

Registered number: 2482190

ALPLA UK LIMITED
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

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ALPLA UK LIMITED

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ALPLA UK LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	S Whitby A Pouloukakis
Registered number	2482190
Registered office	Unit 9 Yew Tree Way Stonecross Business Park Golborne Warrington WA3 3JD
Independent auditor	Blick Rothenberg Audit LLP Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditor 16 Great Queen Street Covent Garden London WC2B 5AH

ALPLA UK LIMITED

STRATEGIC REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

Introduction

The directors present their strategic report on the company for the year ended 31 December 2021. The principal activity of the company during the year continued to be the manufacturing and selling of plastic bottles/containers, injection moulding components and PET preforms across the UK, primarily relating to the production of plastic containers for food, drink and cleaning products.

The company operates with the support of its parent 'Alpla Holding GmbH', and together invest heavily, in the UK and globally, on product innovation, technological capability and sustainable manufacturing to promote the long term prosperity of all group companies and simultaneously ensure ethical and sustainable production methods are put in place.

Sustainability

The company is actively involved in sustainability and environmental projects which involve the use of recycled materials, and is directly involved in industrywide discussions regarding the environmental impact of packaging, in general, and plastics in particular.

The company, and the whole Alpla group, has a particular focus on developing functional lightweight components, increasing use of recycled materials in its products and increasing supply of energy from renewable sources. The company has a good long-standing record in using recycled materials, and in many sectors that its customers operate the company is the market leader for adding recycled materials into its components. The group's latest sustainability report acknowledges positive development in recent years, however the challenge is to continually improve and raise ambitions. As such, the group is investing heavily in the expansion of its recycling facilities as well as research and development in use of alternative materials. Further, joining as a signatory in 2018 to the 'New Plastics Economy's Global Commitment', the group committed that by 2025 its packaging products will be fully recyclable and that the volume of processed recycled material will rise to at least 25% of total material usage.

To achieve these goals, the company works with its customers to encourage sustainable practices through product design, material composition and production techniques, and will continue to innovate in this area. The plastics packaging tax being introduced in 2022 will further increase focus on use of recycled material, and the company is working to position itself to manage operational and administrative requirements as and when further guidance on the practicalities of the tax are announced.

Business review and key financial performance indicators

As the company operates in a key manufacturing industry it has continued to trade throughout the pandemic, whilst also maintaining rigorous Covid-19 health and safety policies to protect staff.

In line with the company's long term strategy towards service excellence, and product and sector diversification, the company continues to invest in its infrastructure and people to ensure production capabilities continue to meet current and future customer needs. During 2021, the company completed improvement works at one of its main sites, increasing storage facilities and production capacity as well as introducing new technologies and enhanced automation to improve service efficiency and reduce transport of goods around the site. This further positioned the site as a 'centre-of-excellence' in the wider Alpla group and will contribute positively to sustainability initiatives by reducing transport related emissions at the site. In total the company spent £17,388,000 on fixed asset additions (2020: £27,978,000) and the average monthly number of employees increased by 33 to 739 in 2021.

Turnover for the year ended 31 December 2021 has risen to £222,665,000 (2020: £206,324,000), primarily due to unit price increases as a result of significant growth in virgin and recycled raw material prices throughout the year.

ALPLA UK LIMITED

STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

Business review and key financial performance indicators (continued)

Gross profit and gross profit margin have decreased in the year to £38,748,000 (2020: £43,604,000) and 17.4% (2020: 21.1%) respectively, due to the following key market factors:

- The company has experienced margin erosion due to rising material costs through the year being reflected in unit prices periodically in arrears, in-line with contractual agreements.
- There have been changes in product mix, some as expected given the temporary increase in certain product lines in 2020 as a result of Covid-19; as well as changes in composition of raw materials used, as the company and its customers strive to increase use of recycled material which is often more expensive.
- The company has experienced increases in other input costs, such as energy, consumables, and labour during the year.

Distribution costs of £6,635,000 (2020: £6,290,000) have increased primarily due to increases in fuel surcharges, and administrative costs continue to be relatively stable and well managed amounting to £12,252,000 (2020: £11,319,000) during the year. The operating profit of £19,861,000 for the year (2020: £25,848,000) includes a gain of £1,077,000 on the disposal of land and buildings that were surplus to the operational needs of the company.

