Registration number: 02004028

T.I.P. Europe Limited

Annual Report and Financial Statements

for the Year Ended 30 June 2017

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Directors' Report

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2017.

Principal activity

The company did not trade during the year.

Results and dividends

The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to £214,000 (2016 loss: £204,000).

The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend (2016: £nil).

Directors of the company

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

N C Smith (resigned 14 June 2017)

J Gatt (appointed 30 March 2017)

S Mufti (appointed 30 March 2017)

Directors' liabilities

One or more of the directors have benefited from qualifying third party indemnity provisions in place during the financial year and subject to the conditions set out in section 234 of the Companies Act 2006. Such qualifying third party indemnity provisions remain in force as at the date of approving the directors' report.

Disclosure of information to the auditor

Each director has taken steps that they ought to have taken as a director in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information. The directors confirm that there is no relevant information that they know of and of which they know the auditor is unaware.

Reappointment of auditor

The auditor, KPMG LLP, is deemed to be reappointed under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006.

Approved by the Board on 13 December 2017 and signed on its behalf by:

Statement of Directors' Responsibilities

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 Accounting Standards and applicable law (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework' ('FRS 101'). 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 apply them consistently;
- make judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable United Kingdom Accounting Standards has been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- assess the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern; and
- use the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

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 responsible for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and have general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the company and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of T.I.P. Europe Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of T.I.P. Europe Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 30 June 2017, which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, Balance Sheet, Statement of Changes in Equity, and related notes, including the accounting policies in note 2.

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 30 June 2017 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, including FRS 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework; 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 are described below. We have fulfilled our ethical responsibilities under, and are independent of the company in accordance with, UK ethical requirements including the FRC Ethical Standard. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is a sufficient and appropriate basis for our opinion.

Going concern

We are required to report to you if we have concluded that the use of the going concern basis of accounting is inappropriate or there is an undisclosed material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt over the use of that basis for a period of at least twelve months from the date of approval of the financial statements. We have nothing to report in these respects.

Directors' Report

The directors are responsible for the Directors' Report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover that report and we do not express an audit opinion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the Directors' Report and, in doing so, consider whether, based on our financial statements audit work, the information therein is materially misstated or inconsistent with the financial statements or our audit knowledge. Based solely on that work:

- we have not identified material misstatements in the Directors' Report;
- in our opinion the information given in that report for the financial year is consistent with the financial statements; and
- in our opinion that report has been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of T.I.P. Europe Limited (continued)

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required 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; or
- the directors were not entitled to take advantage of the small companies exemption from the requirement to prepare a Strategic Report.

We have nothing to report in these respects.

Directors' responsibilities

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities set out on page 3, the directors are responsible for: the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view; such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; 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 they either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities

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 our opinion in an auditor's report. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but does not 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 aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities is provided on the FRC's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of T.I.P. Europe Limited (continued)

The purpose of our audit work and to whom we owe our responsibilities

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.

David Allen (Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of KPMG LLP, Statutory Auditor

Chartered Accountants

1 Sovereign Square Sovereign Street Leeds LS1 4DA

Date: 9/1/18

Statement of Comprehensive Income for the Year Ended 30 June 2017

	Note	2017 £ 000	2016 £ 000
Turnover		-	3
Cost of sales			
Gross profit		-	3
Administrative expenses		(19)	(129)
Other operating income/(expenses)		209	(124)
Operating profit/(loss) Interest receivable and similar income Interest payable and similar expenses	7 8 <u> </u>	190 24 <u>-</u>	(250) 50 (4)
Profit/(loss) before tax		214	(204)
Tax on profit/(loss)	9	<u> </u>	
Profit/(loss) for the year		214	(204)
Other comprehensive income		<u> </u>	
Total comprehensive income for the year		214	(204)

All the amounts relate to discontinued operations.

Registration number: 02004028

Balance Sheet as at 30 June 2017

	Note	2017 £ 000	2016 £ 000
Current assets			•
Debtors	10	9,250	9,079
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	11	(10)	(53)
Net current assets		9,240	9,026
Net assets		9,240	9,026
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	12	28,023	28,023
Employee share based equity reserve		150	150
Special reserves		27,460	27,460
Profit and loss account		(46,393)	(46,607)
Shareholders' funds		9,240	9,026

Approved by the Board on 13 December 2017 and signed on its behalf by:

Statement of Changes in Equity for the Year Ended 30 June 2017

At 1 July 2016	Called up share capital £ 000 28,023	Employee share based equity reserve £ 000	Special reserves £ 000 27,460	Profit and loss account £ 000 [46,607]	Total £ 000 9,026
Comprehensive income for the year Profit for the year Other comprehensive income	-	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	214	214
Total comprehensive income				214	214
At 30 June 2017	28,023	Employee	27,460	(46,393)	9,240
	Called up share capital £ 000	share based equity reserve £ 000	Special reserves £ 000	Profit and loss account £ 000	Total £ 000
At 1 July 2015	28,023	150	27,460	(46,403)	9,230
Comprehensive income for the year Loss for the year Other comprehensive income	<u>-</u>		<u> </u>	(204)	(204)
Total comprehensive income				(204)	(204)
At 30 June 2016	28,023	150	27,460	(46,607)	9,026

The notes on pages 9 to 14 form an integral part of these financial statements. Page 8 $\,$

Notes to the Financial Statements

1 General information

The company is a private company limited by share capital incorporated and domiciled in the United Kingdom.

