

SKAR PRECISION MOULDINGS LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

SKAR PRECISION MOULDINGS LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	K D Gant P Denny B G McLellan
Company secretary	K D Gant
Registered number	00949310
Registered office	Lady Lane Industrial Estate Hadleigh Ipswich Suffolk IP7 6AZ
Independent auditor	Sumer Auditco Limited Fitzroy House Crown Street Ipswich Suffolk IP1 3LG

SKAR PRECISION MOULDINGS LIMITED

CONTENTS

	Page
Strategic Report	1 - 2
Directors' Report	3 - 4
Independent Auditor's Report	5 - 8
Statement of Comprehensive Income	9
Balance Sheet	10
Statement of Changes in Equity	11
Notes to the Financial Statements	12 - 30

SKAR PRECISION MOULDINGS LIMITED

STRATEGIC REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

Business review

The directors present the Strategic Report for the year ended 31 December 2024. The Company continued to provide plastic injection moulding services during the year.

During the year a dividend has been paid to the immediate parent of £497,700.

The directors are pleased with the performance during the year and believe that the Company is in a strong position for the future.

The Company has a strong balance sheet position at the year-end. Net current assets and shareholders' funds were £2,731,951 (2023: £2,758,496) and £3,596,437 (2023: £3,576,497) respectively.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The Company's principal financial instruments comprise bank loans. In addition, the Company has various other financial assets and liabilities such as trade debtors and trade creditors arising directly from operations.

The Company's approach to managing the principal risks and uncertainties is shown below.

Interest rate risk:

The Company's bank loans are at a variable interest rate. The directors consider interest payments as part of their cash flow forecasts.

Liquidity and cash flow risk:

In order to maintain liquidity and ensure that sufficient funds are available to meet its financial commitments, the directors prepare detailed cash flow forecasts.

Credit risk:

The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to recoverability of its debtors, including trade debtors. The directors keep the level of credit provided to customers under review.

Price risk:

The Company's main expense is the purchase of raw materials, the price of which is linked to the price of oil. The directors keep price movements under review including entering into fixed price contracts to mitigate price risks such as the cost of energy increase.

Financial key performance indicators

The Company considers its financial key performance indicators to be growth in turnover, gross profit margin and profit before tax margin.

Turnover has decreased by 8.7 % during the year. Cost of sales reduced at a lower rate during the year, leading to a decrease in the gross profit margin to 22.6% (2023: 23.5%). The profit before tax margin saw a decrease to 9.3% (2023: 11.8%) primarily as a result of increased administration and interest costs.

SKAR PRECISION MOULDINGS LIMITED

**STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

This report was approved by the board on 8 September 2025 and signed on its behalf.

K D Gant
Director

SKAR PRECISION MOULDINGS LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024.

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 judgments 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 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 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.

Principal activity

The Company's principal activity is plastic injection moulding.

Results and dividends

The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to £517,640 (2023 - £746,410).

Particulars of dividends can be found in note 13.

Directors

The directors who served during the year were:

K D Gant
P Denny
B G McLellan

Future developments

Organic growth remains a core target for the Company. The Company continues to acquire new customers whilst minimising the risks and costs associated with the growth.

SKAR PRECISION MOULDINGS LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

Matters covered in the Strategic Report

Details of the Company's principal risks and uncertainties, including its use of financial instruments and the key risks to which it is exposed, are included in the Strategic Report.

Disclosure of information to auditor

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.

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

Post balance sheet events

There have been no significant events affecting the Company since the year end.

Auditor

The auditor, Sumer Auditco Limited, will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the board on 8 September 2025 and signed on its behalf.

K D Gant

Director

SKAR PRECISION MOULDINGS LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF SKAR PRECISION MOULDINGS LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Skar Precision Mouldings Limited (the 'Company') for the year ended 31 December 2024, which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the related notes, including a summary of 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 December 2024 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 United Kingdom, including the Financial Reporting Council'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 directors' 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 directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

SKAR PRECISION MOULDINGS LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF SKAR PRECISION MOULDINGS LIMITED (CONTINUED)

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 directors are 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.

Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

- the information given in the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

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

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities 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, and for such internal control as the directors determine 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 directors are 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 directors either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

SKAR PRECISION MOULDINGS LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF SKAR PRECISION MOULDINGS LIMITED (CONTINUED)

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:

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 experience and through discussions and enquiries of directors and management. During the engagement team briefing, the outcomes of these discussions were shared with the team, as well as consideration as to where and how fraud may occur in the Company.

The following laws and regulations were identified as being of significance to the Company:

- Those laws and regulations considered to have a direct effect on the financial statements including UK financial reporting standards and UK Company Law; and
- Those laws and regulations considered to have an indirect effect on the financial statements including the Health & Safety Act 1974, COSHH, BRCGS, FSA and REACH regulations.

Audit procedures undertaken in response to the potential risks relating to irregularities (which include fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations) comprised of: enquiries of management and those charged with governance as to whether the Company complies with such regulations; enquiries of management and those charged with governance concerning any actual or potential litigation or claims, inspection of relevant legal documentation, review of board minutes, testing of journal entries, performance of analytical review to identify any unexpected movements in account balances which may be indicative of fraud..

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. Irregularities that result from fraud might be inherently more difficult to detect than irregularities that result from error. As explained above, there is an unavoidable risk that material misstatements may not be detected, even though the audit has been planned and performed in accordance with ISAs (UK).

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our Auditor's Report.

SKAR PRECISION MOULDINGS LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF SKAR PRECISION MOULDINGS LIMITED (CONTINUED)

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.

Mark Smith (Senior Statutory Auditor)

for and on behalf of
Sumer Auditco Limited

Statutory Auditor

Fitzroy House
Crown Street
Ipswich
Suffolk
IP1 3LG

9 September 2025

SKAR PRECISION MOULDINGS LIMITED

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

	Notes	2024 £	2023 £
Turnover	4	7,450,518	8,161,562
Cost of sales		(5,769,511)	(6,241,137)
Gross profit		1,681,007	1,920,425
Distribution costs		(43,391)	(54,117)
Administrative expenses		(732,824)	(679,923)
Other operating income	5	4,437	4,435
Operating profit	6	909,229	1,190,820
Interest receivable and similar income	10	28,595	13,791
Interest payable and similar expenses	11	(245,482)	(239,677)
Profit before tax		692,342	964,934
Tax on profit	12	(174,702)	(218,524)
Profit for the year		517,640	746,410

There was no other comprehensive income for 2024 (2023:£NIL).

The notes on pages 12 to 30 form part of these financial statements.

SKAR PRECISION MOULDINGS LIMITED

REGISTERED NUMBER:00949310

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2024

	Note	2024 £	2023 £
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	14	45,000	75,000
Tangible assets	15	4,324,693	4,346,158
		<u>4,369,693</u>	<u>4,421,158</u>
Current assets			
Stocks	16	883,087	839,451
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	17	2,342,722	2,167,789
Cash at bank and in hand	18	799,549	1,229,696
		<u>4,025,358</u>	<u>4,236,936</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	19	(1,293,407)	(1,478,440)
Net current assets		<u>2,731,951</u>	<u>2,758,496</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>7,101,644</u>	<u>7,179,654</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	20	(3,255,468)	(3,364,503)
Provisions for liabilities			
Deferred tax		(249,739)	(238,654)
Net assets		<u><u>3,596,437</u></u>	<u><u>3,576,497</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	24	1,000	1,000
Profit and loss account	25	3,595,437	3,575,497
		<u><u>3,596,437</u></u>	<u><u>3,576,497</u></u>

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 8 September 2025.

K D Gant
Director

The notes on pages 12 to 30 form part of these financial statements.

