Registered number: 03503260

SOLIDUS PACKAGING SOLUTIONS LIMITED (FORMERLY NORTHERN PAPER BOARD LIMITED)

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

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COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors

J F Curran

P A Curran

RWPE Houben (resigned 17 August 2021) K D Bergner (resigned 1 March 2023) C J V D Kooi (appointed 31 March 2023)

Company secretary

P A Curran

Registered number

03503260

Registered office

Engine Shed Lane Skipton

North Yorkshire **BD23 1TX**

Independent auditor

KPMG LLP

Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditors

1 Sovereign Square Sovereign Street

Leeds LS1 4DA

Bankers

National Westminster Bank Plc

Exchange Buildings

High Street Skipton North Yorkshire **BD23 1JA**

Solicitors

Walker Foster Solicitors

3 High Street Skipton

North Yorkshire **BD23 1AA**

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STRATEGIC REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

Introduction

The directors have pleasure in presenting their report and the financial statements of the company for the period ended 31 December 2021.

Business review

The principal activity of the company for the year under review was that of a manufacturer of boxes used for packaging. The company trades from their registered office of Engine Shed Lane, Skipton, North Yorkshire, BD23 1TX.

The directors aim to present a balanced and comprehensive review of the development and performance of the business during the year and company's position at the year end. The review is consistent with the size and noncomplex nature of the business and is written in the context of the risks and uncertainties faced.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The business environment in which the company operates continues to be challenging. The principal risks continue to be the general economic climate as well as bad debts.

With these risks and uncertainties in mind, the directors are aware that any plans for future development of the business may be subject to unforeseen future events outside our control.

Financial risks

The company's operations expose it to a variety of financial risks that include the effect of changes in credit, liquidity, exchange rate risk and interest rate risk. The company has in place a risk management program that seeks to limit the adverse effects on the financial performance of the company by monitoring levels of debt finance and the related finance costs. The company does not use derivative financial instruments to manage interest rate costs and as such no hedge accounting is applied.

Credit risk

The company has implemented policies that require appropriate credit checks on customers before sales are made.

Liquidity risk

The directors believe that the company has sufficient funds available to support its activities in the future. The directors have maintained a strong cash position keeping the balance sheet strong, to help safeguard the future of the business and to guard against any unforeseen circumstances.

In order to mitigate the liquidity risk, the company has sold Trade Receivables through an off-balance factoring facility.

STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

Brexit risk

The directors are aware of the risks and uncertainties surrounding the UK's withdrawal from the European Union. Whilst the company has limited exposure to the direct uncertainty created by in respect of the various risks mentioned, the directors are aware that any future plans may be subject to unforeseen circumstances outside of the directors' control. The company has therefore implemented policies that maintained a strong balance sheet to minimise these risks and allow the continuing operational capabilities of the business.

COVID-19

The directors are aware of the risks and uncertainties surrounding the global pandemic. Whilst the company has limited exposure to the direct uncertainty created due to its position within its business sector, the directors are aware that any future plans may be subject to unforeseen circumstances outside of the directors' control. Further details of how the company has minimised these risks can be seen in the notes to the financial statements.

Financial key performance indicators

The directors consider the key financial performance indicators are those that communicate the financial performance and strength of the company as a whole, these being turnover, gross margin and return on capital employed.

The directors have implemented a strategy to enable growth, entering new markets and diversifying the business, based on a 3-10 year plan.

Gross profitability margins have decreased from 23.5% to 20.62%.

Operating profit at the period end was £2,990,592.

Profit before taxation at the period end was £3,233,016.

After taxation and dividends, shareholders funds have increased from £9,133,630 to £11,841,928.

Return on capital employed has decreased from 28.5% to 25.07%. Return on capital employed is calculated as operating profit divided by capital employed, which constitutes total assets less current liabilities.

This report was approved by the board and signed on its behalf.

Director Date:

21 June 2023

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

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

Directors' responsibilities statement

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

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'. 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 for the Company's financial statements 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 to enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are responsible for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and have general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the company and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

Results and dividends

The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to £2,708,298 (2020 - £2,749,597).

The directors have not recommended a final dividend.

