Registered Number 02997333

Danieli UK Holding Limited

Annual Report

For the year ended 30 June 2020



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Danieli UK Holding Limited Directors and Advisers

Directors

A P Betts – Chairman G Ximeris – Commercial

Company Secretary

P J Jordan

Registered office

4 Ignite
Magna Way
Rotherham
S60 1FD

Independent auditors

Hart Shaw LLP Europa Link Sheffield Business Park Sheffield S9 1XU

Solicitors

Progeny 1A Tower Square Leeds LS1 4DL

Bankers

Barclays Bank plc Sheffield Branch 2 Arena Square Sheffield S9 2LF

Danieli UK Holding Limited Directors' Report for the year ended 30 June 2020

The directors present their report and the audited financial statements of the Company for the year ended 30 June 2020.

Principal activities

Danieli UK Holding Limited ("the Company") provides the sales, marketing, engineering and supply of scrap metal processing equipment and other allied products and technologies to a wide variety of customers within the scrap processing industries.

Matters required to be disclosed under Sch 7 of the Companies Act 2006 have been excluded from the Director's report. They are set out in the Strategic report which follows this report, in accordance with s414c(11) of the Companies Act 2006.

Results and dividends

The trading results of the Company are set out in the Profit and Loss Account and Retained Earnings Reconciliation on page 10.

The directors have not recommended a dividend in respect of the year ended 30/06/2020 (2019: £nil).

Directors

The following directors have held office since July 2019:

A P Betts G Ximeris

Directors' interests in contracts

None of the directors has any interest, direct or indirect, in any significant contract or arrangement in relation to the business of the Company.

Statement of directors' responsibilities

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

Danieli UK Holding Limited Directors' Report for the year ended 30 June 2020 (continued)

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- Select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- Make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- Prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Auditors

The auditors, Hart Shaw LLP, were appointed auditors to the company and in accordance with section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006, a resolution proposing that they be re-appointed will be put at a General Meeting.

Statement of disclosure to auditor

So far as the directors are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditors are unaware. Additionally, the directors have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

By Order of the Board

A P Betts Director

Dated: 3 September 2020

Danieli UK Holding Limited Strategic Report for the year ended 30 June 2020

Review of business

The Company commenced the year with reasonably favorable buoyant pipeline of orders in hand and added significant amounts of new business in the first months of the year. Renewed volatility and general decline in the market for ferrous scrap commenced in August 2019 leading to an end of bullish market conditions and a sustained period of decline in commercial activity resulted. The onset of the COVID 19 pandemic resulted in a further weakening of the scrap price which continued to dampen demand for spare parts and consumables. Furthermore, the weakened market resulted in the delay of scheduled capital investments by our Customers both in the UK and overseas.

Improvements in the scrap price since April 2020 in both the ferrous and nonferrous sectors does we believe signaled that a good degree of market recovery commenced in the later part of the year. After a relatively quiet final quarter a more normalized market situation is developing.

During the year the Company completed the delivery of a new ferrous recycling plant to Australia as well as completing the installation and commissioning a new shredding facility for a domestic customer. Turnover in the year increased by 7% compared to the previous year. Geographically more than 85% of the Companies revenues are export orientated. During the year growth in both the European and Australian markets was achieved. Sales volumes in regions such as Africa and Asia remain modest but are seen as key areas for future growth in the medium term. In the near term Australia presents itself as being a market for significant growth potential for which we should see further revenue growth over the course of the next 2 to 3 years.

As a result of the challenging market environment the Company absorbed into its operations the scrap metal process equipment trade of its associated company Danieli Germany GmbH. This business segment has taken some time to be effectively absorbed and has resulted in a significant level of loss arising in connection with the German trade which has significantly impaired the overall result for 2020.

Macro-economic factors continue to play an important part in our industry and the last few months have clearly demonstrated this and we expect that this situation will continue well in early 2021 with the impact of the completion of the BREXIT transition period.

