JOSEF GARTNER & CO. U.K. Limited

Annual Report and Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 March 2020

Registered number: 01204468

Contents

Strategic report

The directors, in preparing this strategic report, have complied with s414C of the Companies Act 2006.

Principal activity and address

Josef Gartner & Co. U.K. Ltd has its registered office at 2nd floor, 1 Old Jewry, London ,EC2R 8DN, England.

In 2011, after discussions with Josef Gartner GmbH, the sole shareholder, the directors resolved to consolidate the activities:

- The UK operations' new projects will be carried out by the sole shareholder;
- The company would remain active for completing its remaining live projects and for fulfilling its on-going obligations on all existing contracts; and
- The sole shareholder would provide all necessary resources to the company, to enable it to fulfil it's outstanding and on-going contractual obligations.

The company operates within the Permasteelisa Group, with design and manufacture of goods mainly carried out by the company's sole shareholder. Since the company will not be taking on new work, it has entered into a period of run-off until all of its contractual obligations and potential liabilities have been fulfilled or expired. This period is likely to be of about 12 years' duration from the practical completion of each project.

Business review and key performance indicators

The profit and loss for the year ended 31 March 2020 is set out on page 7. The key performance indicators for the company are the amount of turnover and the operating profit derived from the company's principal activity to customers during the year. Turnover decreased from £50,000 in the previous financial year to £0; the operating loss deteriorated from £20,188 for the year ended March 2019 to £109,185.The loss for the year ended March 2020 is £70,896 (March 2019: profit of £21,774) mainly due to costs incurred for warranties on projects within the defects liability period.

The company has not paid a final dividend (2019: £ nil). Total current assets are equal to £3,279,335 (March 2019: £3,277,878) and creditors are equal to £730,296 (March 2019: £742,944). Shareholders' equity is equal to £2,074,039 (March 2019: £2,144,935).

The directors are satisfied with the performance of the Company for the year.

Principal risk, uncertainties and Financial risk management

The Company is subject to risk from future interest rate fluctuations on the Company cash balances; the Company is also exposed to liquidity risk. Prudent risk management implies maintaining significant cash and the availability of funding through shareholder support. The directors believe that they have sufficient resources to deal with these risks should they arise.

The Company has no hedging arrangements at the year end and has not used financial instruments to hedge its exposure to price risk, credit risk or liquidity risk during the year.

The Company primarily operates in the U.K. and the majority of transactions are conducted in sterling. As a result, the Company is not exposed to significant foreign currency transactional exposure.

The principal risks and uncertainties to which the Company is exposed is in relation to the completion and orderly settlement of its contracted obligations. This is related to the defects liability period. In order to mitigate these risks the company has a number of defined operating procedures designed to address the risks inherent in the completion and orderly settlement of its contracted obligations.

Strategic report (continued)

Events after the reporting period

There have been no events subsequent to the balance sheet date that require disclosure.

Future developments

The outbreak of COVID-19 is a very significant humanitarian and economic event facing many businesses. It has become clear that this will result in a significant economic slowdown, if not recession, in the months ahead. In this period of uncertainty, it is very difficult to make forward looking statements or predictions with any great certainty. However, we believe that there will no impact of Covid-19 for the Company as all projects are completed.

On behalf of the board

26th March 2021

CSDraper

(C S Draper - Director)

Directors' report

The directors present their annual report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020.

Going concern

The company continues to operate, its primary remaining activities being the physical completion of work and commercial finalisation on current contracts and the rectification of any latent defects in its works on completed projects for which it is found to be liable. The costs associated with any such liability are re-charged to sub-contractors and suppliers where appropriate and possible but some costs will remain with the company. The extent of such residual costs will only become apparent during the period of run-off of the completed projects. However, the directors are not aware of any existing defects that the company cannot rectify or of any existing liabilities that the company cannot accommodate or pass on to others. Further, the directors are not aware of any pending issues that are likely to lead to significant liabilities arising. In view of this, the directors have adopted the going concern basis of accounting for the preparation of the financial statements.

Directors

The directors who held office during the year 2020 and up to the date of signing were as follows:

M G Deil
K E Lother
C S Draper

Directors' Indemnities

The company has not given any indemnities in favour of any of the Directors.

Disclosure of dividends, financial risk management and events after the reporting period

This information is reported in the Strategic Report at page 1.

Future developments

The company is principally engaged in completing its existing contracts for the supply and installation of curtain walling in the UK. Please refer to further information reported in the Strategic Report at page 1.