The continued positive trading results generated in the year coupled with maintaining a strong liquidity position allowed the company to declare a dividend of £25,500,000 during the year. The financial position of the company at 31 December 2021 remains strong with net current assets of £37,004,000 (2020: £45,250,000) and net assets of £118,590,000 (2020: £127,147,000). Notable factors which have generated this strong balance sheet and liquidity position at 31 December 2021 are:

- Net cash generated from operating activities was £29,331,000 (2020: £32,968,000)
- Capital expenditure of £17,389,000 (2020: £27,978,000) was incurred for the reasons noted previously.
- Continued focus on working capital management to ensure timely receipt of trade debtors and payment of creditors within contractual terms. Although trade debtor days have increased from 82 days to 95 days as at 31 December 2021, this is primarily due to the phasing and revenue growth towards the end of the year.
- There has been a planned reduction in the physical quantity of raw materials at year-end, primarily as higher level of stocks held as contingency in prior years have been utilised.

Other key performance indicators

Non financial key performance indicators, including net equipment effectiveness, operational waste and quality performance, are set and measured on a contract by contract basis. These are reviewed constantly and remedial actions taken as appropriate.

Health and safety

The company invests in training and is committed to maintaining a good quality and motivated workforce. The directors are committed to taking measures to continually improve the health, safety and welfare of all their staff and retain external consultancy services to assist with this area. It is anticipated that this arrangement will lead to continued identification of, and reduction of potential risks to the workforce. The number of reportable incidents in 2021 reduced to 4 (2020: 7).

ALPLA UK LIMITED

STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

Other key performance indicators (continued)

Quality control

The company maintains effective and efficient quality management, hygiene and food safety management systems. The management will continue to hold reviews of the suitability and effectiveness of those systems. Continual improvement and increase in standards are the essential goals.

It is the company's objective to monitor and improve the quality of products and services supplied to its customers. This is achieved by research and development undertaken by group companies, monitoring and proactive action to reduce the impact of disruption throughout the supply chain. In order to maintain the quality of the containers for food use, the company continues to meet the requirements of FSSC 22000 (PAS 223).

The directors are pleased to confirm continued accreditation to ISO 9001/2000; ISO 14001; ISO 18001; ISO 50001; SEXDEX/SMETA; and British Retail Consortium Standard.

Principal risks and uncertainties

Price risk

The company has exposure to the risk of adverse variations in the price of raw materials and other input costs. This risk is mitigated by negotiating appropriate arrangements with customers in respect of changes in input costs.

Customer base

The company has a portfolio of customers some of which comprise a significant proportion of revenue and profit. The risk is mitigated through the contractual terms and maintaining strong customer relationships.

Future developments

As previously stated, the directors are committed to maintaining the company's fixed assets in efficient working order to support the planned future growth of the business. The company and group continue to invest in research and development to innovate on technological hardware and production processes, with a view to continuously improving client service. The company also continues to follow a strategy of looking to secure new additional customer markets in an attempt to broaden its offering.

The directors consider the company is well positioned to manage potential adverse impacts of future economic uncertainty and view the future positively, despite the on going global economic, political and financial uncertainties, and consider that the company continues to be well placed to deliver a positive and strong operational and financial performance. As the company expects to continue generating strong operating cash-flows, these will be used to continue to finance its long-term investment strategy and remain at the forefront of constantly promoting and developing production methods and promoting the use of recycled materials subject to market opportunities and regulatory policy. The company continues to be well supported by the group on all operational and financial matters, strong collaboration exists and the group as a whole continues to perform well.

Employee matters

Statement on engagement with employees

We believe in a high performing, flexible organisational and communication structure that fosters well coordinated interaction between all levels of the company. We view every single member of staff as part of our success.

This is undertaken through:

- Encouraging employee involvement from all levels of the organisation within our operational excellence programmes.
- Creating an environment in which employees are encouraged to improve operational processes and contribute directly to the company's success.

ALPLA UK LIMITED

STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

- Providing performance related remuneration and/or bonuses to employees, as appropriate.
- Using internal communication tools to regularly update employees with relevant company information, including through the use of our own, internally developed, smartphone application.

Disabled employees

The company has continued its policy regarding the employment of disabled persons. Full and fair consideration is given to applications for employment made by disabled persons having regard to their particular aptitude and abilities. Appropriate arrangements are made, wherever possible, for retraining employees who become disabled, to ensure their employment with the company continues.

