

PERMAROCK PRODUCTS LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2023

Company Registration No. 01867923 (England and Wales)

PERMAROCK PRODUCTS LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Director	Mr D I Horrocks
Company number	01867923
Registered office	Jubilee Drive Loughborough Leicestershire LE11 5TW
Auditor	DSG Castle Chambers 43 Castle Street Liverpool L2 9TL

PERMAROCK PRODUCTS LIMITED

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PERMAROCK PRODUCTS LIMITED

DIRECTOR'S REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2023

The director presents his annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 January 2023.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company during the period was the manufacture of external wall insulation.

Director

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

Mr D I Horrocks

Auditor

The auditor, DSG, is deemed to be reappointed under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006.

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.

Small companies exemption

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies exemption.

On behalf of the board

Mr D I Horrocks

Director

29 June 2023

PERMAROCK PRODUCTS LIMITED

DIRECTOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2023

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.

PERMAROCK PRODUCTS LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF PERMAROCK PRODUCTS LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Permarock Products Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 January 2023 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 January 2023 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 director's report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the director's report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

PERMAROCK PRODUCTS LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBERS OF PERMAROCK PRODUCTS LIMITED

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 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 remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the director was not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemption in preparing the director's report and from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

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.

The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud, is detailed below.

PERMAROCK PRODUCTS LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBERS OF PERMAROCK PRODUCTS LIMITED

Discussions were held with, and enquiries made of, management and those charged with governance with a view to identifying those laws and regulations that could be expected to have a material impact on the financial statements. During the engagement team briefing, the outcomes of these discussions and enquiries were shared with the team, as well as consideration as to where and how fraud may occur in the entity.

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

- Those laws and regulations considered to have a direct effect on the financial statements including UK financial reporting standards, company law, tax and pensions legislation, and distributable profits legislation.
- Those laws and regulations for which non-compliance may be fundamental to the operating aspects of the business and therefore may have a material effect on the financial statements, which as a predominantly external insulation provider was limited to compliance with the Trade Descriptions Act.

Audit procedures undertaken in response to the potential risks relating to irregularities (which include fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations) comprised of: inquiries of management and those charged with governance as to whether the entity complies with such laws and regulations; enquiries with the same concerning any actual or potential litigation or claims; inspection of relevant legal correspondence; testing the appropriateness of entries in the nominal ledger, including journal entries which may be indicative of fraud; and reviewing transactions around the end of the reporting period to identify items which ought to have been recorded.

No instances of material non-compliance were identified. However, the likelihood of detecting irregularities, including fraud, is limited by the inherent difficulty in detecting irregularities, the effectiveness of the entity's controls, and the nature, timing and extent of the audit procedures performed. 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 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.

Jean Ellis BA FCA CTA
Senior Statutory Auditor
For and on behalf of DSG

29 June 2023

Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditor

Castle Chambers
43 Castle Street
Liverpool
L2 9TL

PERMAROCK PRODUCTS LIMITED

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2023

	Year ended 31 January 2023 £	Period ended 31 January 2022 £
Turnover	5,672,701	6,309,025
Cost of sales	(3,811,076)	(4,521,465)
Gross profit	1,861,625	1,787,560
Administrative expenses	(1,035,772)	(1,087,797)
Other operating income	-	13,184
Operating profit	825,853	712,947
Interest payable and similar expenses	(11,854)	(13,624)
Profit before taxation	813,999	699,323
Tax on profit	(162,137)	(133,764)
Profit for the financial year	651,862	565,559

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

PERMAROCK PRODUCTS LIMITED

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2023

	Year ended 2023 £	Period ended 2022 £
Profit for the year	651,862	565,559
Other comprehensive income		
Tax relating to other comprehensive income	-	(2,918)
Total comprehensive income for the year	<u>651,862</u>	<u>562,641</u>

