Nippon Paint Automotive UK Limited
(formerly known as NP Automotive Coatings (Europe) Limited

Annual report and financial statements

Registered number 2651443

31 December 2020

Contents

Strategic Report

Principal activities

The company has two principal activities, the manufacture and sale of specialised paints used in the motor industry, and the manufacture and sale of pharmaceutical gels.

The Company manufactures paints for an extensive range of automotive parts in both the plastics and metal based categories. Advanced computer techniques coupled with the Company's recognised expertise in this field enables it to enjoy the reputation of being acknowledged specialists in automotive coatings. The Company also toll manufactures a pharmaceutical gel on behalf of Nippon Paint Industrial Coatings, which is a related party. This is stable profitable business.

Business review

In common with many suppliers to the UK industry, the Company is constantly under pressure to reduce its prices. In order to maintain its market share it is absorbing such pressures by making efficiencies in the manufacturing process, localising raw materials and controlling its overhead expenditure. However, due to recent events the company has had to initiate price increases due to the high level of raw material cost increases.

The Company's underlying policy continues to be to give customer satisfaction, deliver quality products, good service and to continually strive to improve its performance.

General business overview

The Company made a loss before taxation of £149,000 *(2019: profit of £503,000)* as set out in the profit and loss account on page 13.

In 2020, the Covid-19 pandemic hit the UK and had a significant impact on the Company. All the automotive customers shut down for at least 2 months leading to a loss of sales. The Company furloughed most staff, just retaining sufficient to continue the business as required. From 1st June, the automotive side returned to work, and started manufacturing. The automotive customers also returned in June. The Company requested, and received, a £1 million short term loan from Nippon Paint Europe Limited to help with its cash flow.

During the lockdown, the Company reviewed the raw material status and delayed or cancelled any materials that were not needed in the near future to help with its cash flow. As a large percentage of raw materials are from Japan and the payment terms are 150 days, the benefit of this will not been seen until the end of 2020 and into 2021.

The Company has taken safeguards to ensure all employees are safe and well, including providing gloves, face masks and hand sanitiser at a number of locations around the site, and limiting access to certain areas where possible.

Consideration is being given to potential further lockdowns, but the company is confident that based on the experience of the 2020 lockdown we can continue to trade and manufacture as necessary.

Key risks and uncertainties

Regarding risks and uncertainties, the Company has implemented a coordinated set of risk management and control systems, including strategic planning and management reporting, to help anticipate, measure, monitor and manage its exposure to risk.

The ongoing key risks and uncertainties facing the Company concern rising oil prices, exchange rate volatility and the ongoing competitiveness of the UK motor industry. A new risk is a global pandemic as seen recently.

This can have a varying degree of impact, but from the current experience the Company is in a good position to be able to weather the storm. Its pharmaceutical business was not affected, with its sales increasing due to demand.

Raw material costs have increased significantly due to Covid-19, supply issues and Brexit. These cost increases are regularly monitored and price increases have been discussed and implemented with customers.

The closure of Honda in 2021 and Toyoda Gosei (expected in 2023), will have a significant impact on the Company. Honda and its associated parts suppliers are 30% of current sales and Toyota Gosei 5%.

NPAUK will also take over the PS Gel trading business from NPE, commencing July 2021. This has an annual turnover of approximately £6 million.

Alongside this, in October 2021 NPAUK will take over the Bollig & Kemper Ltd (BKUK) business, with an annual turnover of approximately £1.2 million.

Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which the directors consider to be appropriate for the following reasons:

Whilst the Company has been historically profit making, in 2020, the Covid-19 pandemic hit the UK and had a significant impact on the Company and the automotive customers. As noted in the business review the Company requested, and received, a £1 million short term loan from Nippon Paint (Europe) Limited ("NPE"). Business has continued to be interrupted in 2021, resulting in a loss before tax of £1.1m by the end of October 2021. Cash balances at that date are £2.5m. Customers that had previously indicated the potential for extended shut down periods or reductions in forecast demand and now operating closer to 'normal' levels and the company is confident that, based on the experience of the 2020 lockdown, it can continue to trade and manufacture as necessary.