Statement by the directors on performance of their statutory duties in accordance with s.172 (1) Companies Act 2006

The directors are required to act in the way he or she considers would be most likely to promote the success of the company for the benefits of its members as a whole, with regards to the matters below, and work in collaboration with the company's senior leadership team and the Alpla group management team in order to achieve this.

(a) The likely consequences of any decision in the long term

We develop a 4 year strategic plan which is reviewed annually and is designed to ensure that we focus on the long term consequences for all decisions we take as a company, whilst also contributing positively to the entire Alpla group achieving its global strategic goals over the same 4 year period. This plan is underpinned by a number of clearly defined strategic objectives which cover the measurement and development of both financial and non financial targets, as well as evaluating long-term investment needs at a company and group level. Notwithstanding the dividend of £25.5m declared in 2021, the company has strong liquidity and continues to invest heavily in its facilities and technology, with a view to promoting sustainable and long term success; and where possible, enters into long term arrangements with customers. This provides a strong base for the company's long term planning.

(b) The interests of the company's employees

We view qualified and committed staff as a key factor to success and aim to nurture long term relations through development opportunities and professional leadership. To ensure that we encourage and maintain a culture of cooperation and high performance, we continually invest in our facilities and technology to provide high quality working conditions, and invest in health and safety improvements and training programmes. Throughout the whole of 2021 we continued with all control measures that were implemented in 2020, as a result of the risks created by the global COVID 19 pandemic across all our plants, to ensure the continued health and safety of our employees. These control measures will remain in place as long as we believe to be necessary during 2022.

(c) The need to foster the company's business relationships with suppliers, customers and others

We maintain fair and respectful mutual relationships with all stakeholders. We seek to develop innovative and competitive packaging solutions that are tailored to the needs of our customers and their markets through operational excellence, the establishment of standardised processes and technologies, and the implementation of integrated supply chain solutions. By fostering long term customer relationships, delivering high service levels and expanding our strategic partnerships we aim to become the preferred supplier. Similarly, we develop close working relationships with our key suppliers in order to safeguard our raw material and other critical supplies as far as possible.

(d) The impact of the company's operations on the community and environment

As a global supplier of plastic packaging we have a clear responsibility to act in a responsible way and with the future in mind. Sustainable and environmentally responsible use of all resources is fundamental to our activities.

ALPLA UK LIMITED

STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

For many years we have focussed on designing lightweight products to reduce the consumption of raw materials and energy in our production process, whilst still achieving the same high quality functional performance demanded by our customers, and we have used recycled materials in our products for over 20 years. Alpla group invests heavily in recycling facilities on a global scale and we continue to promote the use of increased recycled content in our products wherever possible. We are signatories to the UK Plastics Pact and have long been directly involved in industrywide discussions regarding the environmental impact of packaging, in general, and plastics, in particular, and we will continue our close involvement in these discussions. The global Alpla group is also a signatory to the New Plastics Economy's Global Commitment, an initiative of the Ellen MacArthur Foundation, and has committed to achieving ambitious global targets by 2025 with: all our packaging products being fully recyclable; the volume of processed post consumer recycled materials to rise to 25% of total material usage; all products remaining completely free of PVC.

To actively recognise and support the United Nations annual World Environment Day initiative, all our UK production facilities organise local litter and plastic collections in and around their local community.

(e) The desirability of the company maintaining a reputation for high standards of business conduct

Our core ethos is in maintaining high standards of business conduct in all our activities, and our Code of Conduct policy establishes a framework for strong cooperation amongst all employees and provides a shared understanding of what constitutes ethically irreproachable business practices. The core values and principles of our company establish the framework for cooperation within the company as well as with other external stakeholders. These being:

- Fair and respectful dealings with each other
- A spirit of partnership: each and every employee is part of our success
- Mutual consideration
- Equal treatment of all individuals, and appreciation of different cultures
- Responsible, sustainable and future oriented actions and decision making

We place particular importance on providing a safe, healthy and secure environment for all employees and stakeholders. Our company culture considers health, safety and environment (HSE) a core value and it is treated with equal importance as our other key business objectives. We promote training programmes that maintain and improve the health, safety and environmental awareness and we encourage our employees to take advantage of voluntary HSE programmes.

(f) The need to act fairly between members of the company Alpla UK Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of Alpla Holding GmbH and the directors have regular and open dialogue with its representatives.

This report was approved by the board and signed on its behalf by:



A Pouloukakis
Director

Date: 04/03/2022

ALPLA UK LIMITED
DIRECTORS' REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021.