The changing dynamic of global steel production does however offer a significant opportunity to the company with the expected shift to EAF technology continuing to emerge as world economics look to reduce CO2 emissions and GHG's. We anticipate we will see increased demand for the portfolio of products we supply to the scrap processing industry.

Danieli UK Holding Limited Strategic Report for the year ended 30 June 2020 (continued)

Principal risks and uncertainties

Set out below are the principal risks facing the business. The Directors are of the opinion that a comprehensive risk management process is adopted to identify and review risk factors. Where possible internal business processes are in place to monitor and mitigate such risks.

Macroeconomic conditions. The business is indirectly exposed to scrap metal prices and volumes both of which are inherently linked to the global economic environment. Consequently, variations in the level of consumer and industrial activity will have a direct impact on the supply of process equipment and consumables. In response to this risk, the leadership team aim to keep abreast of economic conditions and modify strategies accordingly.

Competition. The market in which the Group operates is highly fragmented and competitive resulting in margin pressure across the process equipment segment. Policies of regular price monitoring and ongoing market analysis are in place to mitigate this risk.

Recruitment and retention of key staff. Our success is a direct consequence of the quality of our people and the decision taken. Failure to retain personnel of the correct skill set and calibre could have adverse consequences on the business. Succession planning and the continued development particularly of young talents is a key business process as it ensures the retention and motivation of key individuals to ensure their commitment to the ongoing success of the business.

Key performance indicators ("KPIs")

The Company directors recognise that the management of the gross margin on its long-term contracts continues to be essential to understanding, developing and enhancing the position of the business. Gross margins on such contracts are monitored on a continuous basis and reviewed by the directors. In addition, working capital requirements are managed as required. The following table includes some of those key indicators;

	2020	2019	Measure
Gross Margin	14.2%	14.93%	Gross Profit / Turnover
Profit Margin	(0.2%)	3.8%	PBT / Turnover
Sales Per Employee (£k)	391.4	345.9	Turnover / Average No. of Employees

Research and development activities

Danieli UK continues to be fully committed to the Danieli Group's mission 'INNOVACTION"; to invest in research and development to fortify our global leadership position in the design and supply of continuous casting products, and scrap metal recycling machinery.

Development of machinery to better serve the metals recycling industry in emerging markets is a high priority together with new process plant solutions to address demand to recycle Auto Shredder Residue and development synthetic carbon.

Charitable Activities

Danieli UK continues to support a variety of local charitable organisations.

Danieli UK Holding Limited Strategic Report for the year ended 30 June 2020 (continued)

Environmental matters

Consistent with policy of The Danieli Group the company has defined reference targets in order to maintain high levels of environmental protection standards. These being but not limited to:

- Promoting a culture of health and environmental protection in all workers and their families;
- Constantly informing and training staff on general and specific risks, on rules of behaviour and company procedures;
- Making available adequate economic, technical and human resources to achieve environmental protection goals;
- Promoting awareness of the importance of compliance with environmental rules by example and through systematic oversight;
- Improving waste management by providing specific labelled containers and dedicated areas bearing appropriate signs and through more accurate separation of waste for disposal;

Future trends and developments

The outlook for 2021 is expected to remain competitive and potentially challenging with the risk of instability in the price of shredded scrap, currency volatility and the continued effects of COVID 19 pandemic which will influence expenditure profiles of our customers both in terms of OPEX and CAPEX.

Looking towards the wider business of the Danieli group then we can now see a UK steel sector fragmented into a series of ownership groups the prospects of investments in new technology and technological packages in the near term increasing as new emerging technologies are embraced by the market for which the Company should benefit from these investment plans.

The business has commenced 2021 on a firm financial footing with trading volumes in the first weeks of the 2021 year being significantly well aligned with our budgetary forecasts particularly in the metal recycling after sales segment. The prospect for significant orders for new metal recycling plants is particularly strong and we foresee good prospects both domestically and internationally being realized in the second quarter. The Company is well positioned therefore to achieve further year on year growth in revenues and operating income in 2021.