PERMAROCK PRODUCTS LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2023

	Share capital	Share premium account	Revaluation reserve	Capital redemption reserve	Profit and reserves	Total
Notes	£	£	£	£	£	£
Balance at 1 December 2020	389,265	5,800	414,135	23,135	1,283,978	2,116,313
Period ended 31 January 2022:						
Profit for the period	-	-	-	-	565,559	565,559
Other comprehensive income:						
Tax relating to other comprehensive income	-	-	(2,918)	-	-	(2,918)
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	-	(2,918)	-	565,559	562,641
Dividends	-	-	-	-	(403,500)	(403,500)
Transfers	-	-	(7,648)	-	7,648	-
Balance at 31 January 2022	389,265	5,800	403,569	23,135	1,453,685	2,275,454
Year ended 31 January 2023:						
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	651,862	651,862
Dividends	-	-	-	-	(84,000)	(84,000)
Transfers	-	-	(5,144)	-	5,144	-
Balance at 31 January 2023	389,265	5,800	398,425	23,135	2,026,691	2,843,316

PERMAROCK PRODUCTS LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 JANUARY 2023

		2023	2022
	Notes	£	£
Fixed assets			
Goodwill	6	2	2
Other intangible assets	6	2	2
Total intangible assets		4	4
Tangible assets	7	866,976	816,733
		866,980	816,737
Current assets			
Stocks		459,046	319,057
Debtors	8	1,681,894	1,622,647
Cash at bank and in hand		1,215,257	930,687
		3,356,197	2,872,391
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	(1,109,832)	(1,125,079)
Net current assets		2,246,365	1,747,312
Total assets less current liabilities		3,113,345	2,564,049
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	10	(251,175)	(279,046)
Provisions for liabilities		(18,854)	(9,549)
Net assets		2,843,316	2,275,454
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		389,265	389,265
Share premium account		5,800	5,800
Revaluation reserve		398,425	403,569
Capital redemption reserve		23,135	23,135
Profit and loss reserves		2,026,691	1,453,685
Total equity		2,843,316	2,275,454

These 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 Section 1A – small entities.

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 29 June 2023

Mr D I Horrocks
Director

Company Registration No. 01867923

PERMAROCK PRODUCTS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2023

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Permarock Products Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Jubilee Drive, Loughborough, Leicestershire, LE11 5TW.

1.1 Reporting period

As part of a group re-organisation the company's reporting period was extended to a period longer than a year in the previous period in order to align the company year end with all other companies in the group. As a result the comparative amounts presented in the financial statements (including the related notes) are not entirely comparable.

1.2 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 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

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, modified to include the revaluation of leasehold property. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.3 Going concern

As part of assessing the potential impact of the ongoing Covid19 virus situation management has prepared revised financial forecasts for the company. These forecasts indicate that the company will continue to trade profitably, and generate cash, over the period considered by them in their assessment of the appropriateness of adopting the going concern basis in the preparation of these financial statements. The revised forecasts also demonstrate that existing banking facilities will remain adequate and that all associated banking covenants will be satisfactorily met. Management has also considered the impact of potential operational challenges posed by Covid19, including but not restricted to, an assessment of the robustness of their supply chain and broader logistics arrangements. Management has concluded that any operational pressures caused directly by the Covid19 situation are unlikely to have a material impact on the company. On this basis the director considers it appropriate to prepare these financial statements on a going concern basis.

1.4 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.

1.5 Intangible fixed assets - goodwill

Acquired goodwill is written off in equal instalments over its estimated useful economic life.

1.6 Intangible fixed assets other than goodwill

Intangible assets acquired separately from a business are recognised at cost and are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

PERMAROCK PRODUCTS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2023

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Intangible assets other than goodwill comprise of patent fees. Such assets are defined as having finite useful lives and the costs are amortised in equal instalments over their estimated useful lives of 3 - 5 years. Intangible assets are stated at cost less amortisation and are reviewed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the carrying value may be impaired.

Patents	3 - 5 years
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1.7 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:

Land and buildings Leasehold	2% straight line
Plant and machinery	15% reducing balance and 20% straight line
Fixtures, fittings & equipment	10% 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.

1.8 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible 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.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.9 Stocks

Stock is valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined on a first in first out basis, and includes all direct costs incurred and attributable production overheads. Net realisable value is based on estimated selling price allowing for all further costs of completion and disposal.

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.

