Registered number: SC006517

AYRSHIRE METAL PRODUCTS PLC

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

TUESDAY

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30/06/2020 COMPANIES HOUSE #92

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors

M L Wilson (Chairman)

F M Stafford-Charles

D K Pickerill

Company secretary

D K Pickerill

Registered number

SC006517

Registered office

Excel House

C/O Murray Snell Llp 30 Semple Street

Edinburgh EH3 8BL

Independent auditor

MHA MacIntyre Hudson Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditors

Peterbridge House

The Lakes Northampton NN4 7HB

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GROUP STRATEGIC REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

Business review

The Group improved profit in 2019 compared to 2018. At the year end the Group had net assets of £9.8m (2018 - £9.5m) which includes cash balances of £1.6m (2018 - £1.0m). Trading in all major markets has been difficult throughout 2019, however the Group has pushed to increase its market presence and to capitalise on new opportunities. The ongoing performance of the Group may be impacted by current political and economic uncertainties, as well as a European and Global recession.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The directors consider the principal risks and uncertainties to the business to be;

- i) any decline in the economic and market conditions
- ii) an increase in competitive pricing
- III) reduced margins

To mitigate the impact of market conditions, the company continually monitors expenditure and ensures the maximum value for money is achieved in all areas.

Financial risk management and objectives

The Group plans to finance its operations through retained profits and cash. The Group has various financial instruments such as trade debtors and trade creditors. The main purpose of the cash is to maintain adequate resources for the Group's operations. The Group does not enter into derivative transactions.

The Group does trade in financial instruments. The board reviews and agrees policies for managing each of the following risks:

Interest rate risk

The Group seeks to deposit cash assets safely to minimise risk while maximising the interest received.

The Group is not reliant on interest income nor has any borrowings, therefore the overall risk is minimal.

Liquidity risk

The Group seeks to ensure it has sufficient liquidity available to meet foreseeable needs. Cash reserves minimise liquidity risk.

Liquidity is constantly monitored and controlled via budgeting and cashflow forecasting.

Currency risk

The Group is exposed to translation and transaction foreign exchange risks. The Group seeks to manage these risks by limiting exposure to foreign exchange fluctuations.

Cash held in foreign currencies is repatriated to the UK and converted to Sterling at the earliest opportunity to mitigate potential currency risks.

Credit risk

All customers who wish to trade on credit terms are subject to credit vetting procedures, and debtors are monitored on an ongoing basis.

The Group also mitigates credit risk via the use of credit insurance.

GROUP STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

Financial key performance indicators

	2019	2018
	%	%
Return before tax on net assets	7.2	4.8
Return before tax on sales	3.0	1.7
Operating margin to sales	1.9	2.0

The increases in the return before tax on net assets and on sales, is direct a result of significant gains in the Group's investment portfolio during the year, compared to losses seen in the prior year.

Other key performance indicators

Average CO2 rating of the UK fleet – 111 g/ km (2018 - 114 g/ km)

The Group has set a maximum a CO2 rating for its cars with an aim to reduce the Group's environmental impact. In addition the Group is committed to continuing to reduce its paper use and increase levels of recycling.

Number of Apprenticeships - 5 (2018 - 0)

The Group is actively encouraging the recruitment and training of apprentices, whilst utilising funding from the Government apprenticeship schemes.

Non financial information statement

The directors have had due regard for their duty to promote the success of the Group for the benefit of its members as a whole.

The directors consider the consequences of all investments or projects, ensuring they are fully planned and costed. Taking account of the potential financial returns as well as the wider impacts on the business and the environment.

The directors take into account the interest of Employees by keeping them informed and with any decisions made, the impact on the employees of the business is considered.

Business relationships with suppliers, customers and others are key to the success of the Group. Regular contact is maintained to foster mutually beneficial and informed relationships.

The directors are aware of both their own and the Group's duties and responsibilities under the Bribery Act 2010.

The Group's operations strive for the minimum environmental impact and supports local charities within the community.

The directors are committed to the highest quality of products and services, this is achieved by regular quality assurance testing and ensuring that the company is in line with the latest in quality standards and engaging with the relevant accreditation board to ensure we are always on the forefront.

Annual meetings are held which are open to all members of the Group to ensure a fair and transparent process that keeps all members informed equally.

Future Developments

Post year end the economic climate has been impacted by the global pandemic "Covid-19".

GROUP STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

The Directors are taking reasonable steps to mitigate the potential risk to both the Group's operations and the health risks to the Group's employees.

