THRACE SYNTHETIC PACKAGING LIMITED

Directors' Report and Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 December 2021

Registered Number: 102221

THRACE SYNTHETIC PACKAGING LIMITED

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THRACE SYNTHETIC PACKAGING LIMITED

DIRECTORS AND OTHER INFORMATION

DIRECTORS	D. Malamos (Greek) (Chairman) K. Chalioris (Greek) A. Devery K. Crothers C. Johnson (Scottish) G. Braimis (Greek) (resigned on 1.1.2021)
SECRETARY	K. Crothers
REGISTERED OFFICE	Clara, Co. Offaly.
AUDITORS	RBK Business Advisers, Chartered Accountants and Statutory Audit Firm, RBK House, Irishtown, Athlone, Co. Westmeath N37 XP52.
BANKERS	Bank of Ireland, Church Street, Clara, Co. Offaly. Bank of Ireland, 12 Trevor Hill, Newry, Co. Down.
SOLICITORS	Adrian Burke & Associates, 51/52 Fitzwilliam Square, Dublin 2.

DIRECTORS' REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

The directors present their annual report together with the audited financial statements of Thrace Synthetic Packaging Limited for the year ended 31 December 2021.

Principal Activity and Business Review

The principal activity of the Company is the distribution of polypropylene products received from companies in the Thrace Plastics Group and the manufacture of injection moulding products.

The directors are satisfied with the results for the year.

Future Developments

The directors plan to continue with the Company's current activity.

Principal risks and Uncertainties

The Company faces the following key risks and uncertainties:

Market Risk
Economic and market challenges have continued to have a significant influence on the business.

Financial Risk
The market place is particularly volatile at this time and significant movements in raw material prices and exchange rates provide an ongoing challenge for the Company. These factors are monitored closely by the Directors and the Company responds to these by detailed strategic planning, thorough budgeting, review of the cost structure and by recovery of unavoidable cost increases.

Financial Management
The Company prepares a detailed annual budget and this becomes the key document against which progress during the year is monitored.

The key performance indicators focused on by management include:

	Year ended 31 December 2021 €'000	Year ended 31 December 2020 €'000
Revenue	19,115	22,102
EBIT	2,294	5,056
EBIT margin	12%	22.87%
Profit for the year	2,036	4,379

Key performance indicators are in line with Company targets.

Results and Dividends

The results for the year are set out on page 8.

During the year the company did not pay an interim dividend. The directors do not recommend payment of a final dividend.

DIRECTORS REPORT (Continued)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

Directors and Secretary

In accordance with the company's Articles of Association the directors are not required to retire by rotation.

The directors and secretary and their families had no interests other than those shown below in the shares of the company or group companies at 31 December 2021 and 31 December 2020:

Name of Director	***Description of instrument***	***Name of company***	***Number 2021***	*Number 2020*
K. Chalioris	Common Bearer Shares	Thrace Plastics Co. SA	18,936,558	18,936,558

Disabled Employees

Applications for employment by disabled persons are always fully considered bearing in mind the respective aptitudes and abilities of the applicant concerned. In the event of members of staff becoming disabled, every effort is made to ensure that their employment within the Company continues and that appropriate training is arranged. It is the policy of the Company that the training, career development and promotion of disabled persons should, as far as possible, be identical with that of other employees.

Charitable and Political Donations

The Company made a charitable donation of €Nil during the year *(2020: €500)*. The Company made no political donations during the year *(2020: €Nil)*.

Events after the Reporting Period

There have been no events after the reporting period which requires disclosure in the financial statements.

Disclosure of Information to Auditor

The directors who held office at the date of approval of this Directors' Report confirm that, so far as they are each aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware; and each director has taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as a director to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

Auditors

The auditors, RBK Business Advisers, continue in office in accordance with section 383(2) of the Companies Act 2014.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD

A Devery
Director

K Crothers
Director

Date: 23 March 2022

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

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

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law, the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs") as adopted by the EU and applicable law.

The financial statements are required by law and IFRSs as adopted by the EU to present fairly the financial position and performance of the company; the Companies Act 2014 provides in relation to such financial statements that references in the relevant part of that Act to financial statements giving a true and fair view are references to their achieving a fair presentation.

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

- Select suitable accounting policies for the company financial statements and then apply them consistently;
- Make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- State whether the financial have been prepared in accordance with applicable accounting standards, identify those standards, and note the effect and the reasons for any material departure from those standards; and
- Prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue this business.