The Directors have prepared cash flow forecasts to the end of December 2022 which demonstrate that even by taking account of a plausible downside scenario, the Company will have sufficient funds through a combination of cash generated from trading and funding from its group to meet its liabilities as they fall due throughout that period.

In December 2020, the ultimate parent entity, Nippon Paint Holdings Co Ltd, approved proposals to restructure the European business. The issued share capital of NPAUK was increased by a further £2.1 million in June 2021, which enabled NPAUK to repay the loans due to the former immediate parent, NPE. As a result, NPE appointed a liquidator in September 2021 and is due to be wound up in 2022. Its ownership of the Company has been transferred to a new parent entity, NPAE GmbH, which is expected to continue to support the company.

The Company has prepared its monthly cash flow forecasts to 31 December 2022. Base case and reasonably plausible downside scenarios have been considered. These cash flows have used assumptions based on the previous 3 years data to calculate what management consider to be realistic projections of the P&L and balance sheet cash flow. The forecast sales are based on the forecasted requirements from our customers. The small trading operations of the former immediate parent (NPE) will be integrated into NPAUK from July 2021. This business is profitable and cash generative. Further business is transferring from Bollig & Kemper (BKUK) to NPAUK commencing 1 December 2021, which is also profitable and cash generative.

The base case scenario assumes sales will run to budget and there will be no downturn due to COVID-19. All sales in the budget are based solely on volumes with current customers, with any new business included only to the extent it has been confirmed. The company risk assesses the site so we can continue to operate during any social distancing rulings. We have continued to manufacture since June 2020 and have had no outbreak of Covid-19. Further, current trading to the end August 2021 has been affected by customer shutdowns due to global parts shortages, but this is believed to be a short term issue. Funding levels are considered sufficient to meet future levels throughout the base case cash flow planning period.

In the reasonably plausible downside scenario, a rise in Covid-19 infection rates leads to further lockdowns across Europe for a two month period in both 2021 and 2022. A reduction in sales has been calculated assuming no automotive sales for those two month periods, albeit PS Gel sales remain unaffected due to the nature of the customer base. NPAUK has assumed no continuation of the JRS (furlough) scheme after September 2021 and that the employees would be paid 100% of their salary. Reviewing the modelled downside scenario, headroom is exhausted in several months in 2022. Additional support will be required for this scenario to ensure sufficient funds. NPAUK's parent company NPAE GmbH has agreed that this support would be available if needed, but has not provided the Directors with evidence of its ability to do so given the below and that other European businesses are also loss making.

On 10 August 2021, the ultimate parent entity Nippon Paint Holdings Co., Ltd. sold the European business headed by Nippon Paint Automotive Europe GmbH ("NPAE") to Isaac Newton Corporation ("INC").. The intentions of the new owner with regard to the components of the European business are not yet clear, albeit the Directors of the Company consider that INC will continue to support the new immediate parent company, NPAE GmbH, which will enable it to continue to support NPAUK, which the Directors consider to be a key element in the future evolution of the European group. As with any company placing reliance on other group entities for financial support, the directors acknowledge that there can be no certainty that this support will continue although, at the date of approval of these financial statements, they have no reason to believe that it will not do so.

Based on the above indications the Directors are confident that the Company will have sufficient funds to continue to meet its liabilities as they fall due for at least 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements, and for the foreseeable future, and therefore have prepared the financial statements on a going concern basis. However, as the acquisition by INC only recently occurred their intentions for the Company, or the European business more generally are unknown. These circumstances represent a material uncertainty related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and, therefore, to continue realising its assets and discharging its liabilities in the normal course of business. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that would result from the basis of preparation being inappropriate.