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 auditors are unaware; and each director has taken all the steps that he ought to have taken as a director to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditors are aware of that information.

This confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of Section 418 of the Companies Act 2006.

Appointment of auditor

A resolution to re-appoint Deloitte LLP as auditor for the ensuing year will be proposed at the annual general meeting in accordance with Section 487 (2) of the Companies Act 2006 unless the company receives notice under Section 488 (1) of the Act.

On behalf of the board

26th March 2021

(C S Draper - Director)

Directors' responsibilities statement

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

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law), including FRS 101 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland". Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period.

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

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

Independent auditor's report to the members of Josef Gartner & Co. U.K. Limited

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion the financial statements of Josef Gartner & Co. U.K. Limited (the 'company'):

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 March 2020 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, including Financial Reporting Standard 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework"; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements of the companywhich comprise:

- the profit and loss account;
- the balance sheet;
- the statement of changes in equity; and
- the related notes 1 to 15.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework" (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

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 Financial Reporting Council's (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 are required by ISAs (UK) to report in respect of the following matters where:

- *the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in 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.

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

Independent auditor's report to the members of Josef Gartner & Co. U.K. Limited (continued)

Responsibilities of directors
As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements
Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006
In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

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

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 any material misstatements in the strategic report or the directors' report.

Independent auditor's report to the members of Josef Gartner & Co. U.K. Limited (continued)

Matters on which we are required to report by exception
Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report in respect of the following matters 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.

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

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

Makhan Chahal, ACA (Senior statutory auditor)
For and on behalf of Deloitte LLP
Statutory Auditor
London, United Kingdom
26th March 2021

Profit and Loss account

For the period ended 31 March 2020

In GBP (£)	*Notes*	Year ended 31 March 2020	Year ended 31 March 2019
Turnover	3	-	50,000
Cost of sales		(87,820)	(50,000)
Gross loss		**(87,820)**	**-**
Operating expenses		(21,365)	(20,188)
Operating loss	4	**(109,185)**	**(20,188)**
Other interest receivables and similar income	6	38,289	41,962
(Loss)/Profit before taxation		**(70,896)**	**21,774**
Tax on (loss)/profit	7	-	-
(Loss)/Profit for the financial year		**(70,896)**	**21,774**

All amounts derive from continuing operations.

The company has no recognised gains or losses for the year other than the results above. Therefore, no separate statement of comprehensive income has been presented.

Balance sheet

As at 31 March 2020

In GBP (£)	*Notes*	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Current assets			
Contract assets	*8*	57,990	57,990
Trade and other receivables	*10*	3,188,102	3,207,641
Cash and cash equivalents	*11*	33,243	12,247
Total current assets		**3,279,335**	**3,277,878**
Creditors: Amount falling due within one year	*12*	**(730,296)**	**(742,943)**
Total net current assets		**2,549,039**	**2,534,935**
Total assets less current liabilities		**2,549,039**	**2,534,935**
Provision for liabilities	*13*	**(475,000)**	**(390,000)**
Net assets		**2,074,039**	**2,144,935**
Equity			
Called up share capital	*14*	20,000	20,000
Profit and loss account		2,054,039	2,124,935
Total shareholder's funds		**2,074,039**	**2,144,935**

The financial statements of Josef Gartner & Co. U.K. Limited (registered number 01204468) were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 26th March 2021. They were signed on its behalf by:

CS Draper

(C S Draper - Director)

Statement of Changes in Equity

For the period ended 31 March 2020

In GBP (£)	Called up Share capital	Profit and loss account	Total
Balance as at 1 April 2018	**20,000**	**2,103,161**	**2,123,161**
Net profit for the period and other comprehensive income	**-**	**21,774**	**21,774**
Balance as at 31 March 2019	**20,000**	**2,124,935**	**2,144,935**
Balance as at 1 April 2019	**20,000**	**2,124,935**	**2,144,935**
Net loss and other comprehensive result for the period	**-**	**(70,896)**	**(70,896)**
Balance as at 31 March 2020	**20,000**	**2,054,039**	**2,074,039**

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2020

1. General Information

Josef Gartner & Co. U.K. Ltd is a private company limited by shares incorporated in the United Kingdom under the Companies Act 2006 and is registered in England and Wales. The address of the Company's registered office is given on page 1. The nature of the Company's operations and its principal activity are set out in the strategic report on page 1.