Results and dividends

The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to £16,943,000 (2020 - £20,982,000).

A dividend of £25,500,000 (2020: £30,000,000) was declared in the financial year.

Directors

The directors who served during the year were:

S Whitby
A Pourloukakis

Qualifying third party indemnity provisions

The company has made qualifying third party indemnity provisions for the benefit of its directors which were made during the year and remain in force at the date of this report.

Matters covered in the strategic report

As permitted by s414c(11) of the Companies Act 2006, the directors have elected to disclose information, required to be in the directors' report by Schedule 7 of the 'Large and Medium-sized Companies and Groups (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008', including the statement on engagement with employees and the statement on engagement with other stakeholders, in the strategic report.

ALPLA UK LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

Streamlined energy and carbon reporting (SECR)

The Companies Act 2006 (Strategic report and Directors' Report) Regulation 2018 requires Alpla UK Limited to disclose annual UK energy consumption and Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions from SECR regulated sources. Energy and GHG emissions have been independently calculated by Envantage Ltd for the 12-month period ending 31 December 2021.

Reported energy and GHG emissions data is compliant with SECR requirements and has been calculated in accordance with the GHG Protocol and SECR guidelines. Energy and GHG emissions are reported from buildings and transport where operational control is held – this includes electricity, gaseous fuels such as natural gas, LPG and acetylene, and business travel in company-owned or grey-fleet vehicles. The table below details the SECR-regulated energy and GHG emission sources from the current and previous reporting periods.

	2021	2020
Energy (kWh)		
Electricity	125,825,865	125,548,519
Natural gas	1,973,326	2,095,894
Other gaseous fuels	394,981	357,981
Transport	211,481	175,947
Total energy (kWh)	128,405,653	128,177,449
Emissions (tCO ₂ e)		
Electricity (location-based)	26,716.6	29,270.4
(Market-based)	26,272.1	22,985.1
Natural gas	361.4	385.4
Other gaseous fuels	84.7	76.6
Transport	64.1	41.9
Total SECR emissions	27,226.9	29,774.3
Intensity metric		
SECR emissions intensity (tCO ₂ e/material consumption in tonnes)	0.222	0.237

Alpla UK Limited is committed to reducing its environmental impact and contribution to climate change through continuous improvement procedures, with energy efficiency remaining a key part of business strategy. The installation of a new link bridge and conveying system at one of its main sites and warehouse was completed during the reporting period, meaning the warehouse operation is now fully automated and diesel consumption associated with HGV transfers between the two facilities has been eliminated.

The company has continued to build on their ISO 50001 certification and improve energy efficiency across all areas of their direct operations, replacing aging process equipment with high-efficiency equivalents. Variable speed drives have also been fitted to compressor, dryer and water cooling systems to mitigate unnecessary electricity consumption. In addition to this, enhanced monitoring and targeting of compressed air systems has enabled us to reduce compressor starts and run our plants at lower pressures overall.

Data Records & Methodology

All activity data have been converted into equivalent energy and GHG emissions using emissions factors published by BEIS in 2021. Electricity and natural gas disclosures have been calculated using metered kWh consumption taken from supplier fiscal invoices and sub-metered data. Scope 2 GHG emissions associated with electricity have been reported using both location-based (LBM) and market-based (MBM) methodologies. LBM emissions have been carried into the total emissions figure - corresponding MBM emissions have been included for comparison only.

ALPLA UK LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

Approximately 10% of imported electricity was generated by a third-party CHP plant - a BEIS-published emissions factor for on-site heat and steam was applied to this energy in the market-based methodology. A negligible amount of gas consumption has been estimated using heating degree day regression analysis, which accounts for 0.1% of overall energy consumption.

Other gaseous fuel (LPG, acetylene) disclosures have been calculated based on fiscal invoices provided by suppliers. Transport disclosures are derived from a combination of fuel and mileage expense claim records - where vehicle information such as engine size and type was not available, a vehicle of average size and fuel type was assumed.

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.

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



A Pourloukakis
Director

Date: 04/03/2022

ALPLA UK LIMITED

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

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 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 the, consistently;
- make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- 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.

ALPLA UK LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF ALPLA UK LIMITED FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Alpla UK Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 December 2021, which comprise the profit and loss account, the balance sheet, the statement of cash flows, 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 2021 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.

ALPLA UK LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF ALPLA UK LIMITED (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

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 10, 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.

