

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the period ended 30 June 2019

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IPP Accura Supply Limited CONTENTS

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IPP Accura Supply Limited DIRECTORS AND ADVISORS

DIRECTORS

J Ayres H Simcox MA Penman

SECRETARY M Winnard FCCA FAIA

REGISTERED OFFICE Unit C Barton Business Park Barton under Needwood Staffordshire DE13 8BX

AUDITOR RSM UK Audit LLP Chartered Accountants Festival Way Stoke-on-Trent Staffordshire ST1 5BB

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES IN THE PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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 period. 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 those financial statements, the directors are required to:

- a. select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- b. make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- c. 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.

IPP Accura Supply Limited STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

At 30 June 2019

	Note	30 June 2019			
FIXED ASSETS		£	. £	£	£
Intangible assets	2		107,884		166,730
Tangible assets	3		25,086		42,831
			132,970		209,561
CURRENT ASSETS					
Stocks		241,757		79,518	
Debtors	4	620,953		656,100	
Cash at bank and in hand		165,092		48,957	
		1,027,801		784,575	
CURRENT LIABILITIES					
Creditors: Amounts falling due within	_	(000 010)		(1.000.407)	
one year	5	(898,912)		(1,029,427)	
NET CURRENT					
ASSETS/(LIABILITIES)			128,889		(244,852)
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT					
LIABILITIES			261,859		(35,291)
Creditors: Amounts falling due after					
one year			-		(12,384)
NET ASSETS/(LIABILITIES)			261,859		(47,675)
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up share capital			1		1
Profit and loss account			261,858		(47,676)
TOTAL EQUITY			261,859		(47,675)
TOTAL EQUITY			261,859		(47,675) ———

The directors of the Company have elected not to include a copy of the Income Statement within the financial statements.

The financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The financial statements on pages 3 to 12 were approved by the directors and authorised for issue 23 June

MA Penman Director

Company Registration No. 10663883

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

GENERAL INFORMATION

IPP Accura Supply Limited ("the Company") is a private company limited by shares and is registered, domiciled and incorporated in England.

The address of the Company's registered office and principal place of business is Unit C, Barton Business Park, Barton under Needwood, Staffordshire, DE13 8BX.

The Company's principal activities and nature of its operations are included in the directors' report.

BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

These financial statements of IPP Accura Supply Limited are prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (FRS 102) and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and under the historical cost convention.

The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

Monetary amounts in the financial statements are rounded to the nearest £1.

GOING CONCERN

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis which assumes that the Company will be able to continue to trade for the foreseeable future.

On 11 March 2020, the World Health Organization declared the global coronavirus outbreak to be a pandemic. This has seen significant limitations placed on the movement of goods and people worldwide, with the United Kingdom implementing lockdown measures on 23 March 2020. The directors have reviewed forecasts for the 12 month period from the date of signing these financial statements and consider the Company to remain a going concern with no impact on the carrying value of the Company's assets.

At 30 June 2019 the company had cash at bank of £165,092, with future trade expected to be cash generative. The directors consider this to be sufficient to fund the company's expected working capital requirements, longer term capital commitments and allow for a level of headroom in the event that sales growth does not materialise as expected.

As a consequence of the factors outlined above, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future and therefore adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

INTANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS - OTHER THAN GOODWILL

Intangible assets purchased other than in a business combination are recognised when future economic benefits are probable and the cost or value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Intangible assets arising on a business combination are recognised, except where the asset arises from legal or contractual rights, and there is not history or evidence of exchange transaction for the same or similar assets and estimating the assets' fair value would depend on immeasurable variables.

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost (which for intangible assets acquired in a business combination is the fair value at acquisition date) and are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Intangible assets are amortised to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over their useful lives, as follows:-

Brand - 5 years

Brand value is amortised over a period of 5 years based on the directors' assessment of the future life of the brand. This is supported by a trading history dating over 5 years.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost, net of depreciation and any provision for impairment.

Depreciation is provided on tangible fixed assets at rates calculated to write each asset down to its estimated residual value evenly over its expected useful life, as follows:

Motor vehicles

25% on cost

Plant and machinery

20% on cost

Residual value is calculated on prices prevailing at the reporting date, after estimated costs of disposals for the asset as if it were at the age and the condition at the end of its useful life.

FUNCTIONAL AND PRESENTATIONAL CURRENCIES

The financial statements are presented in sterling which is also the functional currency of the Company.