As such the outlook for the year ahead remains optimistic despite external economic factors.

By Order of the Board

A P Betts Director

Dated: 3 September 2020

Danieli UK Holding Limited Independent Auditor's Report to the members of Danieli UK Holding Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Danieli UK Holding Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 30 June 2020 set out on pages 7 to 34. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 30 June 2020 and of its profit for the year then
 ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

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

- 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.

Danieli UK Holding Limited Independent Auditor's Report to the members of Danieli UK Holding Limited (continued)

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information. 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.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of our audit:

- the information given in the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report.

Danieli UK Holding Limited Independent Auditor's Report to the members of Danieli UK Holding Limited (continued)

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement set out on page 2-34, 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 from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

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: http://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Dated: 3 September 2020

Paul Dawson

for and on behalf of Hart Shaw LLP Chartered Accountants Statutory Auditor Europa Link

Sheffield Business Park Sheffield

Sheffield S9 1XU

Danieli UK Holding Limited Profit and Loss Account and Retained Earnings Reconciliation for the year ended 30 June 2020

	Note	2020	2019
		£	£
Turnover	5	21,525,817	20,067,276
Cost of sales		(18,469,822)	(17,070,674)
Gross profit		3,055,995	2,966,602
Selling and distribution costs		(1,558,197)	(1,643,298)
Administrative expenses		(1,524,309)	(856,515)
Restructuring costs		(32,956)	1,558
Bad Debt		-	-
Other Income		41,623	-
Operating Profit	6	(17,844)	498,347
Net interest receivable	10	(20,173)	(6,097)
Dividend income	11	-	280,000
Profit before taxation		(38,017)	772,250
Taxation	12	36,791	(106,315)
Profit for the financial year		(1,226)	665,935
Total comprehensive income for the year		(1,226)	665,935
Retained earnings as at 1 July 2019		9,501,550	8,835,614
Dividends			-
Retained earnings as at 30 June 2020		9,500,324	9,501,549

The operating profit is derived from continuing operations.

There is no material difference between the profit on ordinary activities before taxation and the profit for the financial year stated above and their historical cost equivalents.

There are no recognised gains or losses other than the gains and (losses) attributable to the shareholders of the company of (£1,226) in the year ended 30 June 2020 (2019: £665,935).

The notes on pages 12 to 34 form part of these financial statements.

Danieli UK Holding Limited Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2020

	Note	2020	2019
		£	£
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	13	669,264	705,532
Investments in subsidiaries	14	3,441,243	3,441,243
Property, Plant and Equipment	15	1,186,791	1,178,521
		5,297,298	5,325,296
Current assets			
Inventories	16	3,014,591	2,659,000
Receivables			
Amounts falling due within one year	17	9,619,635	8,717,175
Amounts falling due after one year			-
Cash at bank and in hand		3,503,345	3,539,442
		16,137,571	14,915,617
Payables: amounts falling due within one year	18	(11,183,711)	(10,739,364)
Net current assets		4,953,860	4,176,253
Payables: amounts falling due after one year	19	(750,832)	. 0
Net assets		9,500,324	9,501,549
			-
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	22	12,488,999	12,488,999
Profit and loss account		(2,988,675)	(2,987,450)
Total Equity		9,500,324	9,501,549

The financial statements on pages 10 to 34 were approved and authorised for issue by the board of directors on 3 September 2020 and were signed on its behalf by:

A P Betts Director

Danieli UK Holding Limited

Registered Number 02997333

1 Statutory Information

Danieli UK Holding Limited is a company domiciled in England and Wales, registration number 02997333. The registered office is 4 Ignite, Magna Way, Rotherham, S60 1FD.

2 Compliance with Accounting Standards

The accounts have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102. There were no material departures from that standard.

3 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of preparation of financial statements

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial statements are set out below and have remained unchanged from the previous year, and also have been consistently applied within the same accounts.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The presentation currency is £ sterling.