ALPLA UK LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF ALPLA UK LIMITED (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

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:

- the engagement partner ensured that the engagement team collectively had the appropriate competence, capabilities and skills to identify or recognise non-compliance with applicable laws and regulations;
- we identified the laws and regulations applicable to the company through discussions with directors and other management, and from our commercial knowledge and experience of plastic manufacturing and supply sector;
- we focused on specific laws and regulations which we considered may have a direct material effect on the financial statements or the operations of the company, including the Companies Act 2006, taxation legislation, employment, environmental and health and safety legislation;
- we assessed the extent of compliance with the laws and regulations identified above through making enquiries of management; and
- identified laws and regulations were communicated within the audit team regularly and the team remained alert to instances of non-compliance throughout the audit.

We assessed the susceptibility of the company's financial statements to material misstatement, including obtaining and understanding of how fraud might occur, by:

- making enquiries of management as to where they considered there was susceptibility to fraud, their knowledge of actual, suspected and alleged fraud; and
- considering the internal controls in place to mitigate risks of fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations.

To address the risk of fraud through management bias and override controls, we:

- performed analytical procedures to identify an unusual or unexpected movements;
- tested a sample of journal entries to identify unusual transactions;
- assessed whether judgments and assumptions made in determining the accounting estimates set out in note 3 were indicative of potential bias; and
- investigated the rationale behind significant or unusual transactions.

In response to the risk of irregularities and non-compliance with laws and regulations, we designed procedures which included, but were not limited to:

- agreeing financial statement disclosures to underlying supporting documentation; and
- enquiring of management as to actual and potential litigation and claims.

ALPLA UK LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF ALPLA UK LIMITED (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

There are inherent limitations in our audit procedures described above. The more removed that laws and regulations are from financial transactions, the less likely it is that we would become aware of non-compliance. Auditing standards also limit the audit procedures required to identify non compliance with laws and regulations to enquiry of the directors and other management and the inspection of regulatory and legal correspondence, if any.

Material misstatements that arise due to fraud can be harder to detect than those that arise from error as they may involve deliberate concealment or collusion.

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.

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.

Blick Rothenberg Audit LLP

James Rimell (senior statutory auditor)

for and on behalf of

Blick Rothenberg Audit LLP

Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditor

16 Great Queen Street
Covent Garden
London
WC2B 5AH

Date: 04/03/2022

ALPLA UK LIMITED

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

	Note	2021 £000	2020 £000
Turnover	4	222,665	206,324
Cost of sales		(183,917)	(162,720)
Gross profit		38,748	43,604
Distribution costs		(6,635)	(6,290)
Administrative expenses		(12,252)	(11,319)
Operating profit	5	19,861	25,995
Interest receivable and similar income		1	47
Interest payable and similar expenses	8	-	(194)
Profit before taxation		19,862	25,848
Tax on profit	9	(2,919)	(4,866)
Profit for the year		16,943	20,982

There are no items of other comprehensive income for either the year or the prior year other than the profit for the year. Accordingly no statement of other comprehensive income has been presented.

ALPLA UK LIMITED
BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021

	Note	2021 £000	2020 £000
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	11	81,586	81,897
Current assets			
Stocks	12	15,008	15,574
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	13	77,506	61,767
Cash at bank and in hand	14	7,142	6,716
		<u>99,656</u>	<u>84,057</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	15	(62,652)	(38,807)
Net current assets		<u>37,004</u>	<u>45,250</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>118,590</u>	<u>127,147</u>
Net assets		<u><u>118,590</u></u>	<u><u>127,147</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	22	2,500	2,500
Other reserves	21	12,700	12,700
Profit and loss account	21	103,390	111,947
Total equity		<u><u>118,590</u></u>	<u><u>127,147</u></u>

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



A Pourloukakis
 Director

Date: 04/03/2022

The notes on pages 19 to 34 form part of these financial statements.

