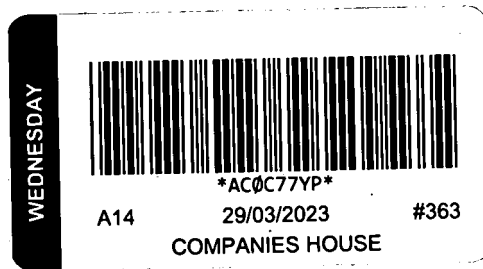


Company Registration No. 06464009 (England and Wales)

KAS METAL TRADING LTD

**ANNUAL REPORT AND
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2022



KAS METAL TRADING LTD

COMPANY INFORMATION

Director	K D Hook
Company number	06464009
Registered office	Unit J, Prestwich Industrial Estate Coal Pit Lane Atherton Manchester M46 0RY
Auditor	UHY Hacker Young Manchester LLP St James Building 79 Oxford Street Manchester M1 6HT
Business address	Unit J, Prestwich Industrial Estate Coal Pit Lane Atherton Manchester M46 0RY
Bankers	HSBC Bank Plc 4 Hardman Square Manchester M3 3EB

KAS METAL TRADING LTD

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KAS METAL TRADING LTD

STRATEGIC REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2022

The director presents the strategic report for the year ended 31 July 2022.

Fair review of the business

During the year the company continued to buy and sell industrial scrap metals. The company turnover increased during the year which has resulted in an increase in profitability with the company recording an operating profit of £1,974,115 (2021: £1,426,123).

At the year end the company had shareholders' funds of £7,144,583 (2021: £5,830,801) including distributable profits of £7,144,483 (2021: £5,802,701). The company's current assets exceed its current liabilities by £7,103,096 (2021: £5,759,230).

The company did not cease any aspect of its trading in the year. The company continued during the year to build on its existing customer base, and expand its range of products and services progressing steadily with its planned expansion into new markets.

The director has assessed the main risks facing the company as being fluctuations in the currency markets and global economic uncertainties. The director believe that the quality of staff, products and services as well as its strong links with its customers will help mitigate these risks.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The company finances its operations through a mixture of retained profits and, where necessary to fund expansion or capital expenditure programmes, through bank borrowings.

The management objectives are to:

- retain sufficient liquid funds to enable it to meet its day to day obligations as they fall due whilst maximising returns on surplus funds;
- Minimise the company's exposure to fluctuating interest rates when seeking borrowing; and
- Match the repayment schedule of any external borrowings or overdrafts with the expected future cash flows expected to arise from the company's trading activities.

Where appropriate, funds are invested in sterling bank deposit accounts and borrowings are all obtained from standard bank loan accounts. As such, there is little price risk exposure.

Where appropriate, funds are held primarily in short-term variable rate deposit accounts. The director believe that this gives them flexibility to release cash resources at short notice and also allows them to take advantage of changing conditions in the finance markets as they arise. All deposits are with reputable UK banks and the directors believe their choice of bank minimises any credit risk associated with not placing funds on deposit with a UK clearing bank.

On behalf of the board

Karl Hook

K D Hook
Director

Date: 27/03/2023

KAS METAL TRADING LTD

DIRECTOR'S REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2022

The director presents his annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 July 2022.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company continued to be that of the buying and selling of industrial scrap metals.

Results and dividends

The results for the year are set out on page 6.

Ordinary dividends were paid amounting to £234,063. The director does not recommend payment of a final dividend.

Director

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

K D Hook

Statement of director's responsibilities

The director is responsible for preparing the annual report 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 them 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 of disclosure to auditor

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware. Additionally, the directors individually have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

On behalf of the board

Karl Hook.....

K D Hook

Director

Date: 27/03/2023.....

KAS METAL TRADING LTD

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF KAS METAL TRADING LTD

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of KAS Metal Trading Ltd (the 'company') for the year ended 31 July 2022 which comprise the profit and loss account, the statement of comprehensive income, the balance sheet, the statement of changes in equity and notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including 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 31 July 2022 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

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

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the 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 other information comprises the information included in the annual report other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The director is responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

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

KAS METAL TRADING LTD

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED) TO THE MEMBERS OF KAS METAL TRADING LTD

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 director's report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which 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 director's responsibilities statement, 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 is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. In preparing the financial statements, the 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.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

Based on our understanding of the company, we identified that the principal risks of non-compliance with laws and regulations related to the non-compliance with UK tax legislation not being adhered to, non-compliance with employment regulations in the UK, breaches of health and safety legislation, non-compliance with import and export restrictions, and other legislation specific to the industries in which the company operates, and we considered the extent to which non-compliance might have a material effect on the financial statements. We also considered those laws and regulations that have a direct impact on the preparation of the financial statements, such as the Companies Act 2006.