The Group's investment portfolio has also been significantly affected by the stock market fluctuations caused by the pandemic.

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

D K PickerIII
Director

Date: 26 March 2020

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019.

Directors' responsibilities statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the Group Strategic Report, the Directors' Report and the consolidated financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'. Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and the Group and of the profit or loss of the Group for that period.

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

- select suitable accounting policies for the Group's financial statements and then apply them 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 Group 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 the Group 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 the Group and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Principal activity

The principal activity of the Group is the production of cold rolled steel profiles.

Results and dividends

The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to £620k (2018 - £342k).

The Directors declared a dividend of 3p per share on the 25 September 2019. Dividends declared and paid during the year therefore totalled £296k (2018 - £Nil).

Directors

The directors who served during the year were:

M L Wilson (Chairman) F M Stafford-Charles D K Pickerill

Future developments

The Group aims to continue to develop its strategy to increase its overall market share.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

Payment policy

The Group's policy is to agree the terms of payment with suppliers prior to transacting, which are strictly adhered to.

Research and development activities

The Group is committed to research and development in order to secure its position as one of the largest producers of cold formed profiles.

Employee involvement

The Group's policy is to consult and discuss with employees, through staff councils, unions and at meetings, matters likely to affect employee's interest. Information on all matters of concern to employees is given through information bulletins which seek to achieve a common awareness on the part of all employees of the financial and economic factors affecting the Group's performance. The employment policies operated throughout the Group are designed to ensure full and consideration to all and, where appropriate, to promote employment of disabled persons, and ensure continuity of employment and training for those persons who may become disabled during their period of employment with the Group. Continued close attention is paid to the health and safety of employees while at work. Consultation with employees is organised according to the particular needs of each location at which the Group operates. It is the policy of the Group that training, development and promotion activities should be obtainable by all employees.

Matters covered in the strategic report

Included in the strategic report is the business review, principal risks and uncertainties and key performance indicators.

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 and the Group'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 and the Group's auditor is aware of that information.

Post balance sheet events

At a General Meeting of the Company held on 30 January 2020, the Resolution: "That with effect from the conclusion of the meeting the draft Articles of Association produced to the meeting be adopted as the Articles of Association of the Company in substitution for, and to the exclusion of, the Company's existing Articles of Association" was approved by the shareholders.

There have been no other significant events affecting the Group since the year end other than those noted in the Strategic Report.

Auditor

The auditor, MHA MacIntyre Hudson, will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

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

D K Pickerill Director

Date: 26 March 2020

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF AYRSHIRE METAL PRODUCTS PLC

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Ayrshire Metal Products Plc (the 'parent Company') and its subsidiaries (the 'Group') for the year ended 31 December 2019, which comprise the Group Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Group and Company Balance Sheets, the Group Statement of Cash Flows, the Group and Company 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).

Except for the matter described in the Basis for qualified opinion section of our report, in our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Group's and of the parent Company's affairs as at 31 December 2019 and of the Group's 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 qualified opinion

As detailed in note 24 to the financial statements, no recognition of the pension scheme asset has been made in either the current or comparative period, for the assets and liabilities which arise on the continuing application of Section 28 'Employee Benefits' of FRS 102 in relation to the Group's and Parent Company's defined benefit pension scheme. As disclosed in note 24, the unrecognised pension scheme asset at 31 December 2019 was £92k (2018 - £190k) and the related unrecognised deferred tax liability was £16k (2018 - £32k). No entries have been made in the Group and Parent Company Statements of Financial Position in relation to the pension scheme asset or the related deferred tax liability. No entries have been reflected in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income in relation to the related movements and charges in the year. In our opinion the pension scheme asset and related deferred tax liability are required to be accounted for under Section 28 of FRS 102.

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 Group 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF AYRSHIRE METAL PRODUCTS PLC (CONTINUED)

Conclusions relating to going concern

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the Group's or the parent Company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report, other than the financial statements and our Auditor's Report thereon. 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.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, 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 audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. 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 Group 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 Group Strategic Report and the Directors' Report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF AYRSHIRE METAL PRODUCTS PLC (CONTINUED)

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the Group and the parent Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Group 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 by the parent Company, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the parent Company 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 on page 4, 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 Group's and the parent 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 Group or the parent Company or to cease operations, or have 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.