The directors are responsible for keeping proper accounting records which 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 2014. They are also responsible for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the company and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

The directors are also responsible for preparing a directors' report that complies with the requirements of the Companies Act 2014.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD

A Devery
Director

K Crothers
Director

Date: 23 March 2022

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF THRACE SYNTHETIC PACKAGING LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Thrace Synthetic Packaging Limited for the year ended 31 December 2021, which comprise the statement of comprehensive income, statement of other comprehensive income, balance sheet, the statement of cash flow, the statements of changes in equity and the notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is Irish law and international financial reporting standards (IFRS) issued by the Financial Reporting council and promulgated by the Institute of Chartered Accountants as adopted by the European Union ("EU").

This report is made solely to the Company's members, as a body, in accordance with Section 391 of the Companies Act 2014. 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 auditors' 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.

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the Company's affairs as at 31 December 2021 and of its profit for the period then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2014.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (Ireland) (ISAs (Ireland)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' 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 financial statements in Ireland, including the Ethical Standard issued by the Irish Auditing and Accounting Supervisory Authority (IAASA), 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

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (Ireland) 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 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 Auditors' report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the information and, except to the extent otherwise

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF THRACE SYNTHETIC PACKAGING LIMITED

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 2014

Based solely on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, we report that:

- in our opinion, the information given in the Directors' Report is consistent with the financial statements; and
- in our opinion, the Directors' Report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

We have obtained all the information and explanations which we consider necessary for the purposes of our audit.

In our opinion the accounting records of the Company were sufficient to permit the financial statements to be readily and properly audited, and financial statements are in agreement with the accounting records.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Based on 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 Directors' Report.

The Companies Act 2014 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion, the disclosures of directors' remuneration and transactions required by sections 305 to 312 of the Act are not made. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Respective responsibilities

Responsibilities of directors for the financial statements

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 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 management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF THRACE SYNTHETIC PACKAGING LIMITED

Auditors' 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 auditors' 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 (Ireland) 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.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs (Ireland), we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion of the effectiveness of the Company's internal audit.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as going concerns. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Cathal Melia
for and on behalf of
RBK Business Advisers
Chartered Accountants & Statutory Audit Firm
RBK House
Irishtown
Athlone
Co. Westmeath
N37 XP52
Date: 23 March 2022

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

	Note	2021 €	2020 €
Revenue	4	19,115,657	22,102,933
Cost of Sales		(14,462,447)	(14,727,416)
Gross Profit		4,653,210	7,375,517
Distribution Costs		(1,041,430)	(826,276)
Administrative costs		(1,348,494)	(1,397,199)
Other operating income		37,897	290
Other operating expenses		-	(92,268)
Profit/(Loss) from Operating Activities	7	2,301,183	5,060,064
Interest payable and similar expenses		(6,204)	(3,470)
Profit/(Loss) before income tax		2,294,979	5,056,594
Tax on profit	8	(259,395)	(677,432)
Total comprehensive income for the financial year		2,035,584	4,379,162

STATEMENT OF OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

	2021 €	2020 €
Profit/(Loss) for the financial year	2,035,584	4,379,162
Total other comprehensive income for the financial year	2,035,584	4,379,162
Attributable to:	2,035,584	4,379,162
Equity Holders of the Company	2,035,584	4,379,162
	2,035,584	4,379,162

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

	Note		2021		2020
		€	€	€	€
Assets					
Property, plant and equipment	9		**4,191,109**		3,842,498
Total non-current assets			**4,191,109**		3,842,498
Inventories	10	**3,772,355**		2,842,587	
Trade and other receivables	11	**3,645,093**		3,324,321	
Cash and cash equivalents	12	**2,540,554**		1,945,286	
Total current assets			**9,958,002**		8,112,194
Total Assets			**14,149,111**		11,954,692
Equity					
Issued share capital	13		**1,000,000**		1,000,000
Capital conversion reserve	13		**72,783**		72,783
Retained earnings			**9,786,034**		7,750,450
Revaluation reserve			**38,911**		38,911
Total equity			**10,897,728**		8,862,144
Non-current liabilities					
Loans and borrowings	14		**-**		-
Lease liability	14		**6,849**		30,288
Total non-current liabilities			**6,849**		30,288
Current Liabilities					
Trade and other payables	14 & 15		**3,244,534**		3,062,260
Total current liabilities			**3,244,534**		3,062,260
Total Liabilities			**3,251,383**		3,092,548
Total Equity and Liabilities			**14,149,111**		11,954,692

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors on 23 March 2022 and were signed on its behalf by:

A Devery
Director
Date: 23 March 2022

K Crothers
Director

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

	Share Capital €	Capital Conversion Reserve €	Reservation Reserve €	Retained Earnings €	Total Attributable To Equity Holders of The Company €
At 1 January 2020	1,000,000	72,783	38,911	3,371,288	4,482,982
Profit/loss for year	-	-	-	4,379,162	4,379,162
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	4,379,162	4,379,162
At December 2020	1,000,00	72,783	38,911	7,750,450	8,862,144
Profit for year	-	-	-	2,035,584	2,035,584
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	2,035,584	2,035,584
At 31 December 2021	1,000,000	72,783	38,911	9,786,034	10,897,728