We evaluated management's incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the financial statements (including the risk of override of controls), and determined that the principal risks were related to posting of journal entries to improve revenue performance, going concern of the company, omission of related party transactions, and management bias in key accounting estimates.

KAS METAL TRADING LTD

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED) TO THE MEMBERS OF KAS METAL TRADING LTD

Audit procedures performed by the audit engagement team included:

- reviewing the financial statement disclosures and testing to supporting documentation to assess compliance with provisions of relevant laws and regulations described as having a direct effect on the financial statements;
- Enquiring of management and those charged with governance concerning actual and potential litigation claims;
- In addressing the risk of fraud through inappropriate valuation of inventory, assessing net realisable value of stock items sold after the year end was above cost or assessing their value with reference to third party data sources if unsold.
- In addressing the risk of fraud through inappropriate recording of supplier incentives, ensuring amounts recorded as due were then subsequently acknowledged as such by the supplier;
- In assessing the risk of fraud through management override of controls, testing the appropriateness of journal entries and assessing whether judgements made in making accounting estimates are indicative of potential bias.

There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures described above and the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely we would become aware of it. Also, the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion.

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

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 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.

S Grayson

Stephen Grayson ACA FCCA

Senior Statutory Auditor

For and on behalf of UHY Hacker Young Manchester LLP

Date: 27/03/2023

Chartered Accountants

Statutory Auditor

St James Building
79 Oxford Street
Manchester
M1 6HT

KAS METAL TRADING LTD

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2022

	Notes	2022 £	2021 £
Turnover	3	61,375,011	41,988,821
Cost of sales		(57,917,568)	(39,212,496)
Gross profit		3,457,443	2,776,325
Administrative expenses		(1,483,328)	(1,367,702)
Other operating income		-	17,500
Operating profit	4	1,974,115	1,426,123
Interest receivable and similar income	7	-	1,492
Interest payable and similar expenses	8	(20,342)	(17,423)
Profit before taxation		1,953,773	1,410,192
Tax on profit	9	(384,058)	(271,680)
Profit for the financial year		1,569,715	1,138,512

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

KAS METAL TRADING LTD

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2022

	2022 £	2021 £
Profit for the year	1,569,715	1,138,512
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	<u>1,569,715</u>	<u>1,138,512</u>

KAS METAL TRADING LTD

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 JULY 2022

	Notes	2022 £	£	2021 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	11		43,695		43,630
Current assets					
Stocks	12	1,601,224		2,227,307	
Debtors	13	7,543,784		5,752,468	
Cash at bank and in hand		1,865,060		772,086	
		11,010,068		8,751,861	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	14	(3,912,204)		(2,992,631)	
Net current assets			7,097,864		5,759,230
Total assets less current liabilities			7,141,559		5,802,860
Provisions for liabilities					
Deferred tax liability	16	3,106		59	
			(3,106)		(59)
Net assets			7,138,453		5,802,801
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	18		100		100
Profit and loss reserves			7,138,353		5,802,701
Total equity			7,138,453		5,802,801

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 27/03/2023

Karl Hook
K D Hook
Director

Company Registration No. 06464009

KAS METAL TRADING LTD

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2022

	Notes	Share capital £	Profit and loss reserves £	Total £
Balance at 1 August 2020		100	4,822,495	4,822,595
Year ended 31 July 2021:				
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	1,138,512	1,138,512
Dividends	10	-	(158,306)	(158,306)
Balance at 31 July 2021		100	5,802,701	5,802,801
Year ended 31 July 2022:				
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	1,569,715	1,569,715
Dividends	10	-	(234,063)	(234,063)
Balance at 31 July 2022		100	7,138,353	7,138,453