Goodwill and intangibles

Positive goodwill is capitalised and classified as an asset on the balance sheet and amortised on a straight line basis. As no reliable estimate can be made, the useful economic life has been limited to 5 years.

Intellectual property is capitalised and classified as an asset on the balance sheet and amortised on a straight line basis. The agreement in place is for a fixed term of 10 years.

Research and development

Research and development expenditure is charged to the profit and loss account in the year in which it is incurred.

Property, plant and equipment – depreciation and amortisation

Depreciation has been computed to write off the cost of tangible fixed assets over their expected useful life using the follow rates:

Computer equipment

25% straight line

Fixtures and fittings

20% straight line

Motor Vehicles

20% straight line

Land & Buildings

2% straight line

Leasehold improvements

Over the shorter of the lease term and 10 years

Where there has been a further diminution in value of any asset, this amount has been written off directly to profit and loss account.

Leasing

Rentals payable under operating leases are charged to the profit and loss account on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

The benefits of lease incentives are recognised in profit and loss account over the lease period.

Inventories

Inventories have been valued at the lower of historical cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Inventories are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related revenue is recognised.

Cost is determined on the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method. Cost includes the purchase price, including taxes and duties and transport and handling directly attributable to bring the inventory to its present location and condition. The cost of manufactured finished goods and work in progress includes design cost, raw materials, direct labour and other direct costs and related production overheads (based on normal operating capacity).

At the end of each accounting period inventories are assessed for impairment. If an item of inventory is impaired, the identified inventory is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell and an impairment charge is recognised in the Profit and Loss and Retained Earnings Reconciliation. Where a reversal of the impairment is recognised the impairment charge is reversed, up to the original impairment loss, and is recognised as a credit in the Profit and Loss and Retained Earnings Reconciliation.

Income recognition

The company recognises revenue when (a) the significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the buyer; (b) the company retains no continuing involvement or control over the goods; (c) the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; (d) it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity and © when the specific criteria relating to the each of company's sales channels have been met, as described below:

(i) Sale of Design Services

The company sells design services to other group companies. Revenue is recognised in the accounting period in which the services are concluded. The company uses the percentage of completion method based on the actual service performed as a percentage of the total services to be provided.

(ii) Sale of Spare Parts

The company sells spare parts to various installations and plants around the world. Revenue is recognised in the accounting period that the product has been shipped to the location specified by the customer, the risk of obsolescence or loss has been transferred to the customer and the customer accepts the products in accordance with the sales order placed.

(iii) Sale of Machinery and Plant

The company supplies items of machinery and complete plant installations over several accounting periods. Revenue is recognised on the percentage of completion based on cost.

(iv) Consignment Stock

The company has stock held on consignment with several customers and recognises the revenue from such stock on the basis of usage or on reaching the final date for consumption of the stock as stated in the contract.

(v) Dividend Income

Dividend income is recognised when the right to receive payment is established.

Exceptional Items

The company classifies charges and credits that have a material impact on the company's financial results as 'exceptional items'. These are disclosed separately to provide further understanding of the financial performance of the company.

Deferred Taxation

Deferred taxation is provided on the liability method to take account of timing differences between the treatment of certain items for accounts purposes and their treatment for tax purposes.

Tax deferred or accelerated is accounted for in respect of all material timing differences.

Foreign exchange

Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated into sterling and recorded at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction.

Balances at the year-end denominated in a foreign currency are translated into sterling at the rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date.

Pension Costs

The company operates a defined contribution scheme for the benefit of its employees. Contributions payable are recognised in profit and loss account when due.

Investments

All investments are initially recorded at cost less provision for diminution in value. The investment in subsidiaries represents the cost of the company's subsidiary undertakings. The carrying value of the investment is reviewed for impairment following the first full year of acquisition and in other periods if events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events; it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably.