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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF AYRSHIRE METAL PRODUCTS PLC (CONTINUED)

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the Company's members 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 for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Richard Powell BA FCA (Senior Statutory Auditor)

for and on behalf of MHA MacIntyre Hudson

Chartered Accountants Statutory Auditors

Peterbridge House The Lakes Northampton NN4 7HB

Date: 9 April 2020

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

	Note	2019 £000	As restated 2018 £000
Turnover	4	23,790	26,652
Cost of sales		(17,664)	(19,939)
Gross profit	-	6,126	6,713
Distribution costs		(1,615)	(1,731)
Administrative expenses		(4,051)	(4,454)
Operating profit	5	460	528
Income from investments	8	40	13
Gains/(losses) on investments		204	(85)
Interest receivable and similar income	9	-	1
Profit before tax	-	704	457
Tax charge	10	(84)	(115)
Profit for the financial year	-	620	342
Other comprehensive income for the year	=		
Unrealised surplus on revaluation of tangible fixed assets		-	1,144
Currency translation differences		(39)	(6)
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	(39)	1,138
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	581	1,480
Profit for the year attributable to:	=		
Owners of the parent company	_	620	342

There were no recognised gains and losses for 2019 or 2018 other than those included in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019

	Note		2019 £000		As restated 2018 £000
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	13		5,138		5,090
		_	5,138		5,090
Current assets					
Stocks	15	2,079		2,807	•
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	16	2,299		3,318	
Current asset investments	17	1,647		1,419	
Cash at bank and in hand	18	1,629		1,009	
	_	7,654	_	8,553	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	19	(2,997)		(4,140)	
Net current assets	_	•	4,657		4,413
Total assets less current liabilities Provisions for liabilities			9,795		9,503
Deferred tax	20	(7)		-	
	_		(7)		-
Net assets		_	9,788		9,503
Capital and reserves		=			
Called up share capital	21		2,463		2,463
Revaluation reserve	22		4,064		4,064
Capital redemption reserve	22		37		37
Profit and loss account	22		3,224		2,939
			9,788		9,503

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019

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

D K Pickerill Director

Date: 26 March 2020

COMPANY BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019

Fixed assets	Note		2019 £000		2018 £000
Tangible assets	13		10 \	\	14
Investments	14		1,460	\	1,460
Investments	1-4		1,400		1,400
		_	1,474	`. -	1,474
Current assets					
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	16	5,862		5,620	
Current asset investments	17	1,647		1,419	
Cash at bank and in hand	18	114		155	
	_		_		
		7,623		7,194	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	19	(12)		(30)	
Net current assets			7,611		7,164
Total assets less current liabilities		_	9,085	_	8,638
Net assets		<u>-</u>	9,085	<u>-</u>	8,638
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	21		2,463		2,463
Capital redemption reserve	22		37		37
Profit and loss account brought forward		6,138	•	4,600	ψ.
Profit for the year		743		1,538	
Dividends paid		(296)		-	
Profit and loss account carried forward	-		6,585		6,138
		<u></u> _	9,085	_	8,638
		=		=	=

COMPANY BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019

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

D K Pickerill Director

Date: 26 March 2020

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

	Called up share capital £000	Capital redemption reserve £000	Revaluation reserve £000	Profit and loss account £000	Total equity
At 1 January 2019 (as previously stated)	2,463	37	3,567	2,939	9,006
Prior year adjustments (note 27)	-	-	497	-	497
At 1 January 2019 (as restated)	2,463	37	4,064	2,939	9,503
Comprehensive income for the year	•				
Profit for the year	-	•	-	620	620
Currency translation differences	•			(39)	(39)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-			 581	581
Dividends: Equity capital	-	-	•	(296)	(296)
At 31 December 2019	2,463	37	4,064	3,224	9,788

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

	Called up share capital £000	Capital redemption reserve £000	Revaluation reserve	Profit and loss account £000	Total equity £000
At 1 January 2018 (as previously stated)	2,463	37	2,682	2,526	7,708
Prior year adjustment (note 27)	•	-	315	•	315
At 1 January 2018 (as restated)	2,463	37	2,997	2,526	8,023
Comprehensive income for the year					
Profit for the year	•	-	-	342	342
Currency translation differences	-	-		(6)	(6)
Surplus on revaluation of freehold property (as restated)	•	-	1,144	-	1,144
Total comprehensive income for the year			1,144	336	1,480
Transfer to/from profit and loss account	-	•	(77)	77	-
At 31 December 2018 (as restated)	2,463	37	4,064	2,939	9,503