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

	Note	2021	2020
Cash flows from operating activities			
(Loss)/Profit for the year		2,035,584	4,379,162
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation	7	554,703	961,711
Taxation charge	8	259,395	677,432
Interest on leases		6,204	3,470
		2,855,886	6,021,775
(Increase)/Decrease in inventories	10	(929,769)	389,370
Decrease/(Increase) in trade and other receivables	11	(227,545)	(666,528)
Increase in trade and other payables	15	774,043	(351,224)
		2,472,615	5,393,393
Tax Paid		(925,212)	(1,099)
Net cash generated from operating activities		1,547,403	5,392,294
Cash flows from investing activities			
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	9	(903,313)	(994,364)
Lease interest paid		(2,187)	(3,470)
Net cash used in investing activities		(905,500)	(997,834)
Cash flow from financing activities			
New secured loans		-	-
Loan repayments		-	(3,119,263)
Repayment of/new finance leases		(42,618)	13,879
Interest paid		(4,017)	-
Net cash inflow generated from financing activities		(46,635)	(3,105,384)
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		595,268	1,289,076
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	12	1,945,286	656,210
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	12	2,540,554	1,945,286
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year comprise:			
Cash at bank and in hand		2,540,554	1,945,286
		2,540,554	1,945,286

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

1. General Information

Thrace Synthetic Packaging Limited ("the Company") is a company incorporated and domiciled in the Republic of Ireland. The address of its registered office and principal place of business is disclosed in the introduction to the annual report. The company's registered number is 102221.

2. Basis of Preparation

a. Statement of Compliance

The financial statements have been prepared and approved by the directors in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs") as adopted by the European Union ("EU") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). They have been prepared under the assumption that the company operates on a going concern basis.

b. Measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis.

c. Functional and Presentation Currency

The financial statements are presented in Euro, which is the Company's functional currency.

d. Use of Estimates and Judgements

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRSs as adopted by the EU, requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgements about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods of the revision affect both current and future periods.

3. Significant Accounting Policies

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all years presented in these financial statements.

a. Foreign Currency

i. Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the foreign exchange rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary assets that are carried at historical cost are not subsequently re-translated. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the statement of financial position date are translated to functional currency at the foreign exchange rate ruling at that date. Foreign exchange differences arising on translations are recognised in the income statement. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are stated at fair value are translated to functional currency exchange rates ruling at the dates the fair values were determined.

b. Property, Plant and Equipment

i. Owned Assets

Items of property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses (see accounting policy (c)). Cost includes those costs, including employee and other costs, which are directly attributable to bringing assets into working consideration for their intended use. The cost of self-constructed assets and acquired assets includes, where relevant, (i) the initial estimate at the time of installation of the assets of dismantling and removing the items and of restoring the site on which they are located; and (ii) changes in the measurement of existing liabilities recognised for those costs during the period of use resulting from changes in the timing or outflow of resources required to settle the obligation or from changes in the discount rate.

Costs in relation to assets in development and construction are capitalised, where, in the opinion of the directors, the related project will be successfully developed and the economic benefits arising from future operations will at least equal the amount of capitalised expenditure incurred to date. Depreciation commences when the asset is substantially complete and ready for its intended use.

Where parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items of property, plant and equipment.

ii. Subsequent expenditure

The Company recognises in the carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment the cost of replacing part of such an item, when that cost is incurred if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the replaced item can be measured reliably for its de-recognition. All other costs are recognised in the income statement as an expense is incurred.

3. Significant Accounting Policies (*continued*)

iii. Depreciation

Depreciation is charged to the income statement on a straight line basis over the estimated useful lives of each part of an item of property, plant and equipment. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

Land	-	Nil
Buildings	-	25 years
Plant and equipment	-	3-14 years
Software	-	5 years
Motor vehicles	-	3 years

Assets under construction are not depreciated until such time as they are ready for use. The residual value, if significant and remaining useful lives are reassessed annually.

iv. Impairment

The carrying amounts of the Company's assets, other than inventories (see accounting policy (d)) and deferred tax assets (see accounting policy (i)) are reviewed at each statement of financial position date to determine whether there is any indication or impairment. Non-depreciable assets and goods are assessed annually for impairment. In assessing an asset for impairment, the recoverable amount of the asset or its cash generating unit is estimated. An impairment loss is recognised when the carrying amount of an asset it its cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in the income statement.

