

Company registration number: NI033053

COPPER INDUSTRIES (IRELAND) LIMITED

UNAUDITED FILLETED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 March 2022

COPPER INDUSTRIES (IRELAND) LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

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COPPER INDUSTRIES (IRELAND) LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

Company Information

Directors	Mr Charles Shivers	(Resigned 11 July 2022)
	Mrs Helen Shivers	
	Mr Cathal Shivers	
Secretary	Helen Shivers	
Company number	NI033053	
Registered office	21 Hillhead Road	
	Toomebridge	
	BT41 3SF	
Accountants	Kelly & O'Neill Ltd	
	15e Molesworth Street	
	Cookstown	
	Co Tyrone	
	BT80 8NX	

Bankers

Danske Bank
18 Ballymoney Road
Ballymena
Co Antrim
BT43 5BY

Solicitors

Conor Ferguson & Co Solicitors
Office C13 The Business Centre
80-82 Rainey Street
Magherafelt
BT45 5AJ

COPPER INDUSTRIES (IRELAND) LIMITED

DIRECTORS RESPONSIBILITIES

YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

The directors are responsible for preparing 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 United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). 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 the profit or loss of the company for that period.

In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and
- 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 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.

COPPER INDUSTRIES (IRELAND) LIMITED

REPORT TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS ON THE PREPARATION OF THE

UNAUDITED STATUTORY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF COPPER INDUSTRIES (IRELAND) LIMITED (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

In order to assist you to fulfil your duties under the Companies Act 2006, we have prepared for your approval the financial statements of Copper Industries (Ireland) Limited for the year ended 31 March 2022 which comprise the Balance Sheet and related notes from the company's accounting records and from information and explanations you have given us.

As a practising member firm of Chartered Accountants Ireland, we are subject to its ethical and other professional requirements which are detailed at www.charteredaccountants.ie.

This report is made solely to the board of directors of Copper Industries (Ireland) Limited, as a body, in accordance with the terms of our engagement letter. Our work has been undertaken solely to prepare for your approval the financial statements of Copper Industries (Ireland) Limited and state those matters that we have agreed to state to the board of directors of Copper Industries (Ireland) Limited as a body, in this report in accordance with the requirements of Chartered Accountants Ireland as detailed at www.charteredaccountants.ie. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than Copper Industries (Ireland) Limited and its board of directors as a body for our work or for this report.

It is your duty to ensure that Copper Industries (Ireland) Limited has kept adequate accounting records and to prepare statutory financial statements that give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit of Copper Industries (Ireland) Limited. You consider that Copper Industries (Ireland) Limited is exempt from the statutory audit requirement for the year.

We have not been instructed to carry out an audit or a review of the financial statements of Copper Industries (Ireland) Limited. For this reason, we have not verified the accuracy or completeness of the accounting records or information and explanations you have given to us and we do not, therefore, express any opinion on the statutory financial statements.

Kelly & O'Neill Ltd

15e Molesworth Street

Cookstown

Co Tyrone

BT80 8NX

27 July 2022

COPPER INDUSTRIES (IRELAND) LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

31 MARCH 2022

	Note	2022 £	£	2021 £	£
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	5	6,831		8,991	
Tangible assets	6	319,911		224,956	
			326,742		233,947
Current assets					
Stocks		975,781		510,447	
Debtors	7	545,553		402,216	
Cash at bank and in hand		36,475		279,426	
		1,557,809		1,192,089	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(457,992)		(382,250)	
Net current assets			1,099,817		809,839
Total assets less current liabilities			1,426,559		1,043,786
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	9	(46,455)		(50,000)	
Provisions for liabilities			(37,793)		(37,793)
Net assets			1,342,311		955,993
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			10,000		10,000
Profit and loss account			1,332,311		945,993
Shareholders funds			1,342,311		955,993

For the year ending 31 March 2022 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Directors responsibilities:

- The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476;
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to

accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with Section 1A of FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the Profit & Loss Account has not been delivered.

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 27 July 2022 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr Cathal Shivers

Director

Company registration number: NI033053

COPPER INDUSTRIES (IRELAND) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in Northern Ireland. The address of the registered office is 21 Hillhead Road, Toomebridge, BT41 3SF.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with the provisions of FRS 102, Section 1A, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'. The Triennial review 2017 amendments to the standard have been early adopted.

3. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax.

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

Taxation

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves, respectively. Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other 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. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and are subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. Any intangible assets carried at a revalued amount, are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation, as determined by reference to an active market, less any subsequent accumulated amortisation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. Intangible assets acquired as part of a business combination are only recognised separately from goodwill when they arise from contractual or other legal rights, are separable, the expected future economic benefits are probable and the cost or value can be measured reliably.