Directors

The directors who served during the year were:

J F Curran P A Curran R W P E Houben (resigned 17 August 2021) K D Bergner (resigned 1 March 2023)

Political contributions

The company has made no political donations or incurred any politicial expenditure during the year.

Future developments

The directors are not expecting to make any significant changes in the nature of the business in the near future.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

Going concern

The directors have prepared cash flow forecasts for a period of 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements, which indicate that taking account of severe but plausible downsides, the company will have sufficient funds, to meet its liabilities as they fall due for the period.

Matters covered in the Strategic report

Information is not shown in the Directors' report because it is shown in the Strategic Report instead under s414C (11) of the Companies Act. The Strategic Report includes a business review, principal risks and uncertainties and financial key performance indicators.

Disclosure of information to auditor

21 June 2023

Each of the persons who are directors at the time when this Directors' report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware, and
- the director has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a director in order to be aware of any
 relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

Auditor

Under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006, KPMG LLP will be deemed to have been reappointed as auditor 28 days after these financial statements were sent to members or 28 days after the latest date prescribed for filing the accounts with the registrar, whichever is earlier.

This report was approved by the board and signed on its behalf.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF SOLIDUS PACKAGING SOLUTIONS LIMITED (FORMERLY NORTHERN PAPER BOARD LIMITED)

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Solidus Packaging Solutions Limited (formerly Northern Paper Board Limited) (the 'Company') for the year ended 31 December 2021, which comprise the Statement of income and retained earnings, the Statement of financial position and the related notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

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 UK accounting standards, including FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland; 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 are described below. We have fulfilled our ethical responsibilities under, and are independent of the company in accordance with, UK ethical requirements including the FRC Ethical Standard. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is a sufficient and appropriate basis for our opinion.

Going concern

The directors have prepared the financial statements on the going concern basis as they do not intend to liquidate the Company or to cease its operations, and as they have concluded that the Company's financial position means that this is realistic. They have also concluded that there are no material uncertainties that could have cast significant doubt over its ability to continue as a going concern for at least a year from the date of approval of the financial statements ("the going concern period").

In our evaluation of the directors' conclusions, we considered the inherent risks to the Company's business model and analysed how those risks might affect the Company's financial resources or ability to continue operations over the going concern period.

Our conclusions based on this work:

- we consider that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate;
- we have not identified, and concur with the directors' assessment that there is not, a material uncertainty related to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern for the going concern period.

However, as we cannot predict all future events or conditions and as subsequent events may result in outcomes that are inconsistent with judgements that were reasonable at the time they were made, the above conclusions are not a guarantee that the Company will continue in operation.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF SOLIDUS PACKAGING SOLUTIONS LIMITED (FORMERLY NORTHERN PAPER BOARD LIMITED) (CONTINUED)

Fraud and breaches of laws and regulations - ability to detect

Ildentifying and responding to risks of material misstatements due to fraud

To identify risks of material misstatement due to fraud ("fraud risks") we assessed events or conditions that could indicate an incentive or pressure to commit fraud or provide an opportunity to commit fraud. Our risk assessment procedures included:

- Enquiring of directors and inspection of policy documentation as to the Company's high-level policies and procedures to prevent and detect fraud, as well as whether they have knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud.
- Reading Board minutes.
- Using analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships.

We communicated identified fraud risks throughout the audit team and remained alert to any indications of fraud throughout the audit.

As required by auditing standards, we perform procedures to address the risk of management override of controls and the risk of fraudulent revenue recognition, in particular the risk that revenue is recorded in the wrong period and the risk that management may be in a position to make inappropriate accounting entries.

We did not identify any additional fraud risks.

We performed procedures including:

- Identifying journal entries to test based on risk criteria and comparing the identified entries to supporting documentation. These included revenue and cash journal entries posted to unexpected accounts.
- Testing a selection of revenue items close to the year end to ensure they were recorded in the correct accounting period.

Ildentifying and responding to risks of material misstatement related to non-compliance with laws and regulations

We identified areas of laws and regulations that could reasonably be expected to have a material effect on the financial statements from our general commercial and sector experience and through discussion with the directors and from inspection of the Company's regulatory and legal correspondence and discussed with the directors the policies and procedures regarding compliance with laws and regulations.