SKAR PRECISION MOULDINGS LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

	Called up share capital £	Profit and loss account £	Total equity £
At 1 January 2023	1,000	3,470,232	3,471,232
Comprehensive income for the year			
Profit for the year	-	746,410	746,410
Contributions by and distributions to owners			
Dividends	-	(641,145)	(641,145)
At 1 January 2024	1,000	3,575,497	3,576,497
Comprehensive income for the year			
Profit for the year	-	517,640	517,640
Contributions by and distributions to owners			
Dividends	-	(497,700)	(497,700)
At 31 December 2024	1,000	3,595,437	3,596,437

The notes on pages 12 to 30 form part of these financial statements.

SKAR PRECISION MOULDINGS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

1. General information

Skar Precision Mouldings Limited (the "Company") is a private company limited by shares and incorporated and domiciled in England and Wales.

The address of the registered office is Lady Lane Industrial Estate, Hadleigh, Ipswich, Suffolk IP7 6AZ.

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 judgment 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 paragraph 3.17(d);
- the requirements of Section 11 Financial Instruments paragraphs 11.42, 11.44 to 11.45, 11.47, 11.48(a)(iii), 11.48(a)(iv), 11.48(b) and 11.48(c);
- the requirements of Section 12 Other Financial Instruments paragraphs 12.26 to 12.27, 12.29(a), 12.29(b) and 12.29A; and
- the requirements of Section 33 Related Party Disclosures paragraph 33.7.

This information is included in the consolidated financial statements of Aspire Plastics Limited as at 31 December 2024 and these financial statements may be obtained from Companies House, Crown Way, Cardiff, CF14 3UZ.

2.3 Going concern

The financial statements have been drawn up on a going concern basis.

The directors have considered a period of at least one year from the date these financial statements were approved and authorised in assessing the going concern status of the Company. They believe that the Company will have sufficient cash available to settle its liabilities and other obligations as they fall due for at least one year.

SKAR PRECISION MOULDINGS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 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.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the Statement of Comprehensive Income within 'finance income or costs'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in profit or loss within 'other operating income'.

2.5 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.

SKAR PRECISION MOULDINGS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.6 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 profit or loss so as to produce a constant periodic rate of charge on the net obligation outstanding in each period.

2.7 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.

2.8 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 Balance Sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

SKAR PRECISION MOULDINGS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.9 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. 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 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 date.

2.10 Intangible fixed assets

Goodwill

Goodwill represents the difference between amounts paid on the cost of a business combination and the acquirer's interest in the fair value of its identifiable assets and liabilities of the acquiree at the date of acquisition. Subsequent to initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is amortised on a straight line basis to the Statement of Comprehensive Income over its useful economic life.

Goodwill is amortised over a 5 year straight line period.

2.11 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.

SKAR PRECISION MOULDINGS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.11 Tangible fixed assets (continued)

Land is not depreciated. Depreciation on other assets is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Buildings	- 2% straight line
Plant and machinery	- 20 to 25% reducing balance
Fixtures, fittings, and equipment	- 25% reducing balance
Tooling	- 20% straight line

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.

2.12 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 profit or loss.

2.13 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.

2.14 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.

2.15 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.

SKAR PRECISION MOULDINGS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.16 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are recognised when an event has taken place that gives rise to a legal or constructive obligation, a transfer of economic benefits is probable and a reliable estimate can be made.

Provisions are measured as the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation, taking into account the related risks and uncertainties.

Increases in provisions are generally charged as an expense to profit or loss.

2.17 Financial instruments

The Company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 "Basic Financial Instruments" of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

The Company has elected to apply the recognition and measurement provisions of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (as adopted by the UK Endorsement Board) with the disclosure requirements of Sections 11 and 12 and the other presentation requirements of FRS 102.

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 trade and other receivables, cash and bank balances, are initially measured at their transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at their amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any provision for impairment, 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.

Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial. The Company's cash and cash equivalents, trade and most other receivables due with the operating cycle fall into this category of financial instruments.

Other financial assets

Other financial assets, which includes investments in equity instruments which are not classified as subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the recognised transaction price. Such assets are subsequently measured at fair value with the changes in fair value being recognised in the profit or loss. Where other financial assets are not publicly traded, hence their fair value cannot be measured reliably, they are measured at cost less impairment.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting date.