These financial statements are presented in pounds sterling (GBP) because that is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates.

The Company has applied Financial Reporting Standard 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework' (FRS 101) issued by the Financial Reporting Council (FRC).

The Company meets the definition of a qualifying entity under FRS 101 "Application of Financial Reporting Requirements issued by the FRC.

Accordingly, as permitted by FRS 101, the company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions under FRS 101:

- the requirement in paragraph 38 of IAS 1 "Presentation of Financial Statements" to present comparative information in respect of:
  - paragraph 79(a)(iv) of IAS 1;
  - paragraph 73(e) of IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment;
  - paragraph 118(e) of IAS 38 Intangible Assets;
  - paragraph 76 and 79(d) of IAS 40 Investment Property; and
- the requirements of paragraphs 10(d), 10(f), 16, 38A to 38D, 39 to 40, 111 and 134-136 of IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements;
- the requirement of IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows;
- the requirement of paragraphs 30 and 31 of IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors;
- the requirements of paragraph 17 of IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures;
- the requirements of IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures to disclose related party transactions entered into between two or more members of a group, provided that any subsidiary which is party to the transaction is wholly owned by such a member, and
- the requirements of paragraphs 134(d) – 135 (c) – 135 (e) of IAS 36 Impairment of Assets.

Where required, equivalent disclosures are given in the group financial statements of Josef Gartner GmbH. The group financial statements of Josef Gartner GmbH. are available to the public and can be obtained as set out in note 14.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2020 (continued)

Adoption of new and revised Standards

In the current year, the Company has applied a number of amendments to IFRSs that are mandatorily effective for an accouting period that begins on or after 1 April 2019. Their adoption has not had any material impact on the disclosures or on the amount reported in the Financial Statements.

IFRS 16	Leases
IFRIC 23	Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments
IFRS 9 (amendments)	Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation
IAS 28 (amendments)	Long-term Interests in Associates and Joint Ventures
IAS 19 (amendments)	Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement
Annual improvements to IFRS Standards 2015-2017 Cycle (Dec. 2017)	Annual improvements to IFRS: 2015-2017 Cycle.

At the date of authorisation of these financial statements, the company has not applied the following new and revised IFRSs that have been issued but are not yet effective and had not yet been adopted by the EU:

Amendment to References to the Conceptual Framework in IFRS Standards	Amendments to References to the Conceptual Framework in IFRS Standards
Amendment to IFRS 3	Definition of Business
Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8	Definition of material
Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39 and IFRS 7	Interest rate benchmark Reform
Amendments to IFRS 16	COVID-19 Related Rent Concessions
Amendments to IAS 16	Propoerty, plant and equipment – Proceed before intended use
Annual improvements to IFRS Standards 2018-2020 Cycle (May 2020)	Annual improvements to IFRS Standards 2018-2020 Cycle (May 2020)
Amendments to IFRS 3	Reference to the Conceptual Framework
Amendments to IAS 37	Onerous Contract – Cost of Fulfilling a Contract
IFRS 17	Insurance contracts
Amendments to IFRS 17	IFRS 17
Amendments to IAS 1	Classification of liabilities as current or non-current
Amendments to IAS 1	Classification of liabilities as current or non-current – Deferral of Effective Date

The directors do not expect that the adoption of the Standards listed above will have a material impact on the financial statements of the Company in future periods.

2. *Accounting policies*

The principal accounting policies are summarised below. They have all been applied consistently throughout the current period and the preceding year.

The financial statements are presented in pounds sterling (GBP) on the historical cost basis.

Going concern

The company continues to operate, its primary remaining activities being the physical completion of work and commercial finalisation on current contracts and the rectification of any latent defects in its works on completed projects for which it is found to be liable. The costs associated with any such liability are re-charged to sub-contractors and suppliers where appropriate and possible but some costs will remain with the company. The extent of such residual costs will only become apparent during the period of run-off of the completed projects. However, the directors are not aware of any existing defects that the company cannot rectify or of any existing liabilities that the company cannot accommodate or pass on to others. Further, the directors are not aware of any pending issues that are likely to lead to significant liabilities arising. In view of this, the directors have adopted the going concern basis of accounting for the preparation of the financial statements.