The address of its registered office is: 3rd Floor 1 Ashley Road Altrincham Cheshire United Kingdom

2 Accounting policies

WA14 2DT

Summary of significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework' (FRS 101') and the Companies Act 2006. The amendments to FRS 101 (2014/15 Cycle) issued in July 2015 have been applied.

In preparing these financial statements, the company applies the recognition, measurement and disclosure requirements of International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU ("Adopted IFRSs"), but makes amendments where necessary in order to comply with Companies Act 2006 and has set out below where advantage of the FRS 101 disclosure exemptions has been taken.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 101 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the company's accounting policies (see note 3).

The results of the company are included in the consolidated financial statements of General Electric Company which are available from 41 Farnsworth Street, Boston, MA 02210, USA or at www.ge.com.

Notes to the Financial Statements

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Summary of disclosure exemptions

The company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions under FRS 101:

- the requirements of paragraph 33(c) of IFRS 5 Non Current Assets Held For Sale and Discontinued Operations;
- the requirements of IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures;
- the requirements of paragraphs 91-99 of IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement;
- 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;
- the requirements of paragraphs 10(d), 10(f), 16, 38A, 38B, 38C, 38D, 40A, 40B, 40C, 40D, 111 and 134-136 of IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements;
- the requirements of IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows;
- the requirements 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 in 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 a party to the transaction is wholly owned by such a member.

Going concern

On the basis of their assessment of the company's financial position and resources, the director believes that the company is well placed to manage its business risks. Therefore the company's director has a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus he continues to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the annual financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Tax

Tax is recognised in statement of comprehensive income, except that a change attributable to an item of income or expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the company operates and generates income.

Full provision is made for deferred tax liabilities arising from all timing differences between the recognition of gains and losses in the financial statements and recognition in the tax computation.

A net deferred tax asset is recognised only if it can be regarded as probable that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are calculated at the tax rates expected to be effective at the time the timing differences are expected to reverse.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Foreign currencies

The accounts are presented in sterling which is the company's functional and presentational currency.

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded using a monthly average operating exchange rate. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the exchange rate ruling at the balance sheet date. The gains or losses arising are included in the statement of comprehensive income.

Interest receivable and payable

Interest receivable and payable is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income using the effective interest method. If the collection of interest is considered doubtful, it is suspended and excluded from interest income in the statement of comprehensive income.

3 Critical accounting judgments and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The director considers there are no critical accounting estimates or judgments identified in preparation of the financial statements in compliance with FRS 101.

4 Operating profit/(loss)

Operating profit/(loss) is stated after (crediting)/charging:

	2017	2016
	£ 000	£ 000
Difference on foreign exchange	(6)	124

5 Auditor's remuneration

Notes to the Financial Statements

Interest receivable from group companies

8 Interest payable and similar expenses

On loans from group undertakings

	2017 £ 000	2016 £ 000
Audit of the financial statements	4	4
6 Directors' remuneration		
No directors received any remuneration in respect of services to the comfinancial year.	pany during the cur	rent or preceding
All of the directors are/were also directors of a group undertaking or remuneration in respect of the company. It was not possible to determine services on behalf of the company.		
7 Interest receivable and similar income		
	2017	2016

£ 000

2016

£ 000

£ 000

2017,

£ 000

24

Notes to the Financial Statements

9 Taxation

Tax charged/(credited) in the statement of comprehensive income

	2017 £ 000	2016 £ 000
Current taxation		
UK corporation tax	-	-
Deferred taxation		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences		13
Movement on deferred tax not provided		(13)
Total deferred taxation		
Tax expense/(receipt) in the statement of comprehensive income		-

The tax assessed for the year is higher than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK (2016 - higher than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK) of 19.75% (2016 - 20%).

The differences are reconciled below:

	2017 £ 000	2016 £ 000
Profit/(loss) before tax	214	(204)
Corporation tax at standard rate Movement on deferred tax not provided	42 -	(41) (13)
Group relief for £nil consideration	(42)	54
Total tax charge/(credit)	<u> </u>	

Factors that may affect future tax charges

The UK corporation tax rate was reduced from 20% to 19% on 1 April 2017. A further reduction to 17% (effective 1 April 2020) was substantively enacted on 6 September 2016. This will reduce any current tax charges accordingly.

There are no other factors that may significantly affect future tax charges.

There were no amounts of provided or unprovided deferred taxation as at 30 June 2017 or 30 June 2016.

Notes to the Financial Statements

10 Debtors

			2017 £ 000	2016 £ 000
Due within one year				
Amounts owed by group undertakings			9,228	8,749
Other debtors		_	22	330
			9,250	9,079
11 Creditors: Amounts falling due within on	ne year			
			2017 £ 000	2016 £ 000
Accruals and deferred income			10	7
Other creditors		_		46
			10	53
12 Share capital				
	201	6	2015	5
	No. 000	£ 000	No. 000	£ 000
Ordinary shares of £0.05 each	560,466	28,023	560,466	28,023

13 Ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party

The company's immediate parent is GE ESE UK Limited, a company registered at 3rd Floor, 1 Ashley Road, Altrincham, United Kingdom, WA14 2DT.

The smallest and largest group in which the results of the company are consolidated is that headed by its ultimate parent undertaking, General Electric Company, a company registered at 41 Farnsworth Street, Boston, Massachusetts, 02210, USA. The consolidated financial statements of this company are available to the public and may be obtained from the registered address or at www.ge.com.