We communicated identified laws and regulations throughout our team and remained alert to any indications of non-compliance throughout the audit.

The potential effect of these laws and regulations on the financial statements varies considerably.

Firstly, the Company is subject to laws and regulations that directly affect the financial statements including financial reporting legislation (including related companies legislation), distributable profits legislation and taxation legislation we assessed the extent of compliance with these laws and regulations as part of our procedures on the related financial statement items.

Secondly, the Company is subject to many other laws and regulations where the consequences of non-compliance could have a material effect on amounts or disclosures in the financial statements, for instance through the imposition of fines or litigation. We identified the following areas as those most likely to have such an effect: health and safety, anti-bribery, employment law, tax laws and certain aspects of company legislation recognising the nature of the Company's activities and its legal form. Auditing standards limit the required audit procedures to identify non-compliance with these laws and regulations to enquiry of the directors and inspection of regulatory and legal correspondence, if any. Therefore if a breach of operational regulations is not disclosed to us or evident from relevant correspondence, an audit will not detect that breach

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF SOLIDUS PACKAGING SOLUTIONS LIMITED (FORMERLY NORTHERN PAPER BOARD LIMITED) (CONTINUED)

Context of the ability of the audit to detect fraud or breaches of law or regulation

Owing to the inherent limitations of an audit, there is an unavoidable risk that we may not have detected some material misstatements in the financial statements, even though we have properly planned and performed our audit in accordance with auditing standards. For example, the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely the inherently limited procedures required by auditing standards would identify it.

In addition, as with any audit, there remained a higher risk of non-detection of fraud, as these may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal controls. Our audit procedures are designed to detect material misstatement. We are not responsible for preventing non-compliance or fraud and cannot be expected to detect non-compliance with all laws and regulations.

Strategic and directors' report

The directors are responsible for the directors' report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover that report and we do not express an audit opinion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the directors' report and, in doing so, consider whether, based on our financial statements audit work, the information therein is materially misstated or inconsistent with the financial statements or our audit knowledge. Based solely on that work:

- we have not identified material misstatements in the directors' report;
- in our opinion the information given in that report for the financial year is consistent with the financial statements; and
- in our opinion that report has been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required 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 directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

We have nothing to report in these respects.

Directors responsibilities

As explained more fully in their statement set out on page 3, the directors are responsible for: the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view; such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; 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 they either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF SOLIDUS PACKAGING SOLUTIONS LIMITED (FORMERLY NORTHERN PAPER BOARD LIMITED) (CONTINUED)

Auditor's responsibilities

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 our opinion in an auditor's report. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but does not 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 aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

A fuller description of our responsibilities is provided on the FRC's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities.

The purpose of our audit work and to whom we owe our responsibilities

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 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 members, as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Oliver Stephenson

(Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of KPMG LLP Chartered Accountants 1 Sovereign Square Sovereign Street Leeds LS1 4DA

Date: 21 June 2023

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND RETAINED EARNINGS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

	Note	2021 £	2020 £
Turnover	4	26,495,734	18,369,129
Cost of sales		(21,031,783)	(14,061,071)
Gross profit		5,463,951	4,308,058
Administrative expenses		(2,609,655)	(1,684,380)
Other operating income	5	136,296	12,459
Operating profit	6	2,990,592	2,636,137
Interest receivable and similar income	10	258,751	, 3,774
Interest payable and similar expenses	11	(16,327)	(25,865)
Profit before tax		3,233,016	2,614,046
Tax on profit	12	(524,718)	135,551
Profit after tax		2,708,298	2,749,597
Retained earnings at the beginning of the year		9,133,630	6,384,033
		9,133,630	6,384,033
Profit for the year		2,708,298	2,749,597
Retained earnings at the end of the year	,	11,841,928	9,133,630
		. — — —	

There were no recognised gains and losses for 2021 or 2020 other than those included in the statement of income and retained earnings.

The notes on pages 11 to 24 form part of these financial statements.