Section 172 statement

During the year, the directors have had regard to the matters set out in S172 (1) (a) to (f) of the Companies Act 2006 whilst performing their duties. Whilst making decisions the directors ensure that they have acted in good faith, in a way they believe would promote the success of the Company for the benefit of its stakeholders. The directors consider the interests of:

- Customers, who are the direct source of revenue;
- Employees, who enable the Company to supply its customers with good quality paint and support, therefore maintaining the reputation within the automotive industry;
- the parent company and stakeholders;

Specifically, the directors have considered the following:

a. The likely consequences of any decision in the long term;

b. The interests of the Company's employees;

c. The need to maintain a good business relationship with customers;

d. The impact of the Company's operations on the community and the environment;

e. The drive to improve the market share whilst maintain quality and standards of business conduct

and

f. The need to act fairly between members of the Company.

S172 (1) (a) The likely consequences of any decision in the long term

The directors understand the business and the environment in which it operates. This is key to understanding the likely consequences of any long-term decisions. There is a clear plan for growth which ensures that the Company continues to provide a high-quality product and service, satisfying our customer and shareholder needs.

Continually improving environmental performance and operating methods are integral and fundamental parts of the business strategy. The Company has ISO14001 and intends to maintain this going forward.

S172 (1) (b) The interests of the Group's employees

The directors value the Company's employees as key to the business and its success. Staff retention is good, and the Company has a number of employees with more than 10 years' service. Employee welfare and wellbeing is of importance and the directors are driven to ensure all employees work in a safe and healthy environment. The directors regularly engage with employees through internal communication methods. When making decisions, the directors consider which course of action best delivers the Company strategy in the long term, taking into consideration all stakeholders of the Company, including the employees.

S172 (1) (c) The need to foster the Group's business relationships with customers and suppliers

The directors have the customer satisfaction as a priority and promote the building of relationships with both customers and suppliers. The directors believe that through establishing key partnerships the business can achieve its core values of high quality, excellent customer support and competitive pricing

S172 (1) (d) The impact of the Company's operations on the community and the environment

The Company recognises the importance of minimising the impact of our operations on the community and environment. The Company wholly supports the requirement of current environmental legislation and codes of practice. We actively promote recycling and actively work to reduce waste. Environmental policies are reviewed and audited. We liaise with our customers and suppliers to try to improve our green footprint.

S172 (1) (e) The desirability of the Company maintaining a reputation for high standards of business conduct

The Company is committed to improving quality and reduce any environmental impact and does everything to maintain its reputation within the local community, as well as with our customers, suppliers and stake holders

S172 (1) (f) The need to act fairly between members of the Company.

When making decisions, the directors consider which course of action best delivers the Company strategy in the long term, taking into consideration all stakeholders of the company. The company works closely with employees, customers and suppliers to ensure a thorough understanding of all stakeholders

By order of the board

J Selva
Managing Director
17th November 2021

Gary R Blanc Selva

Directors' report

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

Proposed dividend

The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend *(2019: nil).*

Directors

The directors who held office during the year and subsequently were as follows:

K Chow (appointed 10 August 2021)

C Denness

S Hagihara (appointed 16 January 2020, resigned 1 January 2021)

H Hanaoka (resigned 30 September 2021)

M Iwamura (resigned 16 January 2020)

S Mure (resigned 1 January 2021)

A Nagasaka (appointed 16 January 2020, resigned 1 January 2021)

J Selva (appointed 10 August 2021)

L Teck (appointed 1 January 2021)

None of the directors who held office at the end of the financial year had any disclosable interest in the shares of the Company.

According to the register of directors' interests, no rights to subscribe for shares in or debentures of the Company or any other group Company were granted to any of the directors of their immediate families, or exercised by them, during the financial year.

Disabled employees

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

Employees

The Company places considerable value on the involvement of its employees and keeps them informed on matters affecting them as employees and on the various factors affecting the performance of the Company. This is achieved through formal and informal meetings. Employee representatives are consulted regularly on a wide range of matters affecting their current and future interests.

Political contributions

The Company made no political donations or incurred any political expenditure during the year *(2019: nil)*.