Impairment losses recognised in respect of cash-generating units are allocated to reduce the carrying amount of the other assets in the unit (group of units) on a pro-rata basis.

v. Calculation of recoverable amount

The recoverable amount of such assets is the greater of their net selling price and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. For an asset that does not generate largely independent cash inflows, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

vi. Reversals of Impairment

An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount.

An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss has been recognised.

3. **Significant Accounting Policies (*continued*)**

vii. Leased assets

Accounting policy applicable from 1 January 2020
The company as a lessee

For any new contracts entered into on or after 1 January 2020, the company considers whether a contract is, or contains a lease. A lease is defined as 'a contract, or part of a contract, that conveys the right to use an asset (the underlying asset) for a period of time in exchange for consideration'. To apply this definition the company assesses whether the contract meets three key evaluation which can whether:

- the contract contains an identified asset, which is either explicitly identified in the contract or implicitly specified by being identified at the time the asset is made available to the company;
- the company has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the identified asset throughout the period of use, considering its rights within the defined scope of the contract;
- the company has the right to direct the use of the identified asset throughout the period of use. The company assess whether it has the right to direct 'how and for what purpose' the asset is used throughout the period of use.

Measurement and recognition of leases as a lessee
At lease commencement date, the company recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability on the balance sheet. The right-of-use asset is measured at cost, which is made up of the initial measurement of the lease liability, any initial direct costs incurred by the company, an estimate of any costs to dismantle and remove the asset at the end of the lease, and any lease payments made in advance of the lease commencement date.

The company depreciates the right-of-use assets on a straight-line basis from the lease commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term. The company also assesses the right-of-use asset for impairment when such indicators exist.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability are made up of fixed payments (including in substance fixed).

Subsequent to initial measurement, the liability will be reduced for payments made. It is remeasured to reflect any reassessment or modification, or if there are changes in in-substance fixed payments.

When the lease liability is remeasured, the corresponding adjustment is reflected in the right-of-use asset, or profit and loss if the right-of-use asset is already reduced to zero.

The company has elected to account for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets using the practical expedients. Instead of recognising a right-of-use asset and lease liability, the payments in relation to these are recognised as an expense in profit and loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

On the statement of financial position, right-of-use assets have been included in property, plant and equipment and lease liabilities have been included in trade and other payables.

3. **Significant Accounting Policies (*continued*)**

Accounting policy applicable before 1 January 2020
The company as a lessee

Operating leases
All other leases are treated as operating leases. Where the company is a lessee, payments on operating lease agreements are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Associated costs, such as maintenance and insurance, are expensed as incurred.

c. **Inventories**

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is based on the weighted average method and includes expenditure incurred in acquiring the inventories and bringing them to their existing location and condition. Net realisable value is based on estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less further costs expected to be incurred to completion and disposal. Provision is made for obsolete, slow-moving or defective items where appropriate.

d. **Financial Instruments**

Non-derivative financial instruments

Non derivative financial instruments comprise investments in trade and other receivables, cash and cash equivalents and trade and other payables. Non derivatives are recognised initially at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs, except as described below. Subsequent to initial recognition, non-derivative financial instruments re measured as described below.

A financial instrument is recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets are derecognised when the Company's contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial assets expire, are extinguished or if the Company transfers the financial asset to another party without retaining control or substantially all risks and rewards of the asset. Regular purchases and sales of financial assets are accounted for at trade date i.e. the date that the Company commits itself to purchase or sell the asset. Financial liabilities are derecognised if the Company's obligations specified in the contracts expire or are discharged or cancelled.

i. **Trade and other receivables**

Trade and other receivables are stated at their cost less impairment losses (see accounting policy (c)).

ii. **Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances and call deposits. Bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the Company's cash management are included as a component of cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of the statement of cash flows.

3. **Significant Accounting Policies (*continued*)**

iii. Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are stated at their expected settlement amount.

e. Post-employment benefits plans

The company provides post-employment benefits through defined contribution plans. The company pays fixed contributions into independent entities for individual employees. The company has no legal or constructive obligations to pay contributions in addition to its fixed contributions, which are recognised as an expense in the period that related employee services are received.

f. Revenue

Revenue represents the fair value of goods and services delivered to customers in the normal course of business, net of trade discounts and VAT. Revenue is recognised when the goods are delivered to the customer.

i. Rental income

Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease

g. Cost of Sales

Cost of sales includes those costs directly attributable to the Company's revenue streams.

h. Expenses

i. Finance costs and finance income

Net financing costs comprise interest payable on borrowings calculated using the effective interest rate method and interest receivable on funds invested. Interest payable in borrowings is shown as an operating activity in the statement of cash flows. Interest income is recognised in the income statement as it accrues, taking into account the effective yield on the asset. Interest income is shown as an operating activity in the statement of cash flows.