ALPLA UK LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

	Called up share capital £000	Other reserves £000	Profit and loss account £000	Total equity £000
At 1 January 2020	2,500	12,700	120,965	136,165
Comprehensive income for the year				
Profit for the financial year	-	-	20,982	20,982
Dividends: Equity capital	-	-	(30,000)	(30,000)
At 1 January 2021	2,500	12,700	111,947	127,147
Comprehensive income for the year				
Profit for the financial year	-	-	16,943	16,943
Dividends: Equity capital	-	-	(25,500)	(25,500)
At 31 December 2021	2,500	12,700	103,390	118,590

ALPLA UK LIMITED**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021**

	2021	2020
	£000	£000
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit for the financial year	16,943	20,982
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation of tangible assets	15,294	15,629
Profit on disposal of tangible assets	(1,077)	(12)
Interest paid	-	194
Interest received	(1)	(47)
Taxation charge	2,919	4,866
(Increase)/decrease in stock	566	(827)
Increase in debtors	(14,959)	(1,398)
Increase in creditors	13,279	1,029
Increase in amounts owed to groups	67	974
Corporation tax paid	(3,700)	(8,422)
Net cash generated from operating activities	29,331	32,968
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of tangible fixed assets	(17,389)	(27,978)
Sale of tangible fixed assets	3,479	318
Interest received	1	47
Net cash from investing activities	(13,909)	(27,613)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Repayment of other loans	-	(729)
Dividends paid	(15,000)	(15,000)
Interest paid	-	(194)
Net cash used in financing activities	(15,000)	(15,923)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	422	(10,568)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	6,716	17,284
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year	7,138	6,716
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year comprise:		
Cash at bank and in hand	7,138	6,716

ALPLA UK LIMITED

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

1. General information

The principal activity of the company during the year continued to be the manufacturing and selling of plastic bottles/containers, injection moulding components and PET preforms.

The company is a private company limited by shares and is incorporated in England and Wales. The address of its registered office and principal place of business is Unit 9, Yew Tree Way, Stonecross Business Park, Golborne, Warrington, WA3 3JD.

The financial statements are presented in Sterling (£) and in thousands (£000's).

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 Going concern

After making enquiries, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence and meet its liabilities as they fall due for the foreseeable future, being a period of at least twelve months from the date these financial statements were approved. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

2.3 Revenue

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, net of 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.

ALPLA UK LIMITED

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

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 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.

Repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, on a reducing balance basis.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Freehold property	-	2% straight line
Plant, machinery and tooling	-	25% reducing balance / over the life of the contract
Motor vehicles	-	25% reducing balance
Fixtures & fittings	-	25% reducing balance

Freehold land is not depreciated and leasehold land is depreciated over the lease term.

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.

2.5 Stocks and consumables

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. The cost includes an appropriate proportion of manufacturing overheads to bring the stock to its present location and position. Cost is determined on a first-in, first-out basis. Net realisable value is based on estimated selling price less any further costs that are expected to be incurred. Consumables, including spares are included within stock at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

At each balance sheet date, stocks and consumables are assessed for impairment. If they are 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.

ALPLA UK LIMITED

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

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply Sections 11 and 12 of FRS 102 in respect of financial instruments.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

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.

The company's policies for its major classes of financial assets and financial liabilities are set out below.

Financial assets

Basic financial assets, including trade and other debtors, cash and bank balances and intercompany working capital balances are initially recognised at transaction price, 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 for a similar debt instrument. Financing transactions are those in which payment is deferred beyond normal business terms or is financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate.

Such assets are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

Financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other creditors, bank loans and loans from fellow group companies 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 for a similar debt instrument. Financing transactions are those in which payment is deferred beyond normal business terms or is financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate.

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

ALPLA UK LIMITED

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

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Financial instruments (continued)

Impairment of financial assets

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

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the best estimate of the amount the company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

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

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets are derecognised when (a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or (b) substantially all the risks and rewards of the ownership of the asset are transferred to another party or (c) despite having retained some significant risks and rewards of ownership, control of the asset has been transferred to another party who has the practical ability to unilaterally sell the asset to an unrelated third party without imposing additional restrictions.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the liability is extinguished, that is when the contractual obligation is discharged, cancelled or expires.

Offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet when there is an enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

2.7 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.

2.8 Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new ordinary shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

ALPLA UK LIMITED

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

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.9 Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

The company's functional and presentational currency is Sterling (£).

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 the profit and loss account.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the profit and loss account within 'interest receivable and similar income' or 'interest payable and similar expenses'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the profit and loss account within 'administrative expenses'.

2.10 Interest payable and similar expenses

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.

2.11 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.

2.12 Operating leases

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the lease term.

2.13 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.

ALPLA UK LIMITED

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

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.14 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the profit and loss account, 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.

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

In the application of the company's accounting policies, which are described in note 2, the key judgment made by the directors is:

Depreciation

Management's judgment is required to determine the useful economic life of the assets and any residual value. The company holds a significant asset base and any variation in the useful economic lives of the asset base will have an impact on the balance sheet, cost of sales and administrative expenses in the profit and loss account.