In particular:

Restructuring provisions are recognised when the company has a detailed, formal plan for the restructuring and has raised a valid expectation in those affected by either starting to implement the plan or announcing its main features to those affected and therefore has a legal or constructive obligation to carry out the restructuring.

Financial Instruments

The company has chosen to adopt the Sections 11 and 12 of FRS 102 in respect of financial instruments.

(i) Financial Assets

Basic financial assets, including trade and other receivables, cash and bank balances, are initially recognised at transaction price.

Such assets are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

At the end of each reporting period financial assets measured at amortised cost are assessed for objective evidence of impairment. If an asset is impaired the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

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

(ii) Financial Liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other payables, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies, are initially recognised at transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

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

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade payables are recognised initially at transaction.

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

Exemptions for qualifying entities under FRS 102

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Industrielle Beteiligung SA, a societe anonyme having its registered office at 9, Rue du Laboratoire L-1911, Luxembourg. Industrielle Beteiligung SA itself is a wholly owned subsidiary of Danieli & C Officine Meccaniche Spa a company established under the laws of the Republic of Italy, with its principal place of business at 33042 Buttrio, Udine, Italy. It is included in the consolidated financial statements of Danieli & C Officine Meccaniche Spa which are publicly available. Therefore, the company is exempt by virtue of section 400 of the Companies Act 2006 from the requirement to prepare consolidated financial statements.

The company has taken advantage of the exemption, under FRS 102 paragraph 1.12(b), from preparing a statement of cash flows, on the basis that it is a qualifying entity and its ultimate parent company, Danieli & C Officine Meccaniche Spa. Includes the company's cash flows in its own consolidated financial statements.

4 Critical Accounting Judgements and Estimation Uncertainty

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

The company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are addressed below.

(i) Deferred income

The company has a number of contracts for rendering of goods and services which were in progress at the year end. The external costs incurred at the yearend on the contracts are recoverable through the standard terms and conditions of the contract, should the contract not be fulfilled through no fault of the company. As such, the company recognises revenue throughout the length of the contract through the costs incurred to date on profit making contracts and recognises the profit element upon completion of the contract, as this is the significant act that ensures the company will be entitled to the full amount of revenue. In making this judgement, management has considered the detailed criteria set out for the recognition of revenue in FRS 102 Section 23, with particular emphasis to whether the specific act of completion of the contract is the most significant aspect of the contract to recognise the revenue in excess of costs on a contract. As such, the company has deferred £788,861 (2019: £1,170,201).

Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

The company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are addressed below.

(ii) Deferred costs

The company has a number of contracts for rendering of goods and services which were in progress at the year end. In respect of goods and services received in order to carry out the contract amounts have been invoiced but are not payable until the final terms of the contract have been agreed by the end customer per the terms of the contract. The amount of costs deferred are estimated using the balance on the original contract yet to be received from the end customer in respect of the work performed at the yearend date.

In making this judgement, management has considered the detailed criteria set out for the recognition of costs in FRS 102 Section 21, with particular emphasis as to whether an obligation existed at the reporting date as a result of a past event. As such the company has deferred £511,641 (2019: £nil).

5 Turnover

The company's turnover represents the value, excluding value added tax, of goods and services supplied to customers during the year / period

The analysed of turnover by geographical area and activity is as follows:

By goographical area	2020	2019
By geographical area	£	£
United Kingdom	2,797,078	3,468,285
North America	52,379	10,766
South America	1,178	88,823
Asia	1,968,930	2,033,022
Europe	10,311,598	8,787,886
Africa	219,747	192,336
Australasia	6,174,907	5,486,158
	21,525,817	20,067,276
By activity	2020	2019
	£	£
Metallurgical services	666,599	961,860
Scrap metal processing equipment	19,863,283	17,876,085
Non-ferrous products	995,935	1,229,331
	21,525,817	20,067,276