KAS METAL TRADING LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2022

1 Accounting policies

Company information

KAS Metal Trading Ltd is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Unit J, Prestwich Industrial Estate, Coal Pit Lane, Atherton, Manchester, M46 0RY.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

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

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

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

- Section 4 'Statement of Financial Position' – Reconciliation of the opening and closing number of shares;
- Section 7 'Statement of Cash Flows' – Presentation of a statement of cash flow and related notes and disclosures;
- Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instrument Issues' – Carrying amounts, interest income/expense and net gains/losses for each category of financial instrument; basis of determining fair values; details of collateral, loan defaults or breaches, details of hedges, hedging fair value changes recognised in profit or loss and in other comprehensive income;
- Section 26 'Share based Payment' – Share-based payment expense charged to profit or loss, reconciliation of opening and closing number and weighted average exercise price of share options, how the fair value of options granted was measured, measurement and carrying amount of liabilities for cash-settled share-based payments, explanation of modifications to arrangements;
- Section 33 'Related Party Disclosures' – Compensation for key management personnel.

The financial statements of the company are consolidated in the financial statements of KAS Metal Holdings Limited. These consolidated financial statements are available from its registered office, Unit J Prestwich Industrial Estate, Coal Pit Lane, Atherton, Greater Manchester, United Kingdom, M46 0RY.

1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the director has a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the director continues to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1.3 Turnover

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

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

KAS METAL TRADING LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.4 Tangible fixed assets

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

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 land and buildings	25% straight line
Plant and equipment	33% straight line
Fixtures and fittings	25% straight line
Motor vehicles	25% straight line

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

1.5 Impairment of fixed assets

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

1.6 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.

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.

1.7 Cash at bank and in hand

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

1.8 Financial instruments

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

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

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

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

KAS METAL TRADING LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Other financial assets

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

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities

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

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

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

KAS METAL TRADING LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Other financial liabilities

Derivatives, including interest rate swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts, are not basic financial instruments. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in profit or loss in finance costs or finance income as appropriate, unless hedge accounting is applied and the hedge is a cash flow hedge.

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

Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

1.9 Equity instruments

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

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges are recognised in profit or loss immediately, together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk.

1.10 Taxation

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

Current tax

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

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

1.11 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

KAS METAL TRADING LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.12 Foreign exchange

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

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the director is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

Critical judgements

The following judgements (apart from those involving estimates) have had the most significant effect on amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Tangible fixed assets

Consideration has been given to any indicators of impairment of the company's assets. In considering this the director has used his judgement and has considered the residual value of the assets.

Stock

The carrying value of stock held for sale is assessed by management using judgement on current market conditions to estimate carrying value and any provisions required.

3 Turnover and other revenue

	2022	2021
	£	£
Turnover analysed by geographical market		
United Kingdom	14,231,169	8,122,845
Europe	2,434,867	9,746,761
Rest of World	44,708,975	24,119,215
	<u>61,375,011</u>	<u>41,988,821</u>

4 Operating profit

	2022	2021
	£	£
Operating profit for the year is stated after charging:		
Exchange losses	27,246	105,499
Fees payable to the company's auditor for the audit of the company's financial statements	10,375	10,000
Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	<u>34,453</u>	<u>61,835</u>

KAS METAL TRADING LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2022

5 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

	2022 Number	2021 Number
Office and distribution	18	18

Their aggregate remuneration comprised:

	2022 £	2021 £
Wages and salaries	682,267	608,943
Social security costs	67,442	53,979
Pension costs	13,762	12,521
	<u>763,471</u>	<u>675,443</u>

6 Director's remuneration

	2022 £	2021 £
Remuneration for qualifying services	30,000	30,000
Company pension contributions to defined contribution schemes	713	713
	<u>30,713</u>	<u>30,713</u>

The number of directors for whom retirement benefits are accruing under defined contribution schemes amounted to 1 (2021 - 1).

