Registered number: NI039855

ALUMINIUM & PLASTICS SYSTEMS LIMITED

UNAUDITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

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ALUMINIUM & PLASTICS SYSTEMS LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER: NI039855

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MARCH 2021

				•	0000	
	Note		2021		2020 £	
Fixed assets	Note	· .	~		~	
			445.005		104 004	
Tangible assets	5		145,625		191,831	
Current assets						
Stocks	6	1,689,272		1,378,980	•	
Debtors	7	1,815,937		1,547,134		
Cash at bank and in hand	. 8	1,071,269		928,916		
		4,576,478		3,855,030		
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	(2,319,605)		(1,845,517)		
Net current assets			2,256,873		2,009,513	
Total assets less current liabilities			2,402,498		2,201,344	
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	10	•	(35,336)	. ·	(58,272)	
Provisions for liabilities	•					
Deferred tax	11	(27,319)		(35,096)		
Deferred credit	12	(15,000)		(15,000)		
			(42,319)		(50,096)	
Net assets			2,324,843		2,092,976	
Capital and reserves		•	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
			487 444		407.555	
Called up share capital	13		125,000		125,000	
Capital redemption reserve	14	:	25,000	•	25,000	
Profit and loss account	14		2,174,843		1,942,976	
Total shareholders' funds			2,324,843		2,092,976	

ALUMINIUM & PLASTICS SYSTEMS LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER: NI039855

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 MARCH 2021

The directors consider that the Company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 and members have not required the Company to obtain an audit for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The Company's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102.

The financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The Company has opted not to file the statement of comprehensive income in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

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

Gay McNell

GA McNell

Director

Date: 29 October 2021

The notes on pages 3 to 13 form part of these financial statements.

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

1. General information

Aluminium & Plastics Systems Limited (the "Company") is a private company limited by shares and is incorporated and domiciled in the UK. The address of the registered office is 25-27 Enterprise Crescent, Lisburn, BT28 2BP.

The Company's principal activities during the financial year were the stockholding and the distribution of aluminium and plastic products.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, under the historical cost convention 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 consistently throughout the year:

2.2 Exemptions for qualifying entities under FRS 102

FRS 102 allows a qualifying entity certain disclosure exemptions, subject to certain conditions, which have been complied with, including notification of, and no objection to, the use of exemptions by the Company's shareholders.

The Company has taken advantage of the following exemptions:

- from preparing a statement of cash flows, required under Section 7 of FRS 102 and para 3.17(d), on the basis that it is a small company.
- from disclosing the Company's key management personnel compensation as required by FRS 102 para 33.7.
- from the financial instrument disclosures, required under FRS 102 para 11.39 to 11.48A.

2.3 Business review and going concern

After being closed for 6 weeks at the beginning of the financial year, trading has been extremely strong with 6 record months sales in the last 12 months. Budgeted sales for 2021/22 will be at the highest level in the Company's 20 year history. The key business risk affecting the Company as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic is the safety of employees.

The Company has taken steps to limit the risks in accordance with guidelines issued by the Health and Safety Executive; these include implementing social distancing measures and introducing new safe working practices.

The Company continues to manage its daily working capital requirements without the need for bank loan or overdraft facilities. Management projections for the Company show that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The Company therefore continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing its financial statements.

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

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Turnover

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 Tangible assets

Tangible assets are stated at historical purchase cost less accumulated depreciation.

The cost of fixed assets is their purchase cost, together with any incidental costs of acquisition. Depreciation is calculated as to write off the cost of tangible assets, less their estimated residual values on a straight line basis over the expected useful economic lives of the assets concerned. The principal annual rates are as follows:

Plant and machinery - 20 - 33.33% Motor vehicles - 20 - 33.33% Fixtures and fittings - 20 - 33.33%

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 within 'other operating income' in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

2.6 Operating leases: the Company as lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income 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 MARCH 2021

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.7 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 Balance Sheet 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 the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

2.8 Debtors

Debtors are stated after all known bad debts have been written off and specific provision has been made against all debts considered doubtful of collection.

2.9 Cash and cash equivalents

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.

2.10 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.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of income and retained earnings.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate of the recoverable amount, which is an approximation of the amount that the Company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the Balance Sheet date.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Balance Sheet when

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

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.10 Financial instruments (continued)

there is an 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.

2.11 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.

2.12 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 the Statement of Comprehensive Income 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 Comprehensive Income in the same period as the related expenditure.

2.13 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.

2.14 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income 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.

2.15 Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting.

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

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.16 Leased assets: the Company as lessee

Assets obtained under hire purchase contracts and finance leases are capitalised as tangible fixed assets. Assets acquired by finance lease are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives. Assets acquired by hire purchase are depreciated over their useful lives. Finance leases are those where substantially all of the benefits and risks of ownership are assumed by the Company. Obligations under such agreements are included in creditors net of the finance charge allocated to future periods. The finance element of the rental payment is charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income so as to produce a constant periodic rate of charge on the net obligation outstanding in each period.

2.17 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 the Statement of Comprehensive Income when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Balance Sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

2.18 Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income in the year in which they are incurred.