Directors' report *(continued)*

Disclosure of information to auditor

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

Post balance sheet events

The ownership of the Company was transferred to a new immediate parent entity, NPAE GmbH in July 2021, and subsequently two new directors were appointed to the board in August 2021. The former immediate parent entity, Nippon Paint Europe Limited appointed a liquidator in September 2021.

On 10th of August 2021, Nippon Paint Holdings Co., Ltd. transferred ownership of its European business headed by Nippon Paint Automotive Europe GmbH ("NPAE"), which includes the Company, to Isaac Newton Corporation ("INC"). Further details are given in Note 21.

Auditor

Pursuant to Section 487 of the Companies Act 2006, the auditor will be deemed to be reappointed and KPMG LLP will therefore continue in office.

By order of the board

pp RBlan Selva

J Selva
Managing Director
17th November 2021

Britannia Trade Park
Radway Road
Swindon
SN3 4ND

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES IN RESPECT OF THE STRATEGIC REPORT, THE DIRECTORS' REPORT AND THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law they have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with UK accounting standards and applicable law (UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 102 *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 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;
- 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 Nippon Paint Automotive UK Limited (formerly known as NP Automotive Coatings (Europe) Limited)

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Nippon Paint Automotive UK Limited (formerly known as NP Automotive Coatings (Europe) Limited) ("the company") for the year ended 31 December 2020 which comprise the Profit and Loss and Other Comprehensive Income, Balance Sheet, Statement of Changes in Equity and related notes, including the accounting policies in note 1.

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2020 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with UK accounting standards, including FRS 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland*; 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.

Material uncertainty related to going concern

We draw attention to note 1.2 to the financial statements which indicates that the Company may require additional financial support and that it was recently acquired by Isaac Newton Corporation, whose intentions for the Company, or the European business more generally are unknown. These events and conditions, along with the other matters explained in note 1.2, constitute a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Going concern

The directors have prepared the financial statements on the going concern basis. As stated above, they have concluded that a material uncertainty related to going concern exists.

Based on our financial statements audit work, we consider that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Fraud and breaches of laws and regulations – ability to detect

Identifying and responding to risks of material misstatement due to fraud

To identify risks of material misstatement due to fraud ("fraud risks") we assessed events or conditions that could indicate an incentive or pressure to commit fraud or provide an opportunity to commit fraud. Our risk assessment procedures included:

Independent Auditor's Report To The Members of Nippon Paint Automotive UK Limited (formerly known as NP Automotive Coatings (Europe) Limited) (*continued*)

- Enquiring of directors as to the Company's high-level policies and procedures to prevent and detect fraud, as well as whether they have knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud.
- Reading Board minutes.
- Using analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships.

We communicated identified fraud risks throughout the audit team and remained alert to any indications of fraud throughout the audit.

As required by auditing standards, and taking into account our overall knowledge of the control environment, we perform procedures to address the risk of management override of controls and the risk of fraudulent revenue recognition, in particular the risk that management may be in a position to make inappropriate accounting entries.

We did not identify any additional fraud risks.

We performed procedures including identifying journal entries to test based on risk criteria and comparing the identified entries to supporting documentation. These included those posted to unusual accounts.

Identifying and responding to risks of material misstatement due to non-compliance with laws and regulations

We identified areas of laws and regulations that could reasonably be expected to have a material effect on the financial statements from our general commercial and sector experience, and through discussion with the directors and other management (as required by auditing standards), and from inspection of the Company's regulatory and legal correspondence and discussed with the directors and other management the policies and procedures regarding compliance with laws and regulations.

We communicated identified laws and regulations throughout our team and remained alert to any indications of non-compliance throughout the audit.

The potential effect of these laws and regulations on the financial statements varies considerably.

Firstly, the Company is subject to laws and regulations that directly affect the financial statements including financial reporting legislation (including related companies legislation), distributable profits legislation, and taxation legislation, and we assessed the extent of compliance with these laws and regulations as part of our procedures on the related financial statement items.