6 Profit / (Loss) before tax

	2020	2019
	£	£
Profit / (Loss) before tax is stated after charging / (crediting):		
Directors' remuneration	153,039	111,771
Pensions of directors	15,304	12,344
Auditors' remuneration	19,500	19,500
Depreciation of owned assets	82,564	83,272
Amortisation of owned assets	88,400	88,190
Operating lease rentals:		
- property rentals	398,488	56,858
- vehicles	3,223	17,808
(Profit)/Loss on sale of tangible fixed assets	(13,027)	442
Net (Gains) on foreign currency translations	(37,099)	(37,442)

7 Auditors' remuneration

	2020	2019
	£	£
Fees payable for audit of annual financial statements	19,500	19,500
Fees payable for other services	-	-

8 Directors' remuneration

	2020	2019
	£	£
Emoluments for qualifying services	154,080	124,572
Company contributions to defined contribution pension scheme	15,304	12,344
	169,384	136,916

Retirement benefits are accruing for 1 (2019: 1) director under the company's defined contribution pension scheme.

9 Staff numbers and costs

The average number of persons employed by the company (including directors) during the year was as follows:

	2020	2019
	Number	Number
Manufacturing	18	20
Sales and administration		38
	55	58

The aggregate payroll costs of these persons were as follows:

	2020	2019
	£	£
Wages and salaries	2,631,923	2,692,679
Social security costs	265,467	265,188
Other pension costs (Note 25)	162,096	163,649
Staff costs	3,059,486	3,121,516

10 Net interest receivable

	2020	2019
	£ .	£
Interest receivable		
Bank	-	-
Group	-	-
Other	77,215	172,183
	77,215	172,183
Interest payable		
Bank	•	(1,179)
Group		-
Other	(97,388)	(177,101)
	(97,388)	(178,280)
Net interest receivable	(20,173)	(6,097)

11 Dividends

The Company received no cash dividend in the year (2019: £nil) from its subsidiary Innoval Technology Limited in the year. There were £Nil dividends receivable by the Company at the end of the financial year (2019: £280,000).

12 Taxation

·	2020	2019
Current tax	£	£
UK Corporation tax at 19.00% (2019: 19.00%)	-	(90,103)
Adjustments in respect of previous periods	52,951	-
Total current tax charge	52,951	(90,103)
Deferred tax (note 21)		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	(16,160)	(16,212)
Changes in tax rates or laws	-	-
Tax charge on Profit / (Loss) on ordinary activities	36,791	(106,315)

12 Taxation (continued)

The current tax charge for the year is lower (2019: lower) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK at 19.00% (2019: 19.00%). The differences are explained below:

	2020	2019
	£	£
Profit / (Loss) before tax	(38,017)	772,250
Profit / (Loss) on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate in the UK of 19.00% (2019: 19%)	(7,269)	146,728
Effects of:		
Accelerated capital allowances	•	-
Income not taxable for tax purposes	-	(53,200)
Other permanent differences	-	-
Fixed asset differences	217	3,925
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	1,183	6,935
Tax rate change	-	-
Adjustments in respect of previous periods	(52,951)	-
Losses utilised	22,029	-
Adjustment in closing deferred tax to average rate of 20.00%	-	-
Other short term timing differences	· -	1,927
Charge for the period	36,791	106,315

13 Intangible Fixed Assets

	Goodwill	IP	Total	
	£	£	£	
Cost				
At 1 July 2019	3,008,501	881,912	3,890,413	
Additions	-	52,132	52,132	
At 30 June 2020	3,008,501	934,044	3,942,545	
Amortisation				
At 1 July 2019	3,008,501	176,380	3,184,881	
Charge for the year		88,400	88,400	
At 30 June 2020	3,008,501	264,780	3,273,281	
Net book amount				
At 30 June 2020		669,264	669,264	
At 30 June 2019	-	705,532	705,532	

The intangible fixed asset was created wholly from the goodwill on acquisition of Lynxs Shredder (Project Design) Ltd.