In forming this opinion, the Directors intend to make the company dormant in the future once the remaining live projects have been completed and they have fulfilled its on-going obligations on all existing contracts. To support the preparation of the financial statements on the going concern basis is appropriate for the year ended 31 March 2020 a letter of support from Permasteelisa SpA has been obtained. This letter agrees to provide or procure adequate financial resources to allow the Company to meet its obligations as they fall due for a period of not less than 12 months from the date of signing the financial statements. Since 2011, when the Company stopped taking on new work and entered a period of making the business dormant, Permasteelisa SpA has provided or procured such financial resources to the Company and the Directors are not aware of any circumstances that would prevent Permasteelisa Spa from continuing to do so for the Company's obligations as they fall due for a period of not less that 12 months from the date of signing the financial statements.

The principal accounting policies are set out below, and have been consistently applied in both periods.

Revenue recognition

Revenue recognition is determined according to the requirements of IFRS 15 'Revenue from contracts with customers'. IFRS 15 prescribes a 5-step model to distinguish each distinct performance obligation within a contract with a customer and to recognise revenue on the level of those performance obligations, reflecting the consideration that the Company expects to be entitled to, in exchange for those goods or services.

For each performance obligation identified in the contract, the Company determines at contract inception whether it satisfies the performance obligation over time or satisfies the performance obligation at a point in time.

Performance obligations satisfied over time

The Company's construction and service contracts are satisfied over time where the following criteria are met:

- The customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the entity's performance as the entity performs it; or
- The Company's performance creates or enhances an asset that the customer controls; and
- The entity's performance does not create an asset with an alternative use to the entity and the entity has an enforceable right to payment for performance completed to date.

The Company's construction contracts are typically satisfied over time as the entity's performance does not create an asset with an alternative use to the entity and the entity has an enforceable right to payment for performance completed to date. The Company's service contracts are satisfied over time where the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the entity's performance as the entity performs it.

The Company recognises revenue over time by measuring the progress towards full satisfaction of that performance obligation. The objective when measuring progress is to depict the Company's performance in transferring control of goods or services promised to a customer (i.e. the satisfaction of the Company's performance obligation).

For service contracts and construction projects with a fixed cost base, progress is measured using an input method, i.e. cost incurred divided by total expected costs. Costs incurred which do not result in a transfer of control to the customer are excluded. Examples of costs where control is not transferred are costs of inefficiencies and set-up costs. For contracts that are based on unit-rates, progress is measured based on the number of units produced, i.e. an output method.

Performance obligations satisfied at a point in time

If the criteria for satisfying a performance obligation over time is not met, revenue is recognised at the point in time when control of the good or service transfers to the customer. Indicators that control has transferred include the Company having contractual rights to payment, legal title has transferred to the customer, the customer has possession of the asset, the customer has accepted the asset or the customer has the significant risks and rewards of ownership.

Variable consideration i.e. variations, claims and incentive payments are recognised to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur once any uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved. The Company considers both the likelihood and the magnitude of the potential revenue reversal.

The Company recognises an asset from the costs to fulfil a contract where, the costs relate to a contract or anticipated contract that the entity can specifically identify and the costs generate or enhance resources that will be used in satisfying performance obligations in the future and the costs are expected to be recovered. Assets recognised will be amortised on a systematic basis that is consistent with the transfer to the customer of the goods or services to which the asset relates.

Trade receivables to third parties

Trade receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently recorded at the amortised cost, using the effective interest method, net of impairment losses related to amounts considered recoverable, recorded as provision. The estimation of the recoverable amounts is based on future expected cash flows.

Trade receivables, whose expiry date is within ordinary trade terms, are not discounted.

Contracts work-in-progress

Contracts work-in-progress are reported in accordance with the progress stage (or completion percentage) of the works, according to which the costs, revenues, and margin are recognised based on the progress of the

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2020 (continued)

Contracts work-in-progress (continued)

productive activity. The policy adopted by the Company is the completion percentage determined by applying the "incurred cost" (cost to cost) criterion.

The contracts costs include all the costs that refer directly to the project, the costs that may be attributed to the contract activity in general and that may be allocated to the said project, in addition to any other costs that may be specifically charged to the customer based on the contractual clauses.

Should the completion of a project be forecast to lead to a loss, this shall be recognised in its entirety in the year in which it may be reasonably expected.

The contracts in progress are set out net of any depreciation fund and/or final losses, as well as the progress billings for the contract being carried out.