7 Interest receivable and similar income

	2022 £	2021 £
Interest income		
Other interest income	-	1,492
	<u>-</u>	<u>1,492</u>

8 Interest payable and similar expenses

	2022 £	2021 £
Interest on bank overdrafts and loans	20,304	17,423
Other interest on financial liabilities	38	-
	<u>20,342</u>	<u>17,423</u>

KAS METAL TRADING LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2022

9 Taxation

	2022 £	2021 £
Current tax		
UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	380,952	279,466
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	3,106	(7,786)
Total tax charge	384,058	271,680

The actual charge for the year can be reconciled to the expected charge for the year based on the profit or loss and the standard rate of tax as follows:

	2022 £	2021 £
Profit before taxation	1,953,773	1,410,192
Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2021: 19.00%)	371,217	267,936
Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	8,853	11,530
Permanent capital allowances in excess of depreciation	882	-
Deferred tax	3,106	(7,786)
Taxation charge for the year	384,058	271,680

10 Dividends

	2022 £	2021 £
Interim paid	234,063	158,306

KAS METAL TRADING LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2022

11 Tangible fixed assets

	Leasehold land and buildings	Plant and equipment	Fixtures and fittings	Motor vehicles	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
Cost					
At 1 August 2021	79,968	376,394	138,547	15,037	609,946
Additions	7,518	27,000	-	-	34,518
Disposals	-	(23,401)	(17,257)	-	(40,658)
At 31 July 2022	87,486	379,993	121,290	15,037	603,806
Depreciation and impairment					
At 1 August 2021	70,236	351,922	129,121	15,037	566,316
Depreciation charged in the year	3,924	26,092	4,437	-	34,453
Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	(23,401)	(17,257)	-	(40,658)
At 31 July 2022	74,160	354,613	116,301	15,037	560,111
Carrying amount					
At 31 July 2022	13,326	25,380	4,989	-	43,695
At 31 July 2021	9,732	24,472	9,426	-	43,630

12 Stocks

	2022 £	2021 £
Finished goods and goods for resale	1,601,224	2,227,307

13 Debtors

	2022 £	2021 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	6,134,569	3,558,112
Amounts owed by group undertakings	837,528	837,528
Other debtors	526,583	1,292,882
Prepayments and accrued income	45,104	63,946
	7,543,784	5,752,468

KAS METAL TRADING LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2022

14 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	Notes	2022 £	2021 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	15	-	465,626
Trade creditors		2,998,405	1,701,529
Corporation tax		380,952	279,466
Other taxation and social security		3,772	15,566
Other creditors		4,061	10,843
Accruals and deferred income		525,014	519,601
		<u>3,912,204</u>	<u>2,992,631</u>

15 Loans and overdrafts

	2022 £	2021 £
Bank overdrafts	-	465,626
	<u>-</u>	<u>465,626</u>
Payable within one year	-	465,626
	<u>-</u>	<u>465,626</u>

Bank loans and overdrafts are secured by a fixed and floating charge over the assets and undertakings of the group.

16 Deferred taxation

The following are the major deferred tax liabilities and assets recognised by the company and movements thereon:

	Liabilities 2022 £	Liabilities 2021 £
Balances:		
Accelerated capital allowances	<u>3,106</u>	<u>59</u>
		2022 £
Movements in the year:		
Liability at 1 August 2021		59
Charge to profit or loss		3,047
Liability at 31 July 2022		<u>3,106</u>

KAS METAL TRADING LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2022

17 Retirement benefit schemes

	2022	2021
Defined contribution schemes	£	£
Charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes	13,762	12,521

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.

18 Share capital

	2022	2021	2022	2021
Ordinary share capital	Number	Number	£	£
Issued and fully paid				
Ordinary shares of £1 each	90	90	90	90
B Ordinary shares of £1 each	10	10	10	10
	100	100	100	100

19 Operating lease commitments

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

	2022	2021
	£	£
Within one year	117,472	109,419
Between two and five years	368,794	399,059
In over five years	85,750	171,500
	572,016	679,978

20 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 £
K D Hook - Loan	-	99,880	109,880	(99,880)	109,880
		99,880	109,880	(99,880)	109,880

The above loan was unsecured and was interest free, and will be repaid within 9 months of the year end.

KAS METAL TRADING LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2022

21 Ultimate controlling party

The parent company is KAS Metal Holdings Limited, a company registered in England and Wales.

The consolidated financial statements of the group may be obtained from KAS Metal Holdings Limited, at Unit J, Prestwich Industrial Estate, Coal Pit Lane, Atherton, Manchester M46 0RY.

The ultimate controlling party is K D Hook by virtue of his 100% shareholding in the parent company, KAS Metal Holdings Limited.