SKAR PRECISION MOULDINGS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.17 Financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets are impaired when events, subsequent to their initial recognition, indicate the estimated future cash flows derived from the financial asset(s) have been adversely impacted. The impairment loss will be the difference between the current carrying amount and the present value of the future cash flows at the asset(s) original effective interest rate.

If there is a favourable change in relation to the events surrounding the impairment loss then the impairment can be reviewed for possible reversal. The reversal will not cause the current carrying amount to exceed the original carrying amount had the impairment not been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in the profit or loss.

Financial liabilities

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

Basic financial liabilities, which include trade and other payables, bank loans and other loans are initially measured at their transaction price after transaction costs. When this constitutes a financing transaction, whereby the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial.

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

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods and services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Trade payables are classified as current liabilities if the payment is due within one year. If not, they represent non-current liabilities. Trade payables are initially recognised at their transaction price and subsequently are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial.

Other financial instruments

Derivatives, including forward exchange contracts, futures contracts and interest rate swaps, are not classified as basic financial instruments. These are initially recognised at fair value on the date the derivative contract is entered into, with costs being charged to the profit or loss. They are subsequently measured at fair value with changes in the profit or loss.

Debt instruments that do not meet the conditions as set out in FRS 102 paragraph 11.9 are subsequently measured at fair value through the profit or loss. This recognition and measurement would also apply to financial instruments where the performance is evaluated on a fair value basis as with a documented risk management or investment strategy.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised when their contractual right to future cash flow expire, or are settled, or when the Company transfers the asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another party.

SKAR PRECISION MOULDINGS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.17 Financial instruments (continued)

If significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained after the transfer to another party, then the Company will continue to recognise the value of the portion of the risks and rewards retained.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

2.18 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.

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

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported for assets and liabilities as at the balance sheet date, and the amounts reported for income and expenditure during the year. However, the nature of estimation means that actual outcomes could differ from those estimates. No significant judgments (apart from those involving estimates) have been made when preparing the financial statements.

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year include:

Stock

Raw materials are written down by the appropriate percentages to account for wastage as part of the manufacturing process and rejects. Finished goods are valued at the appropriate percentages of selling prices to reflect the average gross margin made on the sales of such items. Work in progress is valued based on the stage of completion.

Loan Receivables

The loan receivable from Aspire Plastics Limited included within amounts owed by group undertakings is recognised as being wholly due within one year on the basis the company has sufficient distributable reserves to pay the dividends to Aspire Plastics Limited that would enable the debt to be settled.

SKAR PRECISION MOULDINGS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

4. Turnover

An analysis of turnover by class of business is as follows:

	2024 £	2023 £
Sales of goods	<u>7,450,518</u>	<u>8,161,562</u>

Analysis of turnover by country of destination:

	2024 £	2023 £
United Kingdom	6,521,973	7,544,367
Rest of Europe	812,530	495,087
Rest of the world	116,015	122,108
	<u>7,450,518</u>	<u>8,161,562</u>

5. Other operating income

	2024 £	2023 £
Sundry income	<u>4,437</u>	<u>4,435</u>

6. Operating profit

The operating profit is stated after charging:

	2024 £	2023 £
Exchange differences	9,503	1,963
Depreciation	256,107	(272,730)
Amortisation	<u>30,000</u>	<u>30,000</u>

SKAR PRECISION MOULDINGS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

7. Auditor's remuneration

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

	2024	2023
	£	£
Fees payable to the Company's auditor for the audit of the Company's financial statements	<u>6,430</u>	<u>6,125</u>

8. Employees

Staff costs, including directors' remuneration, were as follows:

	2024	2023
	£	£
Wages and salaries	1,673,894	1,650,821
Social security costs	150,088	139,134
Cost of defined contribution scheme	145,210	132,817
	<u>1,969,192</u>	<u>1,922,772</u>

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

	2024	2023
	No.	No.
Management and administration	22	22
Direct	47	50
	<u>69</u>	<u>72</u>

SKAR PRECISION MOULDINGS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

9. Directors' remuneration

	2024 £	2023 £
Directors' emoluments	47,687	54,362
Company contributions to defined contribution pension schemes	108,000	99,000
	<u>155,687</u>	<u>153,362</u>

During the year retirement benefits were accruing to 3 directors (2023 - 3) in respect of defined contribution pension schemes.