The interest expense component of finance lease payments is recognised in the income statement using the effective interest rate method.

3. Significant Accounting Policies (*continued*)

i. Income Tax

Income tax on the profit for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax is recognised in the income statement except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity, in which case it is recognised in equity.

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the period, using tax rates enacted or substantially enacted at the statement of financial position date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is provided using the statement of financial position liability method, providing for temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. The following temporary differences are not provided for: goodwill not deductible for tax purposes, those arising on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities that affect neither accounting or taxable profit and differences relating to retained earnings in subsidiaries, to the extent that they will probably not reverse in the foreseeable future. The amount of deferred tax provided is based on the expected manner of realisation or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, using tax rates enacted or substantially enacted at the statement of financial position date.

A deferred tax asset is recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

NOTES FOR THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021 (Continued)

4. Revenue

Revenue arises as follows:

	2021	2020
	€	€
Sale of polypropylene products	12,245,968	10,996,488
Manufacturing	6,869,689	11,106,445
	19,115,657	22,102,933

Geographical segments	€	€
Ireland	16,498,523	20,389,548
United Kingdom	2,453,183	1,520,923
Rest of Europe	152,974	170,495
Asia/Other	10,976	21,966
	19,115,657	22,102,933

Business Segments

	Manufacturing continuing operations		Packaging continuing operations		Consolidated	
	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020
Total Revenue from Sales to External Customers	6,869,689	11,052,152	12,245,968	11,050,781	19,115,657	22,102,933

NOTES FOR THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021 (Continued)

5. Employee benefits and transactions with executive directors and other key management personnel

The average number of persons employed by the Company during the year ended 31 December 2021 was 49 (*2020*: 102) and is analysed as follows:

	2021	2020
Production and packaging	**30**	81
Sales and distribution	**12**	13
Administration	**7**	8
	49	102

Staff costs comprise:	**2021**	2020
	€	€
Wages and salaries	**1,864,973**	2,288,630
Social welfare costs	**187,709**	296,620
Define contribution pension costs	**51,600**	51,659
	2,104,282	2,636,910

In the opinion of the directors, executive directors comprise the key management of the Company.

6. Employee benefits and transactions with executive directors and other key management personnel

Directors/Key management personnel compensation is as follows:

	2021	2020
	€	€
Emoluments	**347,977**	243,255
Pension costs	**35,361**	35,361
	383,338	278,616

The interests of the directors in the share capital of the company at 31 December 2021 and 31 December 2020 are set out in the Directors' report on page 2 and 3.

NOTES FOR THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021 (Continued)

7. Statutory and other information

	2021	2020
	€	€
Directors' remuneration	347,977	243,255
Auditor	33,854	30,152
Depreciation of:		
- Property, plant and equipment	439,665	845,918
- Software	25,837	25,836
- Buildings	47,261	46,316
-Motor vehicles	41,940	43,640

8. Income tax

Recognised in the income statement	2021	2020
	€	€
Current tax	259,395	639,907
Adjustment relating to an earlier period	-	-
Total current tax charge	259,395	639,907
Deferred tax:		
Arising on losses carried forward	-	37,525
Total deferred tax charge	259,395	37,525
Total income tax charge	259,395	677,432

The difference between the total income tax expense shown above and the amount calculated by applying the standard rate of Irish corporation tax is as follows:

	2021	2020
	€	€
Profit before income tax	2,329,979	5,066,386
Irish corporate tax rate 12.5% (2020: 12.5%)	291,247	633,298
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	619	1,475
Income charged at higher rate	4,737	-
Tax losses	(38)	
Depreciation in excess of capital allowances	(12,715)	51,942
Deferred taxation	-	37,525
Other adjustments	(27,244)	(5,778)
Unrelieved tax losses available to carry forward	-	(40,685)
Tax deducted at source	2,789	(345)
Current tax charge for year	259,395	677,432

NOTES FOR THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021 (Continued)

9. Property, plant and equipment

	Land and buildings €	Plant and equipment €	Motor vehicles €	Computer equipment €	Total €
Cost					
At 1 January 2021	1,599,758	4,310,726	125,816	129,185	6,165,485
Additions	31,326	871,987	-	-	903,313
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
At 31 December 2021	1,631,083	5,182,713	125,816	129,185	7,068,798
Depreciation					
At 1 January 2021	539,665	1,659,734	54,689	68,898	2,322,986
Charge for the year	47,261	439,665	41,940	25,837	554,703
At 31 December 2021	586,926	2,099,399	96,629	94,735	2,877,689
Carrying amounts					
At 31 December 2021	1,044,158	3,083,314	29,187	34,450	4,191,109

Included in the cost of valuation of freehold land and buildings at 31 December 2021 is €*171,059* (*2020*: €*171,059*) attributed to land in respect of which no depreciation is provided. The directors do not consider the remaining useful lives of plant and equipment to be materially different from the period over which the assets are being depreciated.