ALPLA UK LIMITED

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

4. Turnover

The whole of the turnover is attributable to the principal activity of the company.

Analysis of turnover by country of destination:

	2021 £000	2020 £000
United Kingdom	217,679	194,114
Rest of Europe	4,846	11,966
Rest of the world	140	244
	<u>222,665</u>	<u>206,324</u>

5. Operating profit

The operating profit is stated after charging/(crediting):

	2021 £000	2020 £000
Stock impairment	-	(112)
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets (see note 11)	15,294	15,629
Profit on disposal of fixed assets	(1,077)	(11)
Fees payable to the company's auditor for:		
- The audit of the company's annual financial statements	87	83
- Other non-audit services	5	2
- Tax services	13	18
Foreign exchange differences	(80)	157
Operating lease charges	754	568
Defined contribution pension costs	<u>1,780</u>	<u>1,593</u>

ALPLA UK LIMITED

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

6. Employees

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

	2021 £000	2020 £000
Wages and salaries	24,918	22,983
Social security costs	2,240	2,209
Cost of defined contribution scheme	1,780	1,593
	<u>28,938</u>	<u>26,785</u>

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

	2021 No.	2020 No.
Production staff	652	622
Distribution staff	8	8
Administrative staff	67	63
Management staff	12	13
	<u>739</u>	<u>706</u>

7. Directors' remuneration

	2021 £000	2020 £000
Directors' emoluments	292	322
Company contributions to defined contribution pension schemes	32	42
	<u>324</u>	<u>364</u>

During the year retirement benefits were accruing to 2 directors (2020 - 2) in respect of defined contribution pension schemes.

The highest paid director received remuneration of £177,234 (2020 - £168,000).

The value of the company's contributions paid to a defined contribution pension scheme in respect of the highest paid director amounted to £20,585 (2020 - £20,000).

ALPLA UK LIMITED

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

8. Interest payable and similar expenses

	2021 £000	2020 £000
Bank interest payable	-	38
Other loan interest payable	-	156
	<u>-</u>	<u>194</u>

9. Taxation

	2021 £000	2020 £000
Corporation tax		
Current tax on profits for the year	3,014	5,438
Adjustments in respect of previous periods	(56)	4
	<u>2,958</u>	<u>5,442</u>
Total current tax	<u>2,958</u>	<u>5,442</u>
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	(39)	(576)
	<u>(39)</u>	<u>(576)</u>
Total deferred tax	<u>(39)</u>	<u>(576)</u>
Taxation on profit on ordinary activities	<u>2,919</u>	<u>4,866</u>

ALPLA UK LIMITED

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

9. Taxation (continued)

Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2020 - lower than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2020 - 19.00%). The differences are explained below:

	2021 £000	2020 £000
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	19,862	25,848
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2020 - 19.00%)	3,774	4,911
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes, other than goodwill amortisation and impairment	(223)	1
Depreciation on ineligible assets	15	113
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of prior periods	(56)	4
Changes to tax rate	(591)	(163)
Total tax charge for the year	2,919	4,866

Factors that may affect future tax charges

In the Spring Budget 2021, the UK Government announced that from 1 April 2023 the corporation tax rate would increase to 25% for companies with profits of over £250,000. This new law was substantively enacted on 24 May 2021. Deferred taxes at the balance sheet date have been measured using these enacted tax rates and reflected in these financial statements.

During the year beginning 1 January 2022, the net reversal of deferred tax assets and liabilities is expected to increase the corporation tax for the year by £1,441,000. This is due to timing differences in relation to fixed asset additions and disposals in the year.

10. Dividends

	2021 £000	2020 £000
Dividends declared	25,500	30,000

ALPLA UK LIMITED

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

11. Tangible fixed assets

	Land & buildings £000	Plant & machinery £000	Fixtures & fittings £000	Total £000
Cost				
At 1 January 2021	40,118	184,547	4,655	229,320
Additions	5,035	11,596	757	17,388
Disposals	(3,821)	(2,075)	(44)	(5,940)
At 31 December 2021	41,332	194,068	5,368	240,768
Depreciation				
At 1 January 2021	6,707	137,438	3,278	147,423
Charge for the year	619	14,248	428	15,295
Disposals	(1,764)	(1,744)	(28)	(3,536)
At 31 December 2021	5,562	149,942	3,678	159,182
Net book value				
At 31 December 2021	35,770	44,126	1,690	81,586
At 31 December 2020	33,411	47,109	1,377	81,897

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

	2021 £000	2020 £000
Freehold	4,708	6,991
Long leasehold	31,061	26,420
	35,769	33,411

ALPLA UK LIMITED

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

12. Stocks

	2021 £000	2020 £000
Raw materials and consumables	8,915	9,131
Finished goods and goods for resale	6,093	6,443
	<u>15,008</u>	<u>15,574</u>

There is no significant difference between the replacement cost of the stock and its carrying amount.