Whilst the Company is subject to many other laws and regulations, we did not identify any others where the consequences of non-compliance alone could have a material effect on amounts or disclosures in the financial statements

Independent Auditor's Report To The Members of Nippon Paint Automotive UK Limited (formerly known as NP Automotive Coatings (Europe) Limited) (*continued*)

Context of the ability of the audit to detect fraud or breaches of law or regulation

Owing to the inherent limitations of an audit, there is an unavoidable risk that we may not have detected some material misstatements in the financial statements, even though we have properly planned and performed our audit in accordance with auditing standards. For example, the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely the inherently limited procedures required by auditing standards would identify it.

In addition, as with any audit, there remained a higher risk of non-detection of fraud, as these may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal controls. Our audit procedures are designed to detect material misstatement. We are not responsible for preventing non-compliance or fraud and cannot be expected to detect non-compliance with all laws and regulations.

Strategic report and directors' report

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

Our responsibility is to read the strategic report and 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 strategic report and the directors' report;
- in our opinion the information given in those reports for the financial year is consistent with the financial statements; and
- in our opinion those reports have been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.

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.

We have nothing to report in these respects.

Independent Auditor's Report To The Members of Nippon Paint Automotive UK Limited (formerly known as NP Automotive Coatings (Europe) Limited) (*continued*)

Directors' responsibilities

As explained more fully in their statement set out on page 8, 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 fuller description of our responsibilities is provided on the FRC's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities.

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.

R Fitzpatrick

Robert Fitzpatrick (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of KPMG LLP, Statutory Auditor
Chartered Accountants
2 Forbury Place
33 Forbury Road
Reading
RG1 3AD

18 November 2021

Company registered number: 2651443

Profit and Loss Account and Other Comprehensive Income
for the year ended 31 December 2020

	Note	**2020**	2019
		£000	£000
Turnover	*2*	**13,850**	16,816
Cost of sales		**(11,146)**	(12,647)
Gross profit		**2,704**	4,169
Administrative expenses	*3*	**(2,736)**	(3,370)
Operating (loss)/profit		**(32)**	799
Other interest receivable and similar income		**-**	-
Interest payable and similar expenses	*6*	**(117)**	(296)
(Loss)/profit before taxation		**(149)**	503
Tax on (loss)/profit	*7*	**64**	(31)
(Loss)/profit for the financial year		**(85)**	472
Other comprehensive income			
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of income tax		**-**	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		**(85)**	472

The above results relate to continuing operations.

The notes on pages 16 to 28 form part of these financial statements.

Company registered number: 2651443

Balance Sheet
as at 31 December 2020

	Note	2020 £000	£000	2019 £000	£000
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	*8*		4,380		4,562
Intangible assets	*9*		14		21
Investments	*10*		7		7
			4,401		4,590
Current assets					
Stocks	*11*	4,428		5,970	
Debtors (including £nil *(2019: £nil)* due after more than one year)	*12*	2,487		2,408	
Cash at bank and in hand		2,800		1,833	
		9,715		10,211	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	*13*	(5,126)		(5,726)	
Net current assets			4,589		4,485
Total assets less current liabilities			8,990		9,075
			-		-
Net assets			8,990		9,075
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	*18*		36,000		36,000
Profit and loss account			(27,010)		(26,925)
Shareholders' funds			8,990		9,075

The notes on pages 16 to 28 form part of these financial statements.

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

J Selva
Managing Director
17th November 2021

Company registered number: 2651443

Statement of Changes in Equity

	Called up Share capital	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£000	**£000**	**£000**
Balance at 1 January 2019	36,000	(27,397)	8,603
Total comprehensive income for the period			
Profit for the period	-	472	472
Balance at 31 December 2019	**36,000**	**(26,925)**	**9,075**

	Called up Share Capital	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£000	**£000**	**£000**
Balance at 1 January 2020	36,000	(26,925)	9,075
Total comprehensive income for the period			
Loss for the period	-	(85)	(85)
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	(85)	(85)
Balance at 31 December 2020	**36,000**	**(27,010)**	**8,990**

The notes on pages 16 to 28 form part of these financial statements.