	Land and buildings €	Plant and equipment €	Motor vehicles €	Computer equipment €	Total €
Cost					
At 1 January 2020	1,574,534	3,398,217	99,485	129,185	5,201,421
Additions	25,223	912,509	56,632	-	994,364
Disposals	-	-	(30,301)	-	(30,301)
At 31 December 2020	1,599,757	4,310,726	125,816	129,185	6,165,484
Depreciation					
At 1 January 2020	493,349	813,815	41,351	43,061	1,391,576
Charge for the year	46,316	845,918	43,640	25,837	961,711
Disposals	-	-	(30,301)	-	(30,301)
At 31 December 2020	539,665	1,659,734	54,689	68,898	2,322,986
Carrying amounts					
At 1 January 2020	1,081,185	2,584,400	58,134	86,124	3,809,845
At 31 December 2020	1,060,092	2,650,992	71,127	60,287	3,842,498

10. Inventories

	2021	2020
	€	€
Raw materials and consumables	981,672	769,325
Work in progress	-	-
Finished goods	2,790,683	2,073,262
	3,772,355	2,842,587

In the opinion of the directors, there is no material difference between the carrying values of the Company's inventories and the fair value less costs to sell.

The inventory movement recognised in the Profit or Loss for the year resulted in a debit of €929,768 *(2020: credit €389,370)*.

11. Trade and other receivables

	2021	2020
	€	€
Trade debtors	3,532,850	3,304,105
Other receivables and prepayments	19,016	20,215
Other debtors	93,227	-
	3,645,093	3,324,321

12. Cash and cash equivalents

	2021	2020
	€	€
Bank balances, being cash and cash equivalents	2,540,554	1,945,286
	2,540,554	1,945,286

13. Share capital

	2021	2020
	€	€
Authorised		
1,812,567 (*2020:* 1,812,567) ordinary shares of €1.25 each		
At end of year	2,265,709	2,265,709
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
800,000 *(2020: 800,000)* ordinary shares of €1.25 each		
At beginning and end of year	1,000,000	1,000,000

In prior years, the Company re-denominated its share capital from Irish pounds to Euro. This resulted in a transfer to the capital conversion reserve of €72,783.

NOTES FOR THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021 (Continued)

14. Loans and liabilities more than one year

	2021	2020
	€	€
Non-current liabilities		
Secured bank loans	-	-
Current liabilities		
Current portion of secured bank loan	-	-
Total loans and borrowings	-	-

During the prior year the secured bank loans were paid in full and security was released. In the prior year the following security was held by the lender.

I. Secured liabilities and assets pledged as security. First legal Mortgage/Charge over the property (land and building) at Clara, Co. Offaly comprising 40 acres registered in the name of Thrace Synthetic Packaging Limited.

II. First legal charge over deposits in the amount of €1,500,000 held in the name of Thrace Synthetic Packaging Limited.

III. Fixed a floating debenture incorporating a specific charge over the property at Ballycumber Road, Clara, Co. Offaly and a floating charge over the assets and undertakings in the name of Thrace Synthetic Packaging Ltd.

IV. First Ranking Chattels Mortgage in favour of the Bank over 4 new injection moulding machines.

Hire purchase and finance leases

	2021	2020
	€	€
Within one year	23,439	42,618
Between 1-2 years	6,849	30,288
	30,288	72,906

15. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2021	2020
	€	€
Corporation Tax	-	572,579
Trade creditors	1,220,319	680,375
Accruals	315,177	300,356
Social security tax, PAYE and VAT	341,579	409,428
Amounts due to group undertakings	1,344,020	1,056,904
Current portion of secured loan	-	-
Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts	23,439	42,618
	3,244,534	3,062,260

The company's exposure to liquidity risk related to trade and other payables is disclosed in note 16.

16. Financial instruments and financial risk management

(a) Overview of risk exposures and risk management strategy

The Company faces a number of financial risks in the ordinary course of business, including credit risk and liquidity risk. These are set out in more detail below. The most significant exposures relate to the creditworthiness of the Company's counterparties.

The Company's overall risk management programme is the responsibility of the directors. They seek to minimise potential adverse effects on the Company's financial performance from fluctuations in financial markets and to manage these risks in a non-speculative manner.

(b) Financial assets and liabilities

The following are contractual maturities of financial assets and liabilities.