SOLIDUS PACKAGING SOLUTIONS LIMITED (FORMERLY NORTHERN PAPER BOARD LIMITED) REGISTERED NUMBER: 03503260

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021

	Note		2021 £		2020 £
Fixed assets				•	~
Tangible assets	13		161,825		172,238
			161,825		172,238
Current assets					
Stocks	14	1,671,882		1,193,959	
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	15	16,878,239		8,213,215	
Cash at bank and in hand	16	2,344,249		2,907,192	
,		20,894,370		12,314,366	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	17	(9,214,265)		(3,252,031)	
Net current assets			11,680,105		9,062,335
Total assets less current liabilities	:		11,841,930	•	9,234,573
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	18		-		(100,941)
Net assets			11,841,930	•	9,133,632
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	20		2		2
Profit and loss account			11,841,928		9,133,630
			11,841,930	•	9,133,632
•				;	

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

J F Curran Director

Date: 21 June 2023

The notes on pages 11 to 24 form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

1. General information

Solidus Packaging Solutions Limited (formerly Northern Paper Board Limited) is engaged in the manufacture of boxes used for packaging operating from their registered office located in Engine Shed Lane, Skipton, North Yorkshire, BD23 1TX.

The company is a private company, limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in the United Kingdom. The company is a tax resident in the United Kingdom.

These financial statements have been presented in Pound Sterling as this is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the company operates.

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 Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgement in applying the Company's accounting policies (see note 3).

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 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 the 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 Section 3 Financial Statement Presentation
- the requirements of Section 11 Financial Instruments
- the requirements of Section 12 Other Financial Instruments
- the requirements of Section 26 Share-based Payment
- the requirements of Section 33 Related Party Disclosures.

This information is included in the consolidated financial statements of Solidus Solutions Holding B.V. as at 31 December 2021 and these financial statements may be obtained from Hoofdstraat 34, Bad Nieuweschans, Groningen, Netherlands, 9693 AH.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Going concern

The directors have prepared the financial statements on a going concern basis which they consider to be appropriate for the following reasons.

The Directors have prepared cash flow forecasts for a period of 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements, these forecasts include a severe but plausible downside scenario which models amongst other items the impact of the loss of major customers, alongside further substantial increase in raw material prices and energy costs. These forecasts indicate, even under the severe but plausible scenario that Company will have sufficient funds to meet its liabilities as they fall due for that period.

The Company has a strong asset base and significant cash balances, consequently, the Directors are confident the Company will have sufficient funds to continue to meet its liabilities as they fall due for at least 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements and therefore have prepared the financial statements on a going concern basis.

2.4 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.

2.5 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 reporting 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.

2.6 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 DECEMBER 2021

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.6 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 - 25% - 50% on cost
Motor vehicles - 25% on cost
Fixtures and fittings - 25% on cost

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.

2.7 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.

2.8 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.9 Government grants

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 income and retained earnings in the same period as the related expenditure.

2.10 Interest income

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

2.11 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.

2.12 Borrowing costs

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

2.13 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 Statement of financial position. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

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 DECEMBER 2021

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.17 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.

The company derecognises the financial asset only when:

(a)the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or are settled; or

(b)the entity transfers to another party substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset; or

(c)the entity, despite having retained some, but not substantially all, risks and rewards of ownership, has transferred control of the asset to another party and the other party has the practical ability to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party and is able to exercise that ability unilaterally and without needing to impose additional restrictions on the transfer. In this case, the company shall:

(i)derecognise the asset; and

(ii)recognise separately any rights and obligations retained or created in the transfer.

The carrying amount of the transferred asset shall be allocated between the rights or obligations retained and those transferred on the basis of their relative fair values at the transfer date. Newly created rights and obligations shall be measured at their fair values at that date. Any difference between the consideration received and the amounts recognised and derecognised in accordance with this paragraph shall be recognised in profit or loss in the period of the transfer.

The company has entered into a "multi-country factoring agreement" with ING Commercial Finance Belux NV (ING) to sell qualifying debtors for cash. The legal and economical ownership of the debtors will be transferred to ING in exchange for cash, the company will continue to administer the receivables as a service for ING.

2.18 Taxation

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 reporting date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

3. Judgements in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of these financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses.

Judgements and estimates are continually evaluated and are based on historical experiences and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

The company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results.