10. Interest receivable

	2024 £	2023 £
Other interest receivable	<u>28,595</u>	<u>13,791</u>

11. Interest payable and similar expenses

	2024 £	2023 £
Bank interest payable	236,415	230,163
Finance leases and hire purchase contracts	9,067	9,514
	<u>245,482</u>	<u>239,677</u>

SKAR PRECISION MOULDINGS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

12. Taxation

	2024 £	2023 £
Corporation tax		
Current tax on profits for the year	<u>163,617</u>	<u>251,273</u>
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	<u>11,085</u>	<u>(32,749)</u>
	<u>174,702</u>	<u>218,524</u>
Taxation on profit on ordinary activities		

Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is higher than (2023 - lower than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 25% (2023 - 23.52%). The differences are explained below:

	2024 £	2023 £
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	<u>692,342</u>	<u>964,934</u>
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 25% (2023 - 23.42%)	173,086	226,958
Effects of:		
Non-tax deductible amortisation of goodwill and impairment	7,500	7,056
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	2,625	822
Other assets not qualifying for capital allowance purposes	15,101	14,207
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of prior periods	(215)	-
Non-taxable income	(1,109)	(1,043)
Adjustment in research and development tax credit leading to an increase (decrease) in the tax charge	(22,286)	(26,901)
Change in rate of tax	-	(2,575)
Total tax charge for the year	<u>174,702</u>	<u>218,524</u>

Factors that may affect future tax charges

SKAR PRECISION MOULDINGS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

12. Taxation (continued)

The Finance Act 2021 announced an increase of the main rate of UK corporation tax rate from 19% to 25% from 1 April 2023. This was enacted in June 2021. Accordingly, deferred tax assets and liabilities are stated at 25%.

13. Dividends

	2024 £	2023 £
Dividends paid	<u>497,700</u>	<u>641,145</u>

14. Intangible assets

	Goodwill £
Cost	
At 1 January 2024	150,000
At 31 December 2024	<u>150,000</u>
Amortisation	
At 1 January 2024	75,000
Charge for the year on owned assets	30,000
At 31 December 2024	<u>105,000</u>
Net book value	
At 31 December 2024	<u>45,000</u>
At 31 December 2023	<u>75,000</u>

Amortisation is shown within administrative expenses in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

SKAR PRECISION MOULDINGS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

15. Tangible fixed assets

	Freehold land and buildings £	Plant and machinery £	Fixtures, fittings and equip £	Tooling £	Total £
Cost or valuation					
At 1 January 2024	3,876,643	2,656,174	460,534	26,200	7,019,551
Additions	23,722	183,158	28,206	-	235,086
Disposals	-	(224,806)	-	-	(224,806)
At 31 December 2024	3,900,365	2,614,526	488,740	26,200	7,029,831
Depreciation					
At 1 January 2024	372,460	1,930,926	356,907	13,100	2,673,393
Charge for the year	61,273	159,738	29,856	5,240	256,107
Disposals	-	(224,362)	-	-	(224,362)
At 31 December 2024	433,733	1,866,302	386,763	18,340	2,705,138
Net book value					
At 31 December 2024	3,466,632	748,224	101,977	7,860	4,324,693
At 31 December 2023	3,504,183	725,248	103,627	13,100	4,346,158

SKAR PRECISION MOULDINGS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

15. Tangible fixed assets (continued)

The net book value of land and buildings may be further analysed as follows:

	2024 £	2023 £
Freehold	<u>3,466,632</u>	<u>3,504,183</u>

The net book value of assets held under finance leases or hire purchase contracts, included above, are as follows:

	2024 £	2023 £
Plant and machinery	<u>395,453</u>	<u>395,453</u>

16. Stocks

	2024 £	2023 £
Raw materials and consumables	422,475	419,627
Work in progress	19,248	15,686
Finished goods and goods for resale	441,364	404,138
	<u>883,087</u>	<u>839,451</u>

The carrying value of stocks are stated net of provisions totalling £565,416 (2023 - £526,242). Cost of sales includes a debit of £39,174 (2023: credit of £16,727) being the movement in the closing stock provisions.