14 Investments in subsidiaries

	Investments in subsidiary undertakings
	£
Cost of valuation	
At 1 July 2019	3,441,243
Over provided consideration	
At 30 June 2020	3,441,243
Amortisation	
At 1 July 2019	-
Charge in the year	_
At 30 June 2020	-
Net book amount	
At 30 June 2020	3,441,243
At 30 June 2019	3,441,243

Investments in subsidiaries comprises of equity shares in Innoval Technology Ltd. These shares are not publicly traded.

The company owns 100% of the equity share capital (2019: 100%).

The investment is carried at cost and not fair value as the shares are not publicly traded and therefore the company continues to follow its previous accounting policy.

14 Investments in subsidiaries (continued)

Details of the investments in which the company holds 20% or more of the nominal value of any class of share capital are as follows:

Name of Company	Holding	Proportion of voting rights and shares held	Nature of Business
Danieli Lynxs Limited	Ordinary Shares	100%	Dormant
Danieli Lynxs Services Limited	Ordinary Shares	100%*	Dormant
Danieli Lynxs Shredder Services Limited	Ordinary Shares	100%*	Dormant
Innoval Technology Limited	Ordinary Shares	100%	Engineering
Danieli Davy Distington Limited	Ordinary Shares	100%	Dormant

Held by a subsidiary undertaking.

The aggregate capital and reserves and the results of these undertakings for the last relevant financial period were as follows:

Subsidiary undertakings	Capital and reserves	Profit for the period	
	3	£	
Danieli Lynxs Limited	100	-	
Danieli Lynxs Services Limited	100	-	
Danieli Lynxs Shredder Services Limited	100	-	
Innoval Technology Limited	1,146,502	191,625	
Danieli Davy Distington Limited	1	-	

15 Property, Plant and Equipment

	Motor Vehicles	Leasehold Improvements	Land & Buildings	Computer Equipment	Fixtures and Fittings	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Cost						
At 1 July 2019	7,569	218,131	1,024,767	395,088	174,655	1,820,210
Additions	9,500	-	5,575	8,050	67,710	90,835
Disposals	-			(45,721)		(45,721)
At 30 June 2020	17,069	218,131	1,030,342	357,417	242,365	1,865,324
Depreciation		-				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
At 1 July 2019	3,028	119,755	20,495	356,069	142,343	641,690
Charge for the year	3,414	16,947	20,607	17,724	23,872	82,564
Disposals		<u>-</u>		(45,721)	_	(45,721)
At 30 June 2020	6,441	136,702	41,102	328,072	166,215	678,533
Net book amount						· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
At 30 June 2020	10,628	81,429	989,239	29,345	76,150	1,186,791
At 30 June 2019	4,541	98,376	1,004,272	39,019	32,312	1,178,521

16 Inventories

2020	2019
£	£
3,014,591	2,659,000
<u> </u>	-
3,014,591	2,659,000
	3,014,591 -

The amount of inventory recognised as an expense in the year was £14,298,577.

17 Receivables – amounts recoverable within one year

	2020	2019
	£	£
Trade receivables	4,586,704	2,644,758
Amounts owed by parent undertaking	1,998,821	3,540,953
Amounts owed by subsidiary undertakings	37,149	48,665
Amounts owed by fellow group undertakings	493,429	812,217
Corporation tax	135,479	9,906
Deferred tax asset (note 21)	31,300	47,460
Other receivables	1,750,814	621,602
Prepayments and accrued income	241,517	439,722
Amounts Recoverable on long term contracts	252,000	551,892
Advances to suppliers	92,421	-
	9,619,635	8,717,175

18 Payables – amounts falling due within one year

	2020	2019
	£	£
Trade payables	2,587,634	2,366,206
Payments on account	228,861	1,170,201
Other tax and social security	69,135	81,462
Accruals and deferred income	2,006,755	1,311,108
Promissory notes	-	1,018,479
Bank loan	56,667	-
Amounts owed to parent undertaking	2,735,727	1,114,613
Amounts owed to fellow group undertakings	3,498,932	3,677,295
	11,183,711	10,739,364

Payments on account are down payments from customers as part of the commercial terms of payment on orders placed.