This analysis is carried out on a contract by contract basis: should the difference be positive (due to contracts in progress greater than the amounts of the progress billings), it is classified among the assets (contracts work-in-progress); on the other hand, should the difference be negative, it is classified among the liabilities (liabilities for contracts work-in-progress).

Should the final losses fund for the individual contract exceed the value of the work entered in the assets, this excess is classified under the provision for risks and charges.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include bank and current accounts and deposits. Bank overdrafts, advances and other short-term loans which are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the Company's cash managements are considered as components of cash surplus or deficit for cash flow statement purposes.

Equity

(i) Share capital

Share capital includes the subscribed and paid up Company's share capital.

Provision for risks and charges

A provision is recognised in the balance sheet when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimation of the obligation amount can be done. This includes warranty provisions as it is recognized in the same manner.

Provisions are recorded on the basis of the best estimation of the amount that the Company would pay to settle the obligation or to transfer it to third parties at the reporting period.

If the effect is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability.

Trade payables to third parties

Trade payables are recorded at the amortised cost, using the effective interest method. Trade payables, whose expiry dates are within the ordinary trade terms, are not discounted.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2020 (continued)

Income tax

Income tax on the profit or loss for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax is recognised in the profit and loss account 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 year, using tax rates enacted or substantially enacted at the balance sheet date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is provided using the balance sheet liability method, providing for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes.

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 substantively enacted at the balance sheet 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.

Additional income taxes that arise from the distribution of dividends are recognised at the same time as the liability to pay the related dividend.

This is justified by the fact that the Company is able to manage the time plan for the distribution of the reserves and it is quite possible that they will not be distributed in the foreseeable future.

Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS 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 if the revision affects both current and future periods.

There have not been any critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty in the year.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2020 (continued)

3. Turnover

Turnover represents the amounts (excluding value added tax) derived from the company's principal activity to customers during the period. All turnover arises within the United Kingdom:

In GBP (£)	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Revenues from construction contracts	-	50,000
Other revenues	-	-
Total Turnover	-	**50,000**

An analysis of the Company's turnover by business unit is set out below

In GBP (£)	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Exteriors	-	50,000
Total Turnover	-	**50,000**

4. Operating profit for the financial year

In GBP (£)	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Auditors' remuneration		
- Audit of these financial statements	7,000	6,865

No other amounts were paid to the Company's auditor in respect of any other non-audit services in the current or prior year.

5. Employees and Directors

The Company has no employees and therefore has incurred no employment or pension costs for the period and the preceding year. The three Directors (2019: three) received £Nil remuneration for their services to the Company during the year (2019: £Nil).

6. Other Interest Receivables and similar Income

In GBP (£)	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Interest Receivables from group undertakings	38,289	41,962
Interest receivables		-
Total Interest	**38,289**	**41,962**

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2020 (continued)

7. Tax on (loss)/profit

UK corporation tax	**31 March 2020**	**31 March 2019**
In GBP (£)		
Current tax	-	-
Tax on (loss)/profit	-	-

Factors affecting the tax charge for the period

The current tax charge for the period is different from the effective standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2019: 19%) The differences are explained below:

In GBP (£)	**31 March 2020**	**31 March 2019**
Loss before taxation	(70,896)	21,774
Loss multiplied by standard rate in UK of 19% (2019:19%)	(13,470)	4,137
Group relief surrendered/(claimed)	13,470	(4,137)
Current tax credit for the period	-	-

Deferred tax is measured on a non-discounted basis at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which timing differences reverse, based on tax rates and laws substantively enacted at the balance sheet Date. Based on current capital investment plans, the group expects to continue to be able to claim capital Allowances in excess of depreciation in future years at a similar level to the current period.

Factors that may affect future tax charge

Reduction in the UK corporation tax rate to 17% (effective from 1 April 2020) was substantially enacted on 15 April 2016. The closing deferred tax assets and liabiliites have been calculated at 17%, on the basis that this is the rate at which those assets and liabilities were expcted to unwind when originally recognised.
A change in legislation was enacted on 19 March 2020 to amend the rate of corporation tax to 19% from 1 April 2020.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2020 (continued)

8. Construction contracts

The Company has recognised the following revenues related (contract) assets and liabilities:

In GBP (£)	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Contract assets	57,990	57,990
Contract liabilities	(536,859)	(536,859)

The contract assets primarily relate to the Company's rights to consideration for work completed but not certified at the reporting date.