SKAR PRECISION MOULDINGS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

17. Debtors

	2024 £	2023 £
Trade debtors	1,184,538	1,016,136
Amounts owed by group undertakings	1,041,768	1,041,768
Prepayments and accrued income	116,416	109,885
	<u>2,342,722</u>	<u>2,167,789</u>

18. Cash and cash equivalents

	2024 £	2023 £
Cash at bank and in hand	<u>799,549</u>	<u>1,229,696</u>

19. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2024 £	2023 £
Bank loans	97,979	126,057
Trade creditors	603,378	670,198
Amounts owed to group undertakings	54,246	54,246
Corporation tax	163,831	251,450
Other taxation and social security	153,563	148,482
Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts	76,334	73,666
Other creditors	59,762	73,921
Accruals and deferred income	84,314	80,420
	<u>1,293,407</u>	<u>1,478,440</u>

SKAR PRECISION MOULDINGS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

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

	2024 £	2023 £
Bank loans	2,959,815	3,060,913
Net obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	93,253	96,790
Accruals and deferred income	202,400	206,800
	<u>3,255,468</u>	<u>3,364,503</u>

The bank loans are secured by fixed charges over the Company's freehold property, a debenture over all of the Company's assets and a specific chattels mortgage over four items of plant and machinery.

The net obligations under hire purchase contracts are secured against the assets to which they relate.

21. Loans

Analysis of the maturity of loans is given below:

	2024 £	2023 £
Amounts falling due within one year		
Bank loans	97,979	126,057
Amounts falling due 1-2 years		
Bank loans	105,964	97,664
Amounts falling due 2-5 years		
Bank loans	355,096	342,405
Amounts falling due after more than 5 years		
Bank loans	2,498,755	2,620,844
	<u>3,057,794</u>	<u>3,186,970</u>

SKAR PRECISION MOULDINGS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

22. Hire purchase and finance leases

Minimum lease payments under hire purchase fall due as follows:

	2024 £	2023 £
Within one year	76,334	79,650
Between 1-5 years	98,748	121,977
	<u>175,082</u>	<u>201,627</u>

23. Deferred taxation

	2024 £	2023 £
At beginning of year	(238,654)	(271,403)
Charged to profit or loss	(11,085)	32,749
At end of year	<u>(249,739)</u>	<u>(238,654)</u>

The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:

	2024 £	2023 £
Accelerated capital allowances	(249,739)	(238,654)
	<u>(249,739)</u>	<u>(238,654)</u>

24. Share capital

	2024 £	2023 £
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
1,000 Ordinary shares of £1.00 each	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>

SKAR PRECISION MOULDINGS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

25. Reserves

Profit and loss account

The profit and loss account represents the Company's accumulated profits which are available for distribution to shareholders.

26. Pension commitments

The Company contributes to 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 £145,210 (2023 - £132,817). Contributions totalling £3,491 (2023 - £4,116) were payable to the fund at the balance sheet date.

27. Commitments under operating leases

At 31 December 2024 the Company had future minimum lease payments due under non-cancellable operating leases for each of the following periods:

	2024 £	2023 £
Not later than 1 year	23,420	27,030
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	12,736	45,687
	<u>36,156</u>	<u>72,717</u>

28. Related party transactions

The Company has taken advantage of the exemptions provided in FRS 102 from disclosing transactions with members of the same group that are wholly owned.

29. Controlling party

The ultimate parent company is Aspire Plastics Limited. The immediate controlling party is Ettle Limited. The ultimate parent company is under ultimate control of its Directors, by virtue of their 100% combined shareholding.

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.