19 Payables – amounts falling due after one year

	2020	2019
	£	£
Bank loan	750,833	
	750,833	-

Amounts falling due after more than one year comprise:

Bank Loans

The company has a term loan of £807,500 (2019: £Nil) from Barclays Bank Plc of which £56,667 (2019: £Nil) is due within one year. The loan is payable in full by 2022 and bears interest at 2.25% payable annually.

20 Deferred tax asset

	Deferred Tax Asset
	£
Deferred tax at 1 July 2019	47,460
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	-
Credit to the profit and loss account	(16,160)
Roundings	-
Deferred tax at 30 June 2020	31,300

20 Deferred tax asset (continued)

Deferred tax asset provided and unprovided in the financial statements is as follows:

	Provided		Unprovided							
	2020	2020	2020	2020	2020	2020	2020 2019 2020	2020 2019 2	2020	2019
	£	£	£	£						
Accelerated capital allowances	21,340	38,342	•	-						
Losses	<u>-</u> ·	-	-	-						
Short term timing differences	9,934	9,118	-	-						
Deferred tax asset	31,274	47,460		-						

21 Financial instruments

The company has the following financial instruments:

2020	2019
£	£
8,866,917	7,668,196
8,866,917	7,668,196
9 698 929	8,258,055
	8,258,055
	£ 8,866,917

22 Share capital

	2020	2019
	£	£
Authorised		
12,488,999 Ordinary shares of £1 each	12,488,999	12,488,999
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
12,488,999 Ordinary shares of £1 each	12,488,999	12,488,999
Total issued share capital	12,488,999	12,488,999

23 Leasing commitments

Total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	Land and buildings £		Vehicles	2020 Total
		££	£	£
Operating leases which expire:				
Within one year	122,149	3,425	2,994	128,569
In the second to the fifth years inclusive	221,690	432	229	222,351
After the fifth year	50,792	-	-	50,792
	394,631	3,857	3,223	401,711
				2019
	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery	Vehicles	Total
	£	£	£	£
Operating leases which expire:				
Within one year	26,500	3,425	16,385	46,310
In the second to the fifth years inclusive	106,000	3,857	2,994	112,851
After the fifth year	77,292	-	229	77,521
	209,792	7,282	19,608	236,682

Amounts paid on leases in the year were £115,754 (2019: £74,667).

24 Pension scheme

The company's employees are members of a defined contribution pension scheme under which contributions are paid by the company and by employees.

The company's contributions are based on a percentage of employee earnings. The pension cost charge for the year was £162,096 (2019: £163,649). The balance sheet payable as at the year end was £25,891 (2019: £28,889).

25 Contingent liability

During the year the company gave an unlimited guarantee to Barclays Bank plc in respect of Innoval Technology Limited's bank borrowings. At 30th June 2020 these amounted to £27,471 (2019: £43,090).

26 Related party disclosures

As a subsidiary undertaking of Danieli & C Officine Meccaniche Spa, the company has taken advantage of the exemption in FRS 102 "Related party disclosures" not to disclose transactions with group companies.

Amounts due from parent/subsidiary/fellow group undertakings are included within Trade receivables (note 17). Amounts due to parent/subsidiary/fellow group undertakings are included within Trade payables (note 18).

See note 8 for disclosure of the directors' remuneration and note 28 for key management compensation.

27 Ultimate parent company

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Industrielle Beteiligung SA, a societe anonyme having its registered office at 9, Rue du Laboratoire L-1911, Luxembourg. Industrielle Beteiligung SA itself is a wholly owned subsidiary of Danieli & C Officine Meccaniche Spa a company established under the laws of the Republic of Italy, with its principal place of business at 33042 Buttrio, Udine, Italy.