Notes
(forming part of the financial statements)

1 Accounting policies

Nippon Paint Automotive (UK) Limited (formerly known as Nippon Paint Automotive Coatings (Europe) Limited)(the "Company") is a company limited by shares and incorporated and domiciled in England, UK. The address of its registered office is Britannia Trade Park, Radway Road, Swindon, SN3 4ND.

These financial statements were prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard* applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (*"FRS 102"*). The presentation currency of these financial statements is sterling. All amounts in the financial statements have been rounded to the nearest £1,000.

The Company's ultimate parent undertaking, Nippon Paint Holdings Co. Limited, Japan, includes the Company in its consolidated financial statements. The consolidated financial statements of Nippon Paint Holdings Co. Limited are available to the public and may be obtained from 1-2, 2 Chome, Oyodo-Kita, Kita-Ku, Osaka 531, Japan. In these financial statements, the Company is considered to be a qualifying entity (for the purposes of this FRS) and has applied the exemptions available under FRS 102 in respect of the following disclosures:

- Reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding from the beginning to end of the period;
- Cash Flow Statement and related notes; and
- Key Management Personnel compensation.
- Financial Instruments

The accounting policies set out below have, unless otherwise stated, been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements.

1.1 Measurement convention

The financial statements are prepared on the historical cost basis except that the following assets and liabilities are stated at their fair value: tangible fixed assets and intangible assets measured in accordance with the revaluation model and investments in associates and joint ventures measured at fair value.

1.2 Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which the directors consider to be appropriate for the following reasons:

Whilst the Company has been historically profit making, in 2020, the Covid-19 pandemic hit the UK and had a significant impact on the Company and the automotive customers. As noted in the business review the Company requested, and received, a £1 million short term loan from Nippon Paint (Europe) Limited ("NPE"). Business has continued to be interrupted in 2021, resulting in a loss before tax of £1.1m by the end of October 2021. Cash balances at that date are £2.5m. Customers that had previously indicated the potential for extended shut down periods or reductions in forecast demand and now operating closer to 'normal' levels and the company is confident that, based on the experience of the 2020 lockdown, it can continue to trade and manufacture as necessary.

The Directors have prepared cash flow forecasts to the end of December 2022 which demonstrate that even by taking account of a plausible downside scenario, the Company will have sufficient funds through a combination of cash generated from trading and funding from its group to meet its liabilities as they fall due throughout that period.

In December 2020, the ultimate parent entity, Nippon Paint Holdings Co Ltd, approved proposals to restructure the European business. The issued share capital of NPAUK was increased by a further £2.1 million in June 2021, which enabled NPAUK to repay the loans due to the former immediate parent, NPE. As a result, NPE appointed a liquidator in September 2021 and is due to be wound up in 2022. Its ownership of the Company has been transferred to a new parent entity, NPAE GmbH, which is expected to continue to support the company.

The Company has prepared its monthly cash flow forecasts to 31 December 2022. Base case and reasonably plausible downside scenarios have been considered. These cash flows have used assumptions based on the previous 3 years data to calculate what management consider to be realistic projections of the P&L and balance sheet cash flow. The forecast sales are based on the forecasted requirements from our customers. The small trading operations of the former immediate parent (NPE) will be integrated into NPAUK from July 2021.

Notes *(continued)*

1 Accounting policies *(continued)*

1.2 Going concern (continued)

This business is profitable and cash generative. Further business is transferring from Bollig & Kemper (BKUK) to NPAUK commencing 1 December 2021, which is also profitable and cash generative.

The base case scenario assumes sales will run to budget and there will be no downturn due to COVID-19. All sales in the budget are based solely on volumes with current customers, with any new business included only to the extent it has been confirmed. The company risk assesses the site so we can continue to operate during any social distancing rulings. We have continued to manufacture since June 2020 and have had no outbreak of Covid-19. Further, current trading to the end August 2021 has been affected by customer shutdowns due to global parts shortages, but this is believed to be a short term issue. Funding levels are considered sufficient to meet future levels throughout the base case cash flow planning period.