COMPANY STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

	Called up share capital £000	Capital redemption reserve £000	Profit and loss account £000	Total equity £000
At 1 January 2018	2,463	37	4,600	7,100
Comprehensive income for the year Profit for the year	-	-	1,538	1,538
Total comprehensive income for the year	•	-	1,538	1,538
At 1 January 2019	2,463	37	6,138	8,638
Comprehensive income for the year Profit for the year	-	-	743	743
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	743	743
Contributions by and distributions to owners Dividends: Equity capital	-	-	(296)	(296)
At 31 December 2019	2,463	37	6,585	9,085

The notes on pages 22 to 43 form part of these financial statements.

Retained earnings of the parent company at 31 December 2019 include dividends of £338k (2018 - £1,646k) received from fellow subsidiaries.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Cash flows from operating activities	2000	2000
Profit for the financial year	620	342
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation of tangible assets	217	304
Profit/(loss) on disposal of tangible assets	(3)	(7)
Interest receivable	-	(1)
Dividends receivable	(40)	(13)
Taxation charge	84	115
Decrease/(increase) in stocks	729	(375)
Decrease/(increase) in debtors	1,007	(333)
(Decrease) in creditors	(1,110)	(205)
Corporation tax (paid)	(81)	(221)
(Gain)/loss on revaluation of current asset investment	(211)	82
Foreign exchange	(39)	(6)
Net cash generated from operating activities	1,173	(318)
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of tangible fixed assets	(266)	(216)
Sale of tangible fixed assets	3	37
Purchase of short term listed investments	(147)	(1,524)
Sale of short term listed investments	120	48
Sale of listed investments	(7)	(3)
Interest received	-	1
Dividends receivable	40	13
Net cash from investing activities	(257)	(1,644)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019		
	2019 £000	2018 £000
Cash flows from financing activities		
Dividends paid	(296)	-
Net cash used in financing activities	(296)	-
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	620	(1,962)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	1,009	2,971
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year	1,629	1,009
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year comprise:		
Cash at bank and in hand	1,629	1,009
	1,629	1,009

CONSOLIDATED ANALYSIS OF NET DEBT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

	At 1 January 2019 £000	Cash flows £000	Other non- cash changes £000	At 31 December 2019 £000
Cash at bank and in hand	1,009	620	-	1,629
Liquid investments	1,419	24	204	1,647
	2,428	644	204	3,276

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

1. General information

Ayrshire Metal Products Plc is a Limited Liability Company incorporated in Scotland. Its registered office address is Excel House, C/O Murray Snell LLP, 30 Semple Street, Edinburgh, EH3 8BL. The principal activity of the Company is a holding company.

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 Group management to exercise judgment in applying the Group's accounting policies (see note 3).

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption allowed under section 408 of the Companies Act 2006 and has not presented its own Statement of Comprehensive Income in these financial statements.

The comparative figures of the Group financial statements to 31 December 2018 have been restated as a result of a prior period adjustment, note 27.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements present the results of the Company and its own subsidiaries ("the Group") as if they form a single entity. Intercompany transactions and balances between group companies are therefore eliminated in full.

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the results of business combinations using the purchase method. In the Balance Sheet, the acquiree's identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities are initially recognised at their fair values at the acquisition date. The results of acquired operations are included in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income from the date on which control is obtained. They are deconsolidated from the date control ceases.

In accordance with the transitional exemption available in FRS 102, the group has chosen not to retrospectively apply the standard to business combinations that occurred before the date of transition to FRS 102, being 01 January 2014.

2.3 Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis as the directors have considered the performance of the Company for a period of at least 12 months from the approval of the financial statements and deem the available cash and other resources sufficient to fund its activities.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

The Company's functional and presentational currency is GBP.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges.

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

On consolidation, the results of overseas operations are translated into Sterling at rates approximating to those ruling when the transactions took place. All assets and liabilities of overseas operations are translated at the rate ruling at the reporting date. Exchange differences arising on translating the opening net assets at opening rate and the results of overseas operations at actual rate are recognised in other comprehensive income.

2.5 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the Group has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- the Group 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 Group 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Operating leases: the Group as lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term, unless another systematic basis is representative of the time pattern of the lessee's benefit from the use of the leased asset.

2.7 Research and development

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

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

2.8 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income using the effective interest method.

2.9 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.10 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

The Group operates a defined contributions pension scheme for employees, which is independently administered and does not form part of the Group's Balance Sheet.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Balance Sheet.