The Company receives payments from customers in line with a series of performance related milestones and will previously have recognised a contract asset for any work performed. Any amount previously recognised as a contract asset is reclassified to trade receivables at the point at which it is invoiced to the customer.
The contract liabilities primarily arise where payment received exceeds revenue recognised or due to date under the applicable revenue recognition policy.

As of 31 March 2020, contract liabilities included advance payments received from customers amounting to £0 (2019: £0).

Contract liabilities reflect anticipated further expenditure within the Total Cost projected for specific existing projects. Any such expenditure incurred would be in relation to fulfilling outstanding contractual obligations for those projects but would exclude any costs of post-completion works (for which there is a separate specific warranty provision). The possibility of outstanding contractual obligations under an existing project arises due to one or more of the following:

- The final account with the project client has not yet been agreed and /or signed;
  The final account with one or more sub-contractors has not yet been agreed and/or signed;
- Not all defects reported during the contractual defects liability period have yet been completed and/or signed off;
- Until the project is closed out, there remains the possibility of incurring further costs not specifically identified and/or quantified at this stage;
- There are amounts currently reported as "Other Receivables" that if not recovered, would be chargeable to one or more specific projects;
- There are outstanding insurance or other claims awaiting resolution;
- Costs may be incurred in resolving a dispute that arises in connection with one or more of the above and/or with recovering any outstanding payments due under the contract

The amount of total contract liabilities reported has not changed significantly for several years. This represents a prudent approach whilst efforts are made to close-out all remaining contractual obligations and receive appropriate confirmation of the same.

Contract assets reflect anticipated further revenue within the Total Revenue projected for specific existing projects. Any such revenue received would be in relation to existing contractual entitlements for those projects but would exclude any payment received for post-completion works.

The amount of total contract assets reported has not changed significantly for several years. This represents a balanced approach, whilst efforts are made to receive all outstanding payments, taking account of the prudent approach adopted for contract liabilities, which in total far exceed contract assets.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2020 (continued)

9. Trade and other receivables

In GBP (£)	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Trade and other receivables due within one year		
Amount owed by Group undertakings	3,076,567	3,084,122
Other receivables	78,403	90,387
Corporation tax	33,132	33,132
	3,188,102	**3,207,641**

Intercompany loans included in amounts owed by group undertakings are repayable on demand and bear interest at ½ % over 3 months LIBOR. No security has been taken on these loans.

10. Cash and cash equivalents

In GBP (£)	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Cash at bank and in hand	33,243	12,247
	33,243	**12,247**

11. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

In GBP (£)	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Trade creditors	-	1,735
Amount owed to group undertakings	32,801	31,877
Other taxes and social security	-	17,108
Other creditors	160,636	155,364
	193,437	**206,084**
Contract liabilities	536,859	536,859
Total creditors falling due within one year	**730,296**	**742,493**

12. Provisions for liabilities and contract provisions

Warranty provision	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
In GBP (£)		
At 1 April	390,000	390,000
Charged to profit and loss acount	85,000	-
At 31 March	**475,000**	**390,000**

The warranty provision may be utilised at any time over the next twelve years although the timing and extent of utilisation is uncertain. No reimbursement of any of the provision is expected nor has any asset in respect of such reimbursement been recognised in these financial statements.

Warranty provisions related to provisions in respect of losses to be incurred on long-term contracts. The provisions are expected to be utilised between 2020 and 2024.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2020 (continued)

13. Called up share capital

In GBP (£)	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Authorised		
50,000 (2019: 50,000) ordinary shares of £ 1 each	50,000	50,000

In GBP (£)	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Allotted and fully paid		
20,000 (2019: 20,000) ordinary shares of £ 1 each	20,000	20,000

The Company has one class of ordinary shares which carry no rights to fixed income.

14. Ultimate parent company

The immediate parent undertaking is Josef Gartner GmbH, with registered office at Gartnerstrasse 20, D-89423 Gundelfingen, Germany.

The ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party is Lixil Group Corporation, a company incorporated in Japan.

Lixil Group Corporation is the parent undertaking of the largest group of undertakings to consolidate these financial statements at 31 March 2020. Copies of their Annual Report and Financial Statements can be obtained from its registered address

36F Kasumigaseki Building, 3-2-5 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100-6036, Japan.

Josef Gartner GmbH is the parent undertaking of the smallest group of undertakings to consolidate these financial statements at 31 March 2020. Copies of their Annual Report and Financial Statements can be obtained from: Josef Gartner GmbH at the above registered office.