31 December 2021	Carrying Amounts €	Contractual Cash Flows €	Due Within 6 Months €
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	2,540,554	2,540,554	2,540,554
Trade receivables	3,532,850	3,532,850	3,532,850
Financial liabilities			
Trade and other payables	(1,900,514)	(1,900,514)	(1,900,514)
	4,172,890	4,172,890	4,172,890

31 December 2020	Carrying Amounts €	Contractual Cash Flows €	Due Within 6 Months €
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	1,945,286	1,945,286	1,945,286
Trade receivables	3,304,105	3,304,105	3,304,105
Financial liabilities			
Trade and other payables	(2,005,356)	(2,005,356)	(2,005,356)
	3,244,035	3,244,035	3,244,035

16. Financial instruments and financial risk management (continued)

(c) Basis for determining fair value

Set out below are the major methods and assumptions used in determining the fair values of the financial assets and liabilities disclosed in the preceding tables.

Cash and cash equivalents
The nominal amount of cash and cash equivalents, all of which have a remaining maturity of three months, is deemed to reflect fair value at the statement of financial position date.

Receivables and payables
For receivables and payables with a remaining life of less than six months, the carrying value less impairment provision, where appropriate, is deemed to reflect fair value. All other receivables and payables are discounted to fair value on initial recognition, and at statement of financial position date.

(d) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Company's receivables from customers and cash and cash equivalents.

Trade and other receivables
The directors have a credit policy in place where credit evaluations are performed on all customers requiring credit over certain thresholds and credit limits are established for each customer. The Company's exposure to credit risk and credit limits are monitored regularly.

The carrying amount of financial assets, net of impairment provisions, represents the Company's maximum credit exposure.

Cash and cash equivalents
These balances earn interest at a floating rate.

The maximum exposure to credit risk was as follows:

	2021	2020
	€	€
Cash and cash equivalents	**2,540,554**	1,945,286
Trade receivables	**3,532,850**	3,304,105
	6,073,404	5,249,391

Trade receivables are monitored by geographic region and by largest customers. At the statement of financial position date, there were no significant concentrations of credit risk.

16. Financial instruments and financial risk management (continued)

(d) Credit risk (continued)

The maximum exposure to credit risk on trade receivables by geographic region was as follows:

	2020	2020
	€	€
Ireland	**3,169,484**	3,002,101
United Kingdom	**490,159**	402,000
Rest of Europe	**26,464**	32,859
Other countries	**-**	12,049
	3,686,107	3,449,010

The Company's most significant customer accounts for €343,686 of the trade receivables carrying amount at 31 December 2021 (2020: €371,986).

The following table details the ageing of gross trade receivables and the related impairment provisions in respect of specific amounts expected to be irrecoverable.

	2021 Gross	**2021 Impairment**	2020 Gross	2020 Impairment
	€	**€**	€	€
Not past due	**1,555,757**	**-**	1,322,226	-
Past due 0 – 30 days	**1,159,921**	**-**	1,014,230	-
Past due 31 – 90 days	**681,506**	**-**	705,982	-
Past due 91 – 180 days	**205,606**	**(83,845)**	329,850	-
Past due 180 days – one year	**83,317**	**(69,412)**	76,722	(65,183)
	3,686,107	**(153,257)**	3,449,010	(65,183)

The allowance for impairments account is used to record impairment losses unless the Company is satisfied that no recovery of the amount owing is possible, at which point the amount is considered irrecoverable and is written off directly against the trade receivable. The Company establishes an allowance for impairment that represents its estimate of incurred losses in respect of trade receivables. The main components of this allowance are a specific loss component that related to individually significant exposures and a collective loss component established for group of similar assets in respect of losses that have been incurred but not yet identified.

NOTES FOR THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021 (Continued)

16. Financial instruments and financial risk management (continued)

(d) Credit risk (continued)

The movement in the allowance for impairments in respect of trade receivables during the year was as follows:

	2021	2020
	€	€
At beginning of year	**65,183**	94,391
	-	-
Impairment loss	**88,074**	(29,208)
	153,257	65,183

(e) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company's approach to manage liquidity is to ensure as far as possible that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation. It is the policy of the Company to have adequate committed undrawn facilities available at all times to cover unanticipated financing requirements.

The following are contractual maturities of financial liabilities, including interest payments and excluding the impact of netting arrangements:

31 December 2021	**Carrying amount €'000**	**Contractual cash flows €'000**	**< 1 Year €'000**	**1-5 Years €'000**	**After 5 Years €'000**
Trade and other payables	1,900,514	1,900,514	1,900,514	-	-
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-
	1,900,514	1,900,514	1,900,514	-	-

31 December 2020	**Carrying amount €'000**	**Contractual cash flows €'000**	**< 1 Year €'000**	**1-5 Years €'000**	**After 5 Years €'000**
Trade and other payables	2,005,356	2,005,356	2,005,356	-	-
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-
	2,005,356	2,005,356	2,005,356	-	-

16. Financial instruments and financial risk management (continued)

(f) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as interest rates and commodity prices, will affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market is risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return on risk.