Defined benefit pension plan

The Group operates a defined benefit pension scheme. Certain Directors are members of the scheme. The funds are valued every three years by a professionally qualified independent actuary, the rates of contribution payable being determined by the actuary. In the intervening years the actuary reviews the continuing appropriateness of the rates.

Scheme assets are measured at fair value. Scheme liabilities are measured on an actuarial basis using the projected unit method and are discounted at appropriate high quality corporate bond rates.

The assets of the scheme are held, administered and invested independently of the Group.

Historically the pension scheme assets were shown in the Statement of Financial Position. From 2015 onwards, pension scheme assets are not reflected within the Statements of Financial Position and entries are not reflected in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income in respect to related movements and charges. This is not in accordance with disclosure requirements under FRS 102. Disclosures in respect to the relevant scheme are set out in note 24.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.11 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income, except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company and the Group operate and generate 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;
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met; and
- Where they relate to timing differences in respect of interests in subsidiaries, associates, branches and joint ventures and the Group can control the reversal of the timing differences and such reversal is not considered probable in the foreseeable future.

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

2.12 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.

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

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Long-term leasehold property

- 3.5% per annum

Plant and machinery

- 8-50% per annum

Motor vehicles

- 20-25% per annum

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 the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.13 Revaluation of tangible fixed assets

Individual freehold properties are carried at fair value at the date of the revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. Revaluations are undertaken with sufficient regularity to ensure the carrying amount does not differ materially from that which would be determined using fair value at the Balance Sheet date.

Fair values are determined from market based evidence normally undertaken by professionally qualified valuers.

Revaluation gains and losses are recognised in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income unless losses exceed the previously recognised gains or reflect a clear consumption of economic benefits, in which case the excess losses are recognised in profit or loss.

2.14 Valuation of investments

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost less accumulated impairment.

Investments in unlisted Group shares, whose market value can be reliably determined, are remeasured to market value at each balance sheet date. Gains and losses on remeasurement are recognised in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income for the period. Where market value cannot be reliably determined, such investments are stated at historic cost less impairment.

Investments in listed company shares are remeasured to market value at each Balance Sheet date. Gains and losses on remeasurement are recognised in profit or loss for the period.

2.15 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a first in, first out basis. Work in progress and finished goods include labour and attributable overheads.

At each balance sheet date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

2.16 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

2.17 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.

In the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows, cash and cash equivalents are shown net of bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the Group's cash management.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.18 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.19 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Group a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income in the year that the Group becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Balance Sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Balance Sheet.

2.20 Financial instruments

The Group only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate or in the case of an out-right short-term loan not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially, at the present value of the future cash flow discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost.

Investments in non-convertible preference shares and in non-puttable ordinary and preference shares are measured:

- at fair value with changes recognised in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income if the shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably;
- at cost less impairment for all other investments.

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

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

The principal judgments and estimates considered by the Directors in these financial statements are as follows:

- Actuarial assumptions in relation to the defined benefit pension scheme the assumptions are set out in detail in note 24 and the Directors have taken advice from an Actuary in the preparation of the scheme valuation and related disclosures.
- The rates of depreciation applied to fixed assets are management estimates. The rates applied are based on the experience of the business in the consumption of economic value of different classes of assets and are regularly reconsidered as the business develops.
- Other provisions made which could have an impact on the financial statements include a bad debt provision. This is based on a set of criteria designed by the Group and applied on a consistent basis.

4. Turnover

The whole of the turnover is attributable to the Group's principal activity.

The geographical analyses are not disclosed as the directors believe this is prejudicial to the interest of the Group.

5. Operating profit

The operating profit is stated after charging:

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	217	304
Fees payable to the Group's auditor and its associates for the audit of the Company's annual financial statements	. 2	2
- The audit of the Group's subsidiaries pursuant to legislation	20	19
- Tax compliance services	14	15
- Accounts preparation	2	2
Exchange differences	27	44
Operating lease rentals - buildings	90	101
Operating lease rentals - plant, machinery and vehicles	143	162

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

6. Employees

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

	Group 2019 £000	Group 2018 £000	Company 2019 £000	Company 2018 £000
Wages and salaries	5,200	5,481	-	-
Social security costs	470	477	-	-
Cost of defined contribution pension scheme	134	103		-
	5,804	6,061	-	-

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

	2019 No.	2018 No.
Management	11	13
Administration	34	39
Sales	31	30
Production	55	59
	131	141

The Company has no employees other than the directors, who were remunerated by the Company's subsidiaries, Ayrshire Metals Limited and System-Bau-Elemente Vertriebs GmbH.