The directors consider the key accounting estimates to be the useful life of assets and provision for trade debtors. The useful lives of assets are reviewed on a regular basis by the directors. Provisions for trade debtors are reviewed by the directors on an ongoing basis who use their specific industry knowledge and experience to ensure the correct judgements.

4. Turnover

All turnover arose within the United Kingdom.

5. Other operating income

	2021 £	. 2020 £
Other operating income	136,296	12,459
	136,296	12,459

6. Operating profit

The operating profit is stated after charging:

	2021	2020
	£	£
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	110,618	212,236
Auditors remuneration	60,000	8,625
Exchange differences	(50,905)	11,000
Other operating lease rentals	230,000	230,000
Defined contribution pension scheme payment	27,302	21,110

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

7. Auditor's remuneration

8.

During the year, the Company obtained the following services from the Company's auditors:

	2021 £	2020 £
Fees payable to the Company's auditors for the audit of the Company's	~	
financial statements	60,000	8,625
Tax advisory services	12,000	-
Employees		
Staff costs, including directors' remuneration, were as follows:		
	2021	2020
•	£	£
Wages and salaries	1,133,270	815,204
Social security costs	124,290	91,011
Cost of defined contribution scheme	27,302	21,110
	1,284,862	927,325
The average monthly number of employees, including the directors, during t	ne year was as fo	llows:
	2021	2020
, ·	No.	No.
Directors	. 2	2
Production	14	18
Administration	12	5

25

28

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

9. Directors' remuneration

	2021	2020
Directors' emoluments	~ 368,648	196,015
•	368,648	196,015

The highest paid director received remuneration of £215,393 (2020 - £109.042).

The value of the Company's contributions paid to a defined contribution pension scheme in respect of the highest paid director amounted to £NIL (2020 - £NIL).

Two Board members are employed and remunerated by other Group entities. The Company considers that there is no practical method to accurately allocate a portion of the emoluments the Director receives from their respective Group company employer to the qualifying services they provide to the Company and the Company is also of the opinion any allocation would be immaterial. Therefore, the above disclosures exclude any allocation of remuneration to the Company in respect of the these Directors.

10. Interest receivable

	,	2021 £	2020 £
	Group interest receivable	258,751	3,774
		258,751	3,774
11.	Interest payable and similar expenses		
		2021 £	2020 £
	Group interest payable	-	15,400
	Finance leases and hire purchase contracts	3,412	4,047
	Other interest payable	12,915	6,418
	•	16,327	25,865

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

12. Taxation

	2021 £	2020 £
Corporation tax	~	~
Current tax on profits for the year	530,115	72,053
Adjustments in respect of previous periods	(5,397)	(207,604)
	524,718	(135,551)
Total current tax	524,718	(135,551)
Deferred tax		
Total deferred tax	•	-
Taxation on profit/(loss) on ordinary activities	524,718	(135,551)

Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2020 - lower than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2020 - 19%). The differences are explained below:

	2021 £	2020 £
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	3,233,016	2,614,046
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2020 - 19%) Effects of:	614,273	496,669
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes, other than goodwill amortisation and impairment	•	95
Capital allowances for year in excess of depreciation	1,136	24,380
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of prior periods	(5,397)	(207,604)
Short-term timing difference leading to an increase (decrease) in taxation	-	(5,397)
Movement in deferred tax not recognised	(567)	-
Remeasurement of deferred tax for changes in tax rates	(7,221)	-
Changes in provisions leading to an increase (decrease) in the tax charge	-	98
Group relief	(77,506)	(443,792)
Total tax charge for the year	524,718	(135,551)

Factors that may affect future tax charges

There is an unrecognised deferred tax asset in 2021 of £30,086. £28,521 relates to fixed asset timing differences and £1,565 relates to short term timing differences.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

13. Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery £	Motor vehicles £	Fixtures and fittings £	Total £
Cost or valuation				
At 1 January 2021	3,000,692	245,995	329,352	3,576,039
Additions	30,920	-	69,285	100,205
At 31 December 2021	3,031,612	245,995	398,637	3,676,244
Depreciation				
At 1 January 2021	2,931,307	144,086	328,408	3,403,801
Charge for the year on owned assets	39,436	60,957	10,225	110,618
At 31 December 2021	2,970,743	205,043	338,633	3,514,419
Net book value				
At 31 December 2021	60,869	40,952	60,004	161,825
At 31 December 2020	69,385	101,909	944	172,238
The net book value of assets held under fina as follows:	ance leases or hi	re purchase (contracts, include	ed above, are
			2021 £	2020 £
Motor vehicles			40,952	101,909
		,	40,952	101,909