In the reasonably plausible downside scenario, a rise in Covid-19 infection rates leads to further lockdowns across Europe for a two month period in both 2021 and 2022. A reduction in sales has been calculated assuming no automotive sales for those two month periods, albeit PS Gel sales remain unaffected due to the nature of the customer base. NPAUK has assumed no continuation of the JRS (furlough) scheme after September 2021 and that the employees would be paid 100% of their salary. Reviewing the modelled downside scenario, headroom is exhausted in several months in 2022. Additional support will be required for this scenario to ensure sufficient funds. NPAUK's parent company NPAE GmbH has agreed that this support would be available if needed, but has not provided the Directors with evidence of its ability to do so given the below and that other European businesses are also loss making.

On 10 August 2021, the ultimate parent entity Nippon Paint Holdings Co., Ltd. sold the European business headed by Nippon Paint Automotive Europe GmbH ("NPAE") to Isaac Newton Corporation ("INC").. The intentions of the new owner with regard to the components of the European business are not yet clear, albeit the Directors of the Company consider that INC will continue to support the new immediate parent company, NPAE GmbH, which will enable it to continue to support NPAUK, which the Directors consider to be a key element in the future evolution of the European group. As with any company placing reliance on other group entities for financial support, the directors acknowledge that there can be no certainty that this support will continue although, at the date of approval of these financial statements, they have no reason to believe that it will not do so.

Based on the above indications the Directors are confident that the Company will have sufficient funds to continue to meet its liabilities as they fall due for at least 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements, and for the foreseeable future, and therefore have prepared the financial statements on a going concern basis. However, as the acquisition by INC only recently occurred their intentions for the Company, or the European business more generally are unknown. These circumstances represent a material uncertainty related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and, therefore, to continue realising its assets and discharging its liabilities in the normal course of business. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that would result from the basis of preparation being inappropriate.

1.3 Foreign currency

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the Company's functional currency at the foreign exchange rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the balance sheet date are retranslated to the functional currency at the foreign exchange rate ruling at that date.

1.4 Basic financial instruments

Trade and other debtors / creditors

Trade and other debtors are recognised initially at transaction price less attributable transaction costs. Trade and other creditors are recognised initially at transaction price plus attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses in the case of trade debtors. If the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, for example if payment is deferred beyond normal business terms, then it is measured at the present value of future payments discounted at a market rate of instrument for a similar debt instrument.

Notes *(continued)*

1 Accounting policies *(continued)*

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances and call deposits.

1.5 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost / deemed cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Where parts of an item of tangible fixed assets have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items of tangible fixed assets, for example land is treated separately from buildings.

Leases in which the Company assumes substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the leased asset are classified as finance leases. All other leases are classified as operating leases. Leased assets acquired by way of finance lease are stated on initial recognition at an amount equal to the lower of their fair value and the present value of the minimum lease payments at inception of the lease, including any incremental costs directly attributable to negotiating and arranging the lease. At initial recognition a finance lease liability is recognised equal to the fair value of the leased asset or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments. The present value of the minimum lease payments is calculated using the interest rate implicit in the lease. Lease payments are accounted for as described at 1.9 below.

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether tangible fixed assets (including those leased under a finance lease) are impaired.

Depreciation is charged to the profit and loss account on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each part of an item of tangible fixed assets. Leased assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives. Land is not depreciated. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

- buildings 30 years
- plant and equipment 15 years
- fixtures and fittings 5 years
- motor vehicles and short life assets 3 years

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed if there is an indication of a significant change since last annual reporting date in the pattern by which the Company expects to consume an asset's future economic benefits.

1.6 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the first-in first-out principle and includes expenditure incurred in acquiring the stocks, production or conversion costs and other costs in bringing them to their existing location and condition. In the case of manufactured stocks and work in progress, cost includes an appropriate share of overheads based on normal operating capacity.