7. Directors' remuneration

		=		
			289	454
Company contributions to defined contribution pe	ension schemes		3	3
Directors' emoluments			286	451
			2019 £000	2018 £000

During the year retirement benefits were accruing to 1 director (2018 - 1) in respect of defined contribution pension schemes.

The highest paid director received remuneration of £156k (2018 - £177k).

The value of the company's contributions paid to a defined contribution pension scheme in respect of the highest paid director amounted to £3k (2018 - £3k).

Remuneration in respect of Key Management Personnel totalled £709k (2018 - £1,021k). Pension contributions in respect of defined contribution schemes totalled £9k (2018 - £12k).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

8.	Income from investments		
		2019 £000	2018 £000
	Income from current asset investments	40	13
9.	Interest receivable		
		2019 £000	2018 £000
	Other interest receivable		1
10.	Taxation		
		2019 £000	2018 £000
	Corporation tax		
	Adjustments in respect of previous periods Foreign tax	1	(52)
	Foreign tax on income for the year	68	157
	Total current tax	69	105
	Deferred tax		
	Origination and reversal of timing differences Unutilised losses	18 (3)	20 (10
	Total deferred tax		10
	Taxation on profit on ordinary activities	84	115

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

10. Taxation (continued)

Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2018 - higher than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2018 - 19%). The differences are explained below:

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	704 	457
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2018 - 19%) Effects of:	134	87
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes, other than goodwill amortisation and impairment	1	-
Utilisation of tax losses	(11)	-
Higher rate taxes on overseas earnings	25	67
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of prior periods	1	(52)
Short term timing difference leading to an increase in taxation	17	20
Fixed asset differences	(21)	16
Non-taxable income less expenses not deductible for tax purposes, other than goodwill and impairment	(48)	-
Research and development	(14)	(23)
Total tax charge for the year	84	115

Factors that may affect future tax charges

There are no factors that may affect future tax charges.

11. Dividends

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Dividends declared and paid 25 September 2019	296	

12. Parent company profit for the year

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption allowed under section 408 of the Companies Act 2006 and has not presented its own Statement of Comprehensive Income in these financial statements. The profit after tax of the parent Company for the year was £743k (2018 - £1,538k).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

13. Tangible fixed assets

Group

	Freehold property £000	Long-term leasehold property £000	Plant and machinery £000	Total £000
Cost or valuation				
At 1 January 2019	4,414	16	6,478	10,908
Additions	-	-	265	265
Disposals	-	-	(27)	(27)
Exchange adjustments	-	-	(20)	(20)
At 31 December 2019	4,414	16	6,696	11,126
Depreciation				
At 1 January 2019	-	2	5,816	5,818
Charge for the year on owned assets	•	1	216	217
Disposals	-	-	(27)	(27)
Exchange adjustments	•	-	(20)	(20)
At 31 December 2019	-	3	5,985	5,988
Net book value				
At 31 December 2019	4,414	13	711	5,138
At 31 December 2018	4,414	14	662	5,090

Included in the net book value of freehold land and buildings is £1,799k (2018 - £1,799k) of land which is not depreciated.

At the Balance Sheet date, the value of certain freehold property owned by the Company was confirmed as remaining unchanged by way of professional valuation from Underwoods LLP (chartered surveyors). As a result, no depreciation has been charged. The historic cost of the freehold property was £1,617k. The accumulated depreciation would have been £1,275k (2018 - £1,270k) if the property had not been revalued.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

13. Tangible fixed assets (continued)

Company

Cost or valuation	Freehold property £000
At 1 January 2019	14
At 31 December 2019	14
Net book value	
At 31 December 2019	14
At 31 December 2018	14

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

14. Fixed asset investments

Company

Investments in subsidiary companies £000

Cost or valuation

At 1 January 2019

1,460

At 31 December 2019

1,460

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

14. Fixed asset investments (continued)

Subsidiary undertakings

The following were subsidiary undertakings of the Company:

Name	Registered office	Class of shares	Holding
Ayrshire Metal Products (Daventry) Ltd	C/O Murray Snell LLP, Excel House, 30 Semple Street, Edinburgh, EH3 8BL	Ordinary	100%
Ayrshire Metal Pension Trust Ltd	C/O Murray Snell LLP, Excel House, 30 Semple Street, Edinburgh, EH3 8BL	Ordinary	100%
Ayrframe Ltd	C/O Murray Snell LLP, Excel House, 30 Semple Street, Edinburgh, EH3 8BL	Ordinary	100%
Airframe Ltd	Royal Oak Way North, Royal Oak Industrial Estate, Daventry, Northamptonshire, United Kingdom, NN11 8NR	Ordinary	100%
Ayrshire Steel Framing Ltd	Royal Oak Way North, Royal Oak Industrial Estate, Daventry, Northamptonshire, United Kingdom, NN11 8NR	Ordinary	100%
System-Bau-Elemente Vertriebs GmbH	Offenbachstr. 1, 81241 München, Germany	Ordinary	100%
Ayrshire Metals Ltd	Royal Oak Way North, Royal Oak Industrial Estate, Daventry, Northamptonshire, United Kingdom, NN11 8NR	Ordinary	100%

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

15. Stocks

	Group 2019 £000	Group 2018 £000
Raw materials and consumables	1,392	2,059
Work in progress (goods to be sold)	687	748
	2,079	2,807

Stock recognised in cost of sales during the year as an expense was £13,308k (2018 - £14,851k).

An impairment gain of £11k (2018 - £42k) was recognised in cost of sales against stock during the year due to the reduction in the provision against slow-moving and obsolete stock.

16. Debtors

	Group 2019 £000	Group 2018 £000	Company 2019 £000	Company 2018 £000
Trade debtors	2,034	2,850	-	-
Amounts owed by group undertakings	-	-	5,860	5,609
Other debtors	23	184	-	1
Prepayments and accrued income	242	2 76	-	-
Deferred taxation	-	8	2	10
	2,299	3,318	5,862	5,620

An impairment gain of £8k (2018 - £63k) was recognised against trade debtors during the year due to the reduction in the provision against bad debts.

Included within Company debtors is £2k (2018 - £10k) due after more than one year.

17. Current asset investments

•	Group	Group	Company	Company
	2019	2018	2019	2018
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Listed investments	1,647	1,419	1,647	1,419

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FOR T	HE YE	AR ENDE	ED 31 DE	CEMBER	2019

18.	Cash and cash equivalents				
		Group 2019 £000	Group 2018 £000	Company 2019 £000	Company 2018 £000
	Cash at bank and in hand	1,629 ————————————————————————————————————	1,009	114	155
19.	Creditors: Amounts falling due within o	one year			
		Group 2019 £000	Group 2018 £000	Company 2019 £000	Company 2018 £000
	Trade creditors	1,981	2,874	-	-
	Corporation tax	42	57	-	-
	Other creditors	2	-	-	-
	Accruals and deferred income	972	1,209	12	30
		2,997	4,140	12	30

20. Deferred taxation

Group

0040	As restated
	2018
£000	£000
8	18
(15)	(10)
(7)	8
	(15)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

20. Deferred taxation (continued)

Company

			£000	£000
At beginning of year			10	.=
Charge to profit and loss			(8)	10
At end of year		_	2	10
	Group 2019 £000	Group 2018 £000	Company 2019 £000	Company 2018 £000
Accelerated capital allowances	37	16	-	-
Tax losses carried forward	(17)	(14)	(2)	(10)
Other timing differences	(13)	(10)	-	-
	7	(8)	(2)	(10)

2019

2018

21. Share capital

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
9,850,638 (2018 - 9,850,638) Ordinary shares of £0.25 each	2,463	2,463
		

22. Reserves

Revaluation reserve

Represents the revaluation gains from revaluation of freehold property.

Capital redemption reserve

Represents the nominal value of shares cancelled on the purchase of own shares in order to maintain the capital base of the Company.

Profit and loss account

Records cumulative effect of all historic profits for the Group and Company.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

23. Capital commitments

At 31 December 2019 the Group had capital commitments as follows:

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Contracted for but not provided in these financial statements	7	188
Authorised but not contracted for	193	97

24. Pension commitments

A) Group Personal Pension Scheme

The Group operates a defined contribution pension scheme for employees, which is independently administered and does not form part of the Group's Balance Sheet.

The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the Group to the fund and amounted to £134k (2018 - £103k). Contributions totalling £19k (2018 - £14k) were payable to the fund at the reporting date.

B) Senior Officials' Pension Scheme

The Group has a defined benefit pension scheme for certain employees.