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS' FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

14. Stocks

		2021 £	2020 £
	Finished goods and goods for resale	1,671,882	1,193,959
	ı	1,671,882	1,193,959
15.	Debtors	2021	2020
		£	£
	Trade debtors	3,084,578	3,401,862
	Amounts owed by group undertakings	13,621,013	4,459,245
	Other debtors	101,156	308,945
	Prepayments and accrued income	71,492	43,163
		16,878,239	8,213,215

£13,621,013 owed by group undertakings is repayable on demand.

Solidus has entered into a 'multi country factoring agreement' with ING Commerical Finance Belux NV to sell qualifying debtors for cash.

16. Cash and cash equivalents

2,344,249	2,907,192
2,344,249	2,907,192

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

17. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2021 £	2020 £
Trade creditors	1,764,738	1,621,617
Amounts owed to group undertakings	6,128,784	58,378
Corporation tax	511,765	-
Other taxation and social security	418,257	1,229,402
Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts	100,941	25,248
Other creditors	205,018	5,361
Accruals and deferred income	84,762	312,025
	9,214,265	3,252,031
		

Amounts owed to group undertakings are repayable on demand with no interest accrued on amounts due.

The following liabilities were secured:

	2021 £	2020 £
Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts	100,941	25,248
	100,941	25,248
•		

Details of security provided:

Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts are secured over the assets to which they relate.

18. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year

	,	2021 £	2020 £
Net obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts		•	100,941
		•	100,941

The following liabilities within creditors due after more than one year are secured by the company against the assets to which they relate:

·	2021	2020
	£	£
Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts	•	100,941
	.=	100,941
	.======================================	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

19. Hire purchase and finance leases

Minimum lease payments under hire purchase fall due as follows:

		2021 £	2020 £
	Within one year	100,941	25,248
	Between 1-5 years	•.	100,941
		100,941	126,189
20.	Share capital		
		2021	2020
	Allotted, called up and fully paid	£	£
	102 Ordinary A shares of £0.01 each	1.02	1.02
	98 Ordinary B shares of £0.01 each	0.98	0.98
	-	2.00	2,00

The Ordinary A and B shares carry rights of one vote per share and have no restrictions on the distribution of dividends and the repayment of capital.

21. 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 £27,302 (2020 - £21,110). Contributions totalling £6,257 (2020 - £4,752) were payable to the fund at the balance sheet date and are included in creditors.

22. Commitments under operating leases

At 31 December 2021 the Company had future minimum lease payments due under non-cancellable operating leases for each of the following periods:

			2021 £	2020 £
Not later than 1 year				153,333
	•			153,333

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

23. Related party transactions

During the period the company was charged rent totalling £230,000 (2020 - £230,000) by Northern Paper Board Limited Directors Pension Fund. Rent is charged under a formal lease agreement. J F Curran and P A Curran are trustees of the pension fund.

The company has taken advantage of the exemption contained within Section 33 of FRS102 "Related Party Disclosures" from disclosing transactions with entities which are part of the group, since 100% of the voting rights in the company are controlled within the group and the company is included within the group accounts which are publicly available.

24. Post balance sheet events

In May 2022, the shareholder of the company paid dividends amounting to £4,000,000.

25. Controlling party

The company was under the control of Solidus North Group Holdings B.V throughout the period.

The ultimate parent undertaking is Centerbridge Partners, L. P., a Limited Partnership registered in Delaware, USA.

The smallest company to produce consolidated financial statements which include the company is Solidus Solutions Holding B.V., copies of which can be obtained from Hoofdstraat 34, Bad Nieuweschans, Groningen, Netherlands, 9693 AH.

The largest company to produce consolidated financial statements which include the company is Centerbridge Partners, L. P., copies of which can obtained on request.