Amortisation

Amortisation is calculated so as to write off the cost of an asset, less its estimated residual value, over the useful life of that asset as follows:

Research & Development	-	5 % straight line
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If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in amortisation rate, useful life or residual value of an intangible asset, the amortisation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

Research and development

Research expenditure is written off in the year in which it is incurred. Development expenditure incurred is capitalised as an intangible asset only when all of the following criteria are met: - It is technically feasible to complete the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale; - There is the intention to complete the intangible asset and use or sell it; - There is the ability to use or sell the intangible asset; - The use or sale of the intangible asset will generate probable future economic benefits; - There are adequate technical, financial and other resources available to complete the development and to use or sell the intangible asset; and - The expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during its development can be measured reliably. Expenditure that does not meet the above criteria is expensed as incurred.

Tangible assets

tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and are subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in capital and reserves, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Plant and machinery	-	10 % straight line
Fittings fixtures and equipment	-	20 % straight line
Motor vehicles	-	10 % straight line

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in depreciation rate, useful life or residual value of tangible assets, the depreciation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

Impairment

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date. When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost includes all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable. Grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the company will comply with the conditions attaching to them and the grants will be received. Government grants are recognised using the accrual model and the performance model. Under the accrual model, government grants relating to revenue are recognised on a systematic basis over the periods in which the company recognises the related costs for which the grant is intended to compensate. Grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the entity with no future related costs are recognised in income in the period in which it becomes receivable. Grants relating to assets are recognised in income on a systematic basis over the expected useful life of the asset. Where part of a grant relating to an asset is deferred, it is recognised as deferred income and not deducted from the carrying amount of the asset. Under the performance model, where the grant does not impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income when the grant proceeds are received or receivable. Where the grant does impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income only when the performance-related conditions have been met. Where grants received are prior to satisfying the revenue recognition criteria, they are recognised as a liability.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the entity has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event; it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recognised as a liability in the Balance Sheet and the amount of the provision as an expense. Provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and subsequently reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount that would be required to settle the obligation. Any adjustments to the amounts previously recognised are recognised in profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of the cost of an asset. When a provision is measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation, the unwinding of the discount is recognised in finance costs in profit or loss in the period it arises.

Financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Where investments in non-convertible preference shares and non-puttable ordinary shares or preference shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably, the investment is subsequently measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. All other such investments are subsequently measured at cost less impairment. Other financial instruments, including derivatives, are initially recognised at fair value, unless payment for an asset is deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate, in which case the asset is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Other financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, with any changes recognised in profit or loss, with the exception of hedging instruments in a designated hedging relationship.

Financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost are reviewed for objective evidence of impairment at the end of each reporting date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately. For all equity instruments regardless of significance, and other financial assets that are individually significant, these are assessed individually for impairment. Other financial assets are either assessed individually or grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics. Any reversals of impairment are recognised in profit or loss immediately, to the extent that the reversal does not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset that exceeds what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised.

Defined contribution plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund. When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised in finance costs in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 17 (2021: 24).

5. Intangible assets

	Other intangible assets £	Total £
Cost		
At 1 April 2021 and 31 March 2022	43,198	43,198
Amortisation		
At 1 April 2021	34,207	34,207
Charge for the year	2,160	2,160
At 31 March 2022	36,367	36,367
Carrying amount		
At 31 March 2022	6,831	6,831
At 31 March 2021	8,991	8,991

6. Tangible assets

	Plant and machinery £	Fixtures, fittings and equipment £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
Cost				
At 1 April 2021	699,304	111,849	182,262	993,415
Additions	24,755	14,987	124,685	164,427
At 31 March 2022	724,059	126,836	306,947	1,157,842
Depreciation				
At 1 April 2021	555,052	94,683	118,724	768,459
Charge for the Year	33,950	7,784	27,738	69,472
At 31 March 2022	589,002	102,467	146,462	837,931
Carrying amount				
At 31 March 2022	135,057	24,369	160,485	319,911
At 31 March 2021	144,252	17,166	63,538	224,956

7. Debtors

	2022	2021
	£	£
Trade debtors	528,978	394,109
Other debtors	16,575	8,107
	<u>545,553</u>	<u>402,216</u>

8. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2022	2021
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	10,000	-
Trade creditors	418,852	328,930
Corporation tax	-	42,833
Social security and other taxes	7,700	4,916
Other creditors	21,440	5,571
	<u>457,992</u>	<u>382,250</u>

9. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2022	2021
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	31,667	50,000
Other creditors	14,788	-
	<u>46,455</u>	<u>50,000</u>

10. Directors advances, credits and guarantees

During the year the directors entered into the following advances and credits with the company:

2022

	Balance brought forward	Advances /(credits) to the directors	Balance o/standing
	£	£	£
Mr Charles Shivers	(421)	(576)	(997)

2021

	Balance brought forward	Advances /(credits) to the directors	Balance o/standing
	£	£	£
Mr Charles Shivers	(570)	149	(421)

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