13. Debtors

	2021 £000	2020 £000
Trade debtors	69,677	55,896
Amounts owed by group undertakings	251	25
Other debtors	2,233	1,679
Prepayments and accrued income	1,930	1,533
Tax recoverable	1,504	762
Deferred taxation	1,911	1,872
	<u>77,506</u>	<u>61,767</u>

Amounts owed by group undertakings are interest free, have no fixed repayment date and are repayable on demand.

14. Cash and cash equivalents

	2021 £000	2020 £000
Cash at bank and in hand	7,142	6,716

ALPLA UK LIMITED

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

15. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2021 £000	2020 £000
Trade creditors	21,436	14,508
Amounts owed to group undertakings	27,926	17,357
Other taxation and social security	6,154	3,041
Accruals and deferred income	7,136	3,901
	<u>62,652</u>	<u>38,807</u>

Amounts owed to group undertakings are interest free, have no fixed repayment date and are repayable on demand.

Included in accruals are pension costs of £152,000 (2020: £151,000).

16. Deferred taxation

	2021 £000	2020 £000
At beginning of year	1,872	1,297
(Debit)/credit to profit and loss	39	575
At end of year	<u>1,911</u>	<u>1,872</u>

The deferred tax asset is made up as follows:

	2021 £000	2020 £000
Depreciation in excess of capital allowances	1,873	1,843
Other timing differences	38	29
	<u>1,911</u>	<u>1,872</u>

ALPLA UK LIMITED

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

17. Analysis of net debt

	At 1 January 2021 £000	Arising from cash flows £000	At 31 December 2021 £000
Cash at bank and in hand	6,716	422	7,138
	<u>6,716</u>	<u>422</u>	<u>7,138</u>

18. Capital commitments

At 31 December 2021 the company had capital commitments as follows:

	2021 £000	2020 £000
Contracted for but not provided in these financial statements	<u>2,289</u>	<u>3,320</u>

19. Commitments under operating leases

At 31 December 2021 the company had future minimum lease payments due under non-cancellable operating leases for each of the following periods:

	2021 £000	2020 £000
Not later than 1 year	351	303
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	543	466
	<u>894</u>	<u>769</u>

ALPLA UK LIMITED

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

20. Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemption contained in FRS 102 section 33 "Related Party Disclosures" from disclosing transactions with entities which are a wholly owned part of the group.

Transactions with other related parties are as follows:

Relationship	Transaction	Amount		Amount due (to)/from related parties	
		2021 £000	2020 £000	2021 £000	2020 £000
Fellow subsidiary undertakings	Sales	80	115	148	(3)
Fellow subsidiary undertakings	Purchases	1,292	1,376	(214)	(57)
	Sale of fixed assets	6	41	-	-
	Purchase of fixed assets	4	304	-	-
Companies under common control	Sales	-	4	-	-
	Purchases	52	329	-	-
	Sale of fixed assets	-	262	-	-
	Purchase of fixed assets	-	170	-	-

Amounts owed to these related parties other than loans are unsecured, interest free and due for repayment within one year.

Key management personnel

Total remuneration paid to key management personnel was £1,239,000 (2020: £1,222,000).

21. Reserves

Other reserves

Other reserves comprise capital contributions.

Profit & loss account

The profit and loss account reserve includes all current and prior period retained profits and losses.

ALPLA UK LIMITED

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

22. Share capital

	2021 £000	2020 £000
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
2,500,000 (2020: 2,500,000) Ordinary shares of £1.00 each	2,500	2,500

There is a single class of ordinary shares. There are no restrictions on the distribution of dividends and the repayment of capital.

23. Ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party

The immediate and ultimate parent undertaking of the group of undertakings of which the company is a member is Alpha Holding GmbH, whose registered office is at Allmendstraße 81, 6971 Hard, Austria. Group financial statements are not available to the public.

In the opinion of the directors the ultimate controlling party is the trustees of Alpha Privatstiftung.