Registration number: NI618998

Core Aggregates Ltd

Annual Report and Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 May 2023

McKeague Morgan & Company Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditors 27 College Gardens Belfast BT9 6BS

Contents

Company Information	<u> 1</u>
Balance Sheet	<u>2</u>
Notes to the Financial Statements	3 to 9

Company Information

Directors Mr Kevin Loughran

Mr John Patrick Loughran Mrs Mary Loughran Mr John Joseph Loughran

Registered office 155 Drum Road

Cookstown BT80 9DW

Auditors McKeague Morgan & Company

Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditors

27 College Gardens

Belfast BT9 6BS

(Registration number: NI618998) Balance Sheet as at 31 May 2023

	Note	2023 €	2022 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	<u>4</u>	290,289	386,690
Current assets			
Debtors	<u>5</u>	148,833	1,611,930
Cash at bank and in hand		77,597	90,342
		226,430	1,702,272
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	6	(95,075)	(127,149)
Net current assets		131,355	1,575,123
Total assets less current liabilities		421,644	1,961,813
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year	<u>6</u>	(7,006)	(45,172)
Provisions for liabilities		(69,242)	(70,385)
Net assets		345,396	1,846,256
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		5	5
Profit and loss account		345,391	1,846,251
Total equity		345,396	1,846,256

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to companies subject to the small companies regime within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006.

These financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and the option not to file the Profit and Loss Account has been taken.

Approved and authorised by the Board on 5 March 2024 and signed on its behalf by:

Mr Kevin Loughran
Director

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 May 2023

1 General information

The company is a private company limited by share capital, incorporated in the United Kingdom.

The address of its registered office is: 155 Drum Road Cookstown BT80 9DW

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board on 5 March 2024.

2 Accounting policies

Summary of significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 Section 1A smaller entities - 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland' and the Companies Act 2006 (as applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime).

Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared using the historical cost convention except that as disclosed in the accounting policies certain items are shown at fair value.

Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

Audit report

The Independent Auditor's Report was unqualified. The name of the Senior Statutory Auditor who signed the audit report on 5 March 2024 was Mr Nicholas McKeague, who signed for and on behalf of McKeague Morgan & Company.

Revenue recognition

Turnover comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of goods and provision of services in the ordinary course of the company's activities. Turnover is shown net of sales/value added tax, returns, rebates and discounts.

The company recognises revenue when:

The amount of revenue can be reliably measured;

it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity;

and specific criteria have been met for each of the company's activities.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 May 2023

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Foreign currency transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded at the functional currency rate prevailing at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated into the respective functional currency of the entity at the rates prevailing on the reporting period date. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rate on the date when the fair value is re-measured.

Non-monetary items measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

Tax

The tax expense for the period comprises deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except that a change attributable to an item of income or expense recognised as other comprehensive income is also recognised directly in other comprehensive income.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences between taxable profits and profits reported in the financial statements.

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

Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are stated in the balance sheet at cost, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

The cost of tangible assets includes directly attributable incremental costs incurred in their acquisition and installation.

Depreciation

Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost of assets, other than land and properties under construction over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Asset class

Plant & Machinery

Depreciation method and rate

20% Straight Line

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and call deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

Trade debtors

Trade debtors are amounts due from customers for merchandise sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business. Trade debtors are recognised initially at the transaction price. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. A provision for the impairment of trade debtors is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 May 2023

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Trade creditors

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if the company does not have an unconditional right, at the end of the reporting period, to defer settlement of the creditor for at least twelve months after the reporting date. If there is an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Trade creditors are recognised initially at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Borrowings

Interest-bearing borrowings are initially recorded at fair value, net of transaction costs. Interest-bearing borrowings are subsequently carried at amortised cost, with the difference between the proceeds, net of transaction costs, and the amount due on redemption being recognised as a charge to the profit and loss account over the period of the relevant borrowing. Interest expense is recognised on the basis of the effective interest method and is included in interest payable and similar charges. Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that the company will be required to settle that obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised at the lower of their fair value at inception of the lease and the present value of the minimum lease payments. These assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the useful life of the asset and the lease term. The corresponding liability to the lessor is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation.

Lease payments are apportioned between finance costs in the profit and loss account and reduction of the lease obligation so as to achieve a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Equity instruments are measured at the fair value of the cash or other resources received or receivable, net of the direct costs of issuing the equity instruments. If payment is deferred and the time value of money is material, the initial measurement is on a present value basis.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 May 2023

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Defined contribution pension obligation

A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which fixed contributions are paid into a pension fund and the company has no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions even if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. If contribution payments exceed the contribution due for service, the excess is recognised as a prepayment.

3 Staff numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company (including directors) during the year, was 1 (2022 - 0).

4 Tangible assets

	Other property, plant and equipment	Total £
Cost or valuation		
At 1 June 2022	981,812	981,812
Additions	14,800	14,800
At 31 May 2023	996,612	996,612
Depreciation		
At 1 June 2022	595,122	595,122
Charge for the year	111,201	111,201
At 31 May 2023	706,323	706,323
Carrying amount		
At 31 May 2023	290,289	290,289
At 31 May 2022	386,690	386,690

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 May 2023

5 Debtors

	Note	2023 £	2022 £
Trade debtors		132,213	149,325
Amounts owed by group undertakings and undertakings in which the company has a participating interest	9	-	1,449,663
Prepayments		14,783	12,942
Other debtors		1,837	
		148,833	1,611,930

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 May 2023

6 Creditors

		Note	2023 £	2022 £
Due within one year				
HP and finance lease liabilities			38,166	43,184
Trade creditors			15,928	12,747
Taxation and social security			35,170	34,550
Other creditors			2,261	510
Loans from directors			-	32,608
Accruals and deferred income			3,550	3,550
			95,075	127,149
Due after one year				
Obligations under finance leases			7,006	45,172
7 Share capital				
Allotted, called up and fully paid shares				
	2023		2022	
	No.	£	No.	£
Ordinary shares of £1 each	5	5	5	5
8 Loans and borrowings				
			2023	2022
			£	£
Current loans and borrowings Hire purchase contracts			38,166	43,184
The parenase contracts				12,10
			2023	2022
			£	£
Non-current loans and borrowings				
Hire purchase contracts			7,006	45,172

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 May 2023

9 Related party transactions

Loans from related parties

In the prior year the company issued a loan of £833,663 to a related party undertaking. During the year an additional £32,543 was advanced to the related party. At the year end the full loan of £866,206 was written off by the company and the balance due at the year end was £Nil. The aforementioned related party undertaking is related by virtue of ultimate common shareholders.

In the prior year the company issued a loan of £616,000 to a related party undertaking. During the year an additional £94,000 was advanced to the related party. At the year end the full loan of £710,000 was written off by the company and the balance due at the year end was £Nil. The aforementioned related party undertaking is related by virtue of ultimate common shareholders. Other transactions

The land used by the company is owned by Sean Loughran and Mary Loughran, who are company directors. Currently no charge is levied on the company by the owners of the land.

10 Parent and ultimate parent undertaking

The company's immediate parent is JJ Loughran Holdings Ltd, incorporated in Northern Ireland.

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.