2.19 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income, 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 Balance Sheet date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Balance Sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the Balance Sheet data.

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

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.20 Research and development

In the research phase of an internal project it is not possible to demonstrate that the project will generate future economic benefits and hence all expenditure on research shall be recognised as an expense when it is incurred. Intangible assets are recognised from the development phase of a project if and only if certain specific criteria are met in order to demonstrate the asset will generate probable future economic benefits and that its cost can be reliably measured. The capitalised development costs are subsequently amortised on a straight line basis over their useful economic lives, which range from 3 to 6 years.

If it is not possible to distinguish between the research phase and the development phase of an internal project, the expenditure is treated as if it were all incurred in the research phase only.

Judgements in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

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

a) Critical judgements in applying the Company's accounting policies

There are no critical judgements in applying the entity's accounting policies.

b) Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

There are no critical accounting estimates and assumptions.

4. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including the directors, during the year was as follows:

		2021	2020
	• .	Number.	Number
Selling and distribution		35	35
Administrative		5	5
	_	 .	·
	· <u> </u>	40	40

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

5. Tangible assets

Total £	Fixtures and fittings £	Motor vehicles £	Plant and machinery £			
•	· .				Cost	
755,473	223,750	219,295	312,428		At 1 April 2020	
45,883	19,165	793	25,925		Additions	
(15,700)	•	(15,700)	•		Disposals	
785,656	242,915	204,388	338,353		At 31 March 2021	
			-			
··.		•		n ·	Accumulated depreciatio	•
563,642	179,880	94,182	289,580		At 1 April 2020	
92,089	25,461	51,968	14,660		Charge for the year	
(15,700)	•	(15,700)	. •		Disposals	
640,031	205,341	130,450	304,240		At 31 March 2021	•
				•	Net book value	
145,625	37,574	73,938	34,113		At 31 March 2021	
191,831	43,870	125,113	22,848		At 31 March 2020	
=======================================			 =	•		
					Stocks	6.
2020 £	2021 £		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
1,378,980	1,689,272			for resale	Finished goods and goods	

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

7	Debtors	
	DEDIDIS	

2020
£
,540,536
6,598
 ,547,134
2020 £
928,916
2020
£
,405,104
138,822
140,319
26,684
40,268
94,320
,845,517

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

10.	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	•	
•		2021 £	2020 £
	Net obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	35,336	58,272
			•
	Minimum lease payments under hire purchase fall due as follows:		
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		2021 £	2020 £
	Amounts falling due 1-2 years	35,263	
	Amounts falling due 2-5 years	73	23,009
		35,336	58,272
			. ———
11.	Deferred taxation	•	
			2021
			£
	At beginning of year		35,096
	Released to profit or loss		(7,777)
	At end of year		27,319
	The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:		,
		2024	2020
		£	2020 £
	Fixed asset timing differences	27,669	35,716
	Short term timing differences	(350)	(620)
		27,319	35,096

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

12. Deferred credit

	Capital grant £
At 1 April 2020	15,000
At 31 March 2021	15,000

Contingent liability

There is a contingent liability to repay to Invest NI all sums of financial assistance received if an Event of Default occurs and the terms of the letter of offer are not adhered to.

13. Called up share capital

• •			•		2021	2020
•		•	•		£	£
Allotted and fully paid		•	•			
125,000 (2020: 125,000) C	Ordinary shares of	£1.00 (20	20: £	1.00) each	125,000	125,000
• • •	•		•			

14. Reserves

Capital redemption reserve

Capital redemption reserve is a non-distributable reserve into which amounts are transferred following the redemption or purchase of the Company's own shares.

Profit and loss account

The profit and loss account reserve represents the accumulated profits, losses and distributions of the Company.

15. Pension commitments

The Company operates a defined contribution scheme for its directors and employees. The assets of the Company are held separately from those of the Company in an independently administered fund.

The pension cost for the year was £245,205 (2020: £174,120). Contributions totalling £5,217 (2020: £9,368) were payable at the 31 March 2021 and are included in accruals.

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

16. Commitments under operating leases

At 31 March the Company had future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:

	2021 £	2020 £
Land and buildings		
Not later than 1 year	182,875	182,875
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	726,750	760,000
Later than 5 years	-	149,625
- -	909,625	1,092,500
	· · · · · ·	
Other		
Not later than 1 year	30,303	43,252
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	71,113	60,921
Later than 5 years	7,799	· · · -
	109,215	104,173

17. Related party transactions

The Company has identified the following transactions for disclosure under the terms of Financial Reporting Standard 102.

Rent of £193,400 (2020: £188,225) was paid to the APS Special Pension Fund during the year. The directors of the Company are trustees and members of the scheme.

The directors' current accounts are disclosed as other creditors in note 9 to the financial statements.

During the year, transactions within the directors' current account included funds introduced of £118,000 (2020: £120,000), and withdrawal of funds. At the year end the directors were owed £50,974 (2020: £40,268).

18. Ultimate parent undertaking

The directors regard Aluminium & Plastics Systems (Holdings) Ltd, which is incorporated in Northern Ireland, as the Company's immediate and ultimate parent undertaking.