1.7 Employee benefits

Defined contribution plans and other long term employee benefits

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts. Obligations for contributions to defined contribution pension plans are recognised as an expense in the profit and loss account in the periods during which services are rendered by employees.

Notes *(continued)*

1 Accounting policies *(continued)*

1.8 Provisions

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, that can be reliably measured and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are recognised at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date.

Where the Company enters into financial guarantee contracts to guarantee the indebtedness of other companies within its group, the Company treats the guarantee contract as a contingent liability until such time as it becomes probable that the Company will be required to make a payment under the guarantee.

1.9 Expenses

Operating lease

Payments (excluding costs for services and insurance) made under operating leases are recognised in the profit and loss account on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease unless the payments to the lessor are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation; in which case the payments related to the structured increases are recognised as incurred. Lease incentives received are recognised in profit and loss over the term of the lease as an integral part of the total lease expense.

Interest receivable and Interest payable

Interest payable and similar charges include interest payable, finance charges on shares classified as liabilities and finance leases recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method, unwinding of the discount on provisions, and net foreign exchange losses that are recognised in the profit and loss account (see foreign currency accounting policy, note 1.3).

Other interest receivable and similar income include interest receivable on funds invested and net foreign exchange gains.

Interest income and interest payable are recognised in profit or loss as they accrue, using the effective interest method. Dividend income is recognised in the profit and loss account on the date the Company's right to receive payments is established. Foreign currency gains and losses are reported on a net basis.

1.10 Taxation

Tax on the profit or loss for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the profit and loss account except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity or other comprehensive income, in which case it is recognised directly in equity or other comprehensive income.

Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is provided on timing differences which arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements. The following timing differences are not provided for: differences between accumulated depreciation and tax allowances for the cost of a fixed asset if and when all conditions for retaining the tax allowances have been met; and differences relating to investments in subsidiaries to the extent that it is not probable that they will reverse in the foreseeable future and the reporting entity is able to control the reversal of the timing difference. Deferred tax is not recognised on permanent differences arising because certain types of income or expense are non-taxable or are disallowable for tax or because certain tax charges or allowances are greater or smaller than the corresponding income or expense.

Deferred tax is provided in respect of the additional tax that will be paid or avoided on differences between the amount at which an asset (other than goodwill) or liability is recognised in a business combination and the corresponding amount that can be deducted or assessed for tax. Goodwill is adjusted by the amount of such deferred tax.

Notes *(continued)*

1.10 Taxation (continued)

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rate that is expected to apply to the reversal of the related difference, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date. Deferred tax balances are not discounted.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that is it probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities other future taxable profits.

1.11 Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised when persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, delivery has occurred, title and risk of loss have passed to the customers, the sales price is fixed or determinable, and collectability is probable.

Taxes collected from customers and remitted to governmental authorities on revenue-producing transactions are accounted for on a net basis and therefore are excluded from revenues in the statements of income.

2 Turnover

	2020 £000	2019 £000
Sale of goods	**13,850**	16,816
Total turnover	**13,850**	16,816

	2020 £000	2019 £000
By geographical market		
United Kingdom	**6,792**	8,667
Europe	**2,267**	2,795
Rest of the World	**4,791**	5,354
	13,850	16,816

3 Expenses and auditor's remuneration

Auditor's remuneration:

	2020 £000	2019 £000
Audit of these financial statements	**25**	24

Notes *(continued)*

4 Staff numbers and costs

The average number of persons employed by the Company (including directors) during the year, analysed by category, was as follows:

	Number of employees	
	2020	2019
Production	**34**	34
Administration	**27**	30
	61	64

The aggregate payroll costs of these persons were as follows:

	2020	2019
	£000	£000
Wages and salaries	**1,928**	2,298
Social security costs	**226**	362
Contributions to defined contribution plans	**192**	148
	2,346	2,808

5 Directors' remuneration

	2020	2019
	£000	£000
Directors' remuneration	**149**	162

The aggregate of remuneration and amounts receivable under long-term incentive schemes of the highest paid director was