Historically the pension scheme assets were shown in the Statement of Financial Position. From 2015 onwards, pension scheme assets are not reflected within the Statements of Financial Position and entries are not reflected in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income in respect to related movements and charges. This is not in accordance with disclosure requirements under FRS 102. The decision has been taken in order that the Financial Statements of the Group show a true and fair view.

All other disclosures required under FRS 102 are set out below in order to provide sufficient information had a decision been taken to recognise matters relating to the Defined Benefit Pension Scheme in the primary statements of the Group.

Ayrshire Metal Products Plc sponsors the Ayrshire Metal Products Senior Official's Pension Scheme which is a funded defined benefit arrangement.

Over the financial year the employer continued to enjoy a contribution holiday except for payment of premiums to insure death in service benefits and the ongoing administrative and management expenses of running the scheme.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

Pension comm	itments (continued)		
Composition of	plan assets:		
		2019 £000	2018 £000
Equities		17,559	14,225
Bonds		2,744	2,592
Cash		190	102
Total plan asse	ets	20,493	16,919
Reconciliation o	f fair value of plan liabilities were as follow:		
		2019 £000	2018 £000
Opening defined	l benefit obligation	6,576	6,263
Current service	cost	125	123
Interest cost		188	163
Actuarial gains	and (losses)	1,103	337
Benefits paid		(172)	(310)
Closing define	d benefit obligation	7,820	6,576
Reconciliation o	f fair value of plan assets were as follows:		
		2019	2018
		£000	£000
Opening fair val	ue of scheme assets	16,919	18,105
Actual return on	scheme assets less interest income	3,327	(1,296
Interest income		482	473
Administrative e	xpenses	(63)	(53)
Benefits paid		(172)	(310)
		20,493	16,919

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

24. Pension commitments (continued)

Principal actuarial assumptions at the Balance Sheet date (expressed as weighted averages):

	2019 %	2018 %
Discount rate	2.0	2.9
Future salary increases	3.6	3.8
Future pension increases	3.5	3.5
Revaluation in deferment	2.3	2.5
Inflation assumption	3.3	3.5
Mortality rates		
- for a male aged 60 now	27	27
- at 60 for a male aged 40 now	29	29
- for a female aged 60 now	29	29
- at 60 for a female member aged 40 now	31	31
	:	
	2019	2018
Fair value of plan assets	2019 £000 20,493	2018 £000 16,919
Fair value of plan assets Fair value of scheme liabilities	£000	£000
·	£000 20,493	£000 16,919
Fair value of scheme liabilities	£000 20,493 (7,820)	£000 16,919 (6,576)
Fair value of scheme liabilities Unrecoverable surplus	£000 20,493 (7,820) (12,581) ————————————————————————————————————	£000 16,919 (6,576) (10,153) ————————————————————————————————————
Fair value of scheme liabilities Unrecoverable surplus Asset Pension asset	£000 20,493 (7,820) (12,581) ————————————————————————————————————	£000 16,919 (6,576) (10,153) ————————————————————————————————————

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

25. Commitments under operating leases

At 31 December 2019 the Group had future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:

Group	201 £00	
Not later than 1 year	179	9 174
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	174	4 278
Later than 5 years		5 7
	35	8 459

26. Guarantees and other financial commitments

Guarantees given in respect of performance bonds in the normal course of business amounted to £8k at 31 December 2019 (2018 - £8k).

The Company is party to an unlimited cross guarantee arrangement with certain subsidiary undertakings in respect of Group banking arrangements. At 31 December 2019 the Company had a contingent liability of £Nil (2018 - £Nil) in respect of this guarantee.

27. Prior year adjustment

A review was undertaken during the year of indexation rates used on calculating the deferred tax provision made in respect of properties held at valuation. The review highlighted the Group deferred tax liability as at 31 December 2018 was overstated by £497k. A prior period adjustment has been identified in respect of this review.

The impact of this prior period adjustment has been to reduce the taxation charge in the year to 31 December 2018 by £182k and reduce the taxation charge relating to earlier years by £315k. This also reduced the deferred tax provision by £490k and increased the deferred tax asset by £7k at 31 December 2018. This increases the revaluation reserve by £497k and increases overall reserves by £497k at that date.

28. Controlling party

Knapdale (Nominees) Ltd, a company controlled by the Director M L Wilson, controls 5,114,000 of the issued share capital of Ayrshire Metal Products Plc, and is the ultimate controlling party.