Interest rate risk

In managing interest rate risk, the Company's objective is to reduce the impact of short-term fluctuations on the Company's income. Over the long-term, however, permanent changes in interest rates would have an impact on income. The risk is managed by the use of forward interest rate contracts.

The Company's interest-bearing assets and liabilities are as follows:

	2021	2020
	€	€
Variable rate assets	**2,540,554**	1,945,286
Fixed rate liabilities	**-**	-
	2,540,554	1,945,286

In respect of income-earning financial assets and interest-bearing financial liabilities, the following table indicates their effective interest rates at the statement of financial position date and the periods in which they re-price or mature.

(g) Interest rate risk

31 December 2021	**Effective interest rate**	**Total €**	**< 1 Year €**	**1-5 Years €**	**After 5 Years €**
Financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	0.01%	2,540,554	2,540,554	-	-
Non-current liabilities					
Borrowings	N/A	-	-	-	-

31 December 2020	**Effective interest rate**	**Total €**	**< 1 Year €**	**1-5 Years €**	**After 5 Years €**
Financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	0.01%	1,945,286	1,945,286	-	-
Non-current liabilities					
Borrowings	N/A	-	-	-	-

16. Financial instruments and financial risk management (continued)

(g) Interest rate risk (continued)

Sensitivity Analysis
At 31 December 2021, it is estimated that a general increase or decrease of one percentage basis points in the bank's base rate would increase or decrease the Company's profit before tax by €NIL (2020: €NIL).

Price risk
Price risk arises from the purchase of raw materials for the sale of finished goods.

The Company's objective is to reduce exposure to price risks on raw materials, work in progress and finished goods through a low inventory holding and a high inventory turnover. The Company had a total inventory holding of €3,772,355 at 31 December 2021 (2020: €2,842,587).

Foreign currency risk management
The company under take transaction denominated in foreign currencies; consequently, exposures to exchange rate fluctuations arise. Exchange rate exposures are managed within approved policy parameters utilising forward foreign exchange contracts. The net exchange differences recognised in profit or loss for the year amounted to loss of €3,311 (2020: loss of €13,588).

17. Control of the Company and related party transactions

(i) Parent and ultimate controlling party

The Company's controlling party is Thrace Plastics SA, the ultimate parent which is incorporated in Greece. The consolidated accounts are accessible to the public and may be obtained from The Ministry of Development Secretariat of Commerce, Kanigos Square, GR10181, Athens, Greece. The Company's immediate parent is Synthetic (Holdings) Limited, registered in Northern Ireland, and copies of its consolidated financial statements are available from the Registrar of Companies, IDB House, 64 Chicester Street, Belfast, BT1 4JX.

NOTES FOR THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021 (Continued)

17. Control of the Company and related party transactions (continued)

(ii) *Transactions with key management personnel*

Transactions with key management personnel are disclosed in note 6.

(iii) *Other related party transactions*

During the current and previous financial years, the Company incurred expenses and received income from the following related parties (Thrace Plastics Co. SA and subsidiary companies and Synthetic (Holdings) Limited (the Company's immediate parent undertaking)), which resulted in the following amounts being charged/(credited) to the income statement and being owned by/(to) the Company:

	Transaction value for the year		Balance outstanding as at:	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
	€	€	€	€
Thrace Plastics Co S.A.	(201,902)	(178,376)	(13,449)	-
Fellow subsidiary undertakings	(6,955,269)	(6,068,004)	(1,139,886)	(839,321)

Purchase of stock from intercompany on arms length transactions.

18. Accounting estimates and judgements

Key sources of estimation uncertainty and critical accounting judgements in applying the Company's accounting policies

(i) *Recoverability of trade receivables*

The Company has made judgements when assessing the impairment of its trade receivables. Outstanding balances have been grouped on the basis of similar risk characteristics such as past-due status, and impairment has been reviewed with reference to historical loss experience updated for current conditions.

(ii) *Inventory provisioning*

The directors are of the view that an adequate charge has been made to reflect the possibility of inventory being sold at less than cost.

(iii) *Going concern*

The financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis. The directors have considered forecasts and cash-flows for a period of twelve months from the date of the approval of the financial statements which demonstrate that there is no material uncertainty regarding the company's ability to meet its liabilities as they fall due. On this basis the directors consider it appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis.

These financial statements do not include any adjustments to the carrying amounts and classification of assets and liabilities that may arise if the company was unable to continue as a going concern.

19. Approval of financial statements

The financial statements were approved by the Directors on 23th March 2022.