TAXATION

The tax expense represents the sum of the current tax expense and deferred tax expense. Current tax assets are recognised when tax paid exceeds the tax payable.

Current tax is based on taxable profit for the period. Taxable profit differs from total comprehensive expense because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other periods. Current tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled based on tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date. Deferred tax is not discounted.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised in respect of all timing differences that exist at the reporting date. Timing differences are differences between taxable losses and total comprehensive expense that arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in different periods from their recognition in the financial statements. Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered by the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Current and deferred tax is charged or credited in profit or loss.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities and deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if and only if, there is a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and the entity intends either to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

FOREIGN CURRENCIES

Transactions in currencies other than the functional currency (foreign currencies) are initially recorded at the exchange rate prevailing on the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange ruling at the reporting date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction or, if the asset or liability is measured at fair value, the rate when that fair value was determined.

All translation differences are taken to profit or loss, except to the extent that they relate to gains or losses on non-monetary items recognised in other comprehensive income, when the related translation gain or loss is also recognised in other comprehensive income.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

RETIREMENT BENEFITS

The Company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The amount charged to the statement of comprehensive income in respect of pension costs, and other post retirement benefits is the contributions payable in the period. Differences between contributions payable in the period and contributions actually paid are shown as either other creditors or prepayments in the statement of financial position.

LEASED ASSETS AND OBLIGATIONS

Where assets are financed by leasing agreements that give rights approximating to ownership ("finance leases"), the assets are treated as if they had been purchased outright. The amount capitalised is the present value of the minimum lease payments payable during the lease term. The corresponding leasing commitments are shown as obligations to the lessor.

Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements, and the interest is charged to the profit and loss account in proportion to the remaining balance outstanding.

All leases are "operating leases" and the annual rentals are charged to profit and loss on a straight line basis over the lease term.

TURNOVER

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for sale of goods and services to external customers in the ordinary nature of the business. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates. Turnover is shown net of Value Added Tax.

Sale of goods

Turnover is recognised when it and the associated costs can be measured reliably, future economic benefits are probable, and the risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the customer. Sales of goods are recognised when goods are delivered and legal title has passed and the Company has no continuing managerial involvement associated with ownership or effective control of the goods sold. This is generally when goods have been despatched to the customer.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102, in full, to all of its financial instruments.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument, and are offset only when the Company currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Financial assets

Trade debtors

Trade debtors which are receivable within one period are initially measured at the transaction price. Trade debtors are subsequently measured at amortised cost, being the transaction price less any amounts settled and any impairment losses.

A provision for impairment of trade debtors is established when there is objective evidence that the amounts due will not be collected according to the original terms of the contract. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss for the excess of the carrying value of the trade debtor over the present value of the future cash flows discounted using the original effective interest rate. Subsequent reversals of an impairment loss that objectively relate to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised, are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

Financial liabilities and equity

Financial instruments are classified as liabilities and equity instruments according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the Company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Equity instruments

Financial instruments classified as equity instruments are recorded at the fair value of the cash or other resources received or receivable, net of direct costs of issuing the equity instruments.

Trade and group creditors

Trade and group creditors payable within one period are initially measured at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost, being the transaction price less any amounts settled.

Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities

A financial asset is derecognised only when the contractual rights to cash flows expire or are settled, or substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are transferred to another party, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party. A financial liability (or part thereof) is derecognised when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires.

PROFIT AND LOSS RESERVE

The cumulative profit and loss net of distributions to owners.

IPP Accura Supply Limited NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the period ended 30 June 2019

1	EMPLOYEES The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the Company during the period was:	78 week period ended 30 June 2019 Number	Year ended 31 December 2017 Number
	Management Admin Production	4 5 1 ——————————————————————————————————	19
2	INTANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS		Intangible – brand £
	Cost At beginning and end of period		196,153
	Amortisation At beginning of period Charge for period		29,423 58,846
	At end of period		88,269
	Net book value At 30 June 2019		107,884
	At 31 December 2017		166,730

IPP Accura Supply Limited NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the period ended 30 June 2019