PERMAROCK PRODUCTS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2023

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.10 Cash and cash equivalents

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.

1.11 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.

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 and bank loans 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.

1.12 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.

1.13 Taxation

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

PERMAROCK PRODUCTS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2023

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

1.14 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.15 Retirement benefits

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

1.16 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leases asset are consumed.

1.17 Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

PERMAROCK PRODUCTS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2023

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.18 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 in the period are included in profit or loss.

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.

3 Auditor's remuneration

	2023	2022
Fees payable to the company's auditor and associates:	£	£
For audit services		
Audit of the financial statements of the company	9,103	14,000

4 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 24 (2022 - 25).

	2023 Number	2022 Number
Administration	5	5
Selling and distribution	19	20
	24	25

5 Dividends

	2023 £	2022 £
Interim paid	84,000	403,500

PERMAROCK PRODUCTS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2023

6 Intangible fixed assets

	Goodwill £	Patents £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 February 2022 and 31 January 2023	2	15,002	15,004
Amortisation and impairment			
At 1 February 2022 and 31 January 2023	-	15,000	15,000
Carrying amount			
At 31 January 2023	2	2	4
At 31 January 2022	2	2	4

7 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings Leasehold £	Plant and machinery £	Fixtures, fittings & equipment £	Total £
Cost or valuation				
At 1 February 2022	812,000	328,354	47,671	1,188,025
Additions	-	3,848	71,120	74,968
At 31 January 2023	812,000	332,202	118,791	1,262,993
Depreciation and impairment				
At 1 February 2022	35,187	295,862	40,243	371,292
Depreciation charged in the year	16,240	5,550	2,935	24,725
At 31 January 2023	51,427	301,412	43,178	396,017
Carrying amount				
At 31 January 2023	760,573	30,790	75,613	866,976
At 31 January 2022	776,813	32,492	7,428	816,733

Land and buildings were revalued by Mather Jamie, independent valuers not connected with the company on the basis of market value in accordance with Valuation Practice Statement 4 (section 4), RICS Valuation – Global Standards (Red Book).

Land and buildings are carried at valuation. If land and buildings were measured using the cost model, the carrying amounts would have been approximately:

PERMAROCK PRODUCTS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2023

7 Tangible fixed assets (Continued)

	2023 £	2022 £
Cost	516,800	516,800
Accumulated depreciation	(163,769)	(153,433)
Carrying value	<u>353,031</u>	<u>363,367</u>

8 Debtors

	2023 £	2022 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	436,775	420,430
Amounts owed by group undertakings	1,164,745	1,150,298
Other debtors	80,374	51,919
	<u>1,681,894</u>	<u>1,622,647</u>

9 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2023 £	2022 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	29,162	31,892
Trade creditors	703,868	656,000
Amounts due to group undertakings	8,057	3,359
Corporation tax	153,868	138,788
Other taxation and social security	128,201	131,530
Other creditors	10,901	9,550
Accruals and deferred income	75,775	153,960
	<u>1,109,832</u>	<u>1,125,079</u>

Bank loans and overdrafts amounting to £29,162 (2022: £31,892) are secured by charges over the assets of the company.

Net obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts are secured by fixed charges on the assets concerned.

10 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2023 £	2022 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	<u>251,175</u>	<u>279,046</u>

Bank loans amounting to £251,175 (2022: £279,046) are secured by charges over the assets of the company.

PERMAROCK PRODUCTS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2023

11 Financial commitments, guarantees and contingent liabilities

The company is party to an unlimited cross guarantee with its immediate parent company Sustainable Building Solutions (UK) Limited dated 31st August 2012 and supported by Debentures from each company.

12 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

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

2023	2022
£	£
303,039	279,484
<u>303,039</u>	<u>279,484</u>

13 Parent company

The company's immediate parent company is Sustainable Building Solutions (UK) Limited.

The ultimate parent company is Sustainable Investments Limited registered in England and Wales at 2b Maple Court, Maple View White Moss Business Park, Skelmersdale, Lancashire, WN8 9TW. Sustainable Investments Limited prepares consolidated financial statements which include Permarock Products Limited, copies of which can be obtained at the above address.

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.