax losses	(110,449)	(130,146)
Short term timing differences	(163)	-
	<u>64,603</u>	<u>53,608</u>
Movements in the year:		2018 £
Liability at 31 May 2017		53,608
Charge to profit or loss		10,995
Liability at 30 May 2018		<u>64,603</u>

10 Retirement benefit schemes

	2018 £	2017 £
Defined contribution schemes		
Charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes	<u>14,328</u>	<u>10,893</u>

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for all qualifying employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund.

Included in accruals and deferred income is an amount of £2,144 (2017: £519) in relation to unpaid pension contributions.

ECOPLAS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 MAY 2018

11 Called up share capital

	2018 £	2017 £
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
50,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	50,000	50,000
	<u>50,000</u>	<u>50,000</u>

The ordinary shares, which carry no right to fixed income, each carry the right to one vote at meetings of the company.

12 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

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

	2018 £	2017 £
Within one year	205,372	209,678
Between one and five years	114,502	301,624
	<u>319,874</u>	<u>511,302</u>

13 Related party transactions

Remuneration of key management personnel

	2018 £	2017 £
Aggregate compensation	<u>93,514</u>	<u>107,616</u>

14 Parent company

Throughout the current and previous year, and up to 31 July 2018, the company was under the control of I D Tippet.

From 1 August 2018, the immediate parent company is Eurocell Profiles Limited, a company incorporated in England and Wales.

The directors consider that from 1 August 2018, the ultimate parent undertaking of this company is Eurocell plc, a company incorporated in England and Wales. Eurocell plc is the company's ultimate controlling party by virtue of its shareholding.

ECOPLAS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 MAY 2018

15 Directors' transactions

Advances or credits have been granted by the company to its directors as follows:

Description	% Rate	Opening balance £	Amounts advanced £	Amounts repaid £	Closing balance £
Director's current account	-	60,131	60,202	(11,056)	109,277
		<u>60,131</u>	<u>60,202</u>	<u>(11,056)</u>	<u>109,277</u>

There are no conditions or interest attached to this loan and was repaid 1 August 2018.