3	TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS				
		Motor	vehicles £	Plant and machinery £	Total £
	Cost At beginning of period Disposals		5,000 (5,000)	45,610 -	50,610 (5,000)
	At end of period		-	45,610	45,610
	Depreciation At beginning of period Charge for period Disposals		938 1,667 (2,605)	6,841 13,683	7,779 15,350 (2,605)
	At end of period		-	20,524	20,524
	Net book value At 30 June 2019			25,086	25,086
	At 31 December 2017		4,062	38,769	42,831
4	DEBTORS			30 June 2019	31 December- 2017
	Due within one year: Trade debtors Amounts owed by Group undertakings Prepayments and accrued income Taxation			£ 615,209 4,494 1,250	£ 630,647 4,756 1,760 18,937
				620,953	656,100

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the period ended 30 June 2019

5	CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one year		
		30	31
		June	December
		2019	2017
	•	£	£
	Trade creditors	344,872	310,131
	Amounts owed to group undertakings	440,511	564,225
	Other tax and social security costs	43,870	89,770
	Accruals and deferred income	51,563	54,097
	Obligations under hire purchase	16,918	9,072
	Other creditors	1,178	2,132
			
		898,912	1,029,427

There is a Debenture dated 30 June 2009 in respect of a charge over Unit C1 Centre 38 Barton Business Park Barton Under Needwood Burton DE13 8ES. There is a Cross guarantee and debenture between Integral Pressure Connections Limited, IPP (Carbon & Alloy) Limited, IPP Accura Supply Limited, IPP Forging Limited, International Piping Products (Europe) Limited, IPP Mardale Limited, IPP Scomark Engineering Limited, IPP Specialised Machine Services Limited, IPP Stainless Steel Fasteners Limited, IPP Van Triel Limited dated 25 November 2009. There is a Cross guarantee and debenture between IPP (Carbon & Alloy) Limited, IPP (Europe) Limited, IPP Acurra Supply Limited, IPP Mardale Limited, IPP Plant & Equipment Leasing Limited, IPP Property Holdings Limited, IPP Scomark (Europe) Limited, IPP Scomark Engineering Limited, IPP Stainless Steel Fasteners Limited, IPP Stock Holdings Limited, IPP Van Triel Limited dated 05 November 2018. The potential liability the company was exposed to at the period end was £2,417,966.

6 COMMITMENTS

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

	30 June 2019)	31 December 2017			
	Land and buildings	Other £	Total	Land and buildings £	Other £	Total £	
Amounts due within 1 year Amounts due between 2 and	-	6,887	6,887	-	-	-	
5 years	-	12,052	12,052	-	-	-	
							
	-	18,939	18,939	-	-	-	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the period ended 30 June 2019

7 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

During the period, sales of £56,125 (2017: £380,858) were made by the Company to group undertakings. At the year end, debtors of £nil (2017: £4,756) were owed by group undertakings and creditors of £415,961 (2017: £564,225) owed to group undertakings primarily due to loans made to the Company by Group undertakings.

During the period transactions with companies that Mr J Ayres is a director and holds a controlling interest were purchases by the Company amounting to £9,350. Sales from the Company amounting to £38,062. At the year end £4,494 was due from these companies and £24,550 owed to these companies.

8 CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

The Company is a member of a VAT group. At 30 June 2019 the aggregate VAT liability of the other companies in the Group was £nil.

9 POST BALANCE SHEET EVENTS

Following preparation of these accounts, on 11 March 2020 the World Health Organization declared the global coronavirus outbreak to be a pandemic and the United Kingdom implemented lockdown measures on 23 March 2020. The Company continues to operate and be functional supplying its customer base and the delivery requirements where possible. Supply has barely been affected and any impact on demand is expected to be at levels which the Company can manage effectively.

10 ULTIMATE PARENT COMPANY AND CONTROLLING PARTY

The Company's immediate and ultimate parent undertaking is IPP Holdings (Europe) Limited, a Company registered in England and Wales. IPP Holdings (Europe) Limited owns 100% of the issued share capital of the Company.

The smallest and largest Group in which the results of the Company are consolidated is that headed by IPP Holdings (Europe) Limited. IPP Holdings (Europe) Limited is considered to be under the control of J Ayres.

Copies of the IPP Holdings (Europe) Limited consolidated financial statements are available to the public and may be obtained from:

Registrar of Companies Crown Way CARDIFF CF14 3UZ

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the period ended 30 June 2019

11 AUDIT REPORT

As the Income Statement has been omitted from the filing copy of the financial statements the following information in relation to the audit report on the statutory financial statements is provided in accordance with S444 (5B) of the Companies Act 2006:

- The audit report was unqualified;
- The senior statutory auditor was Anne Lakin; and
- The auditor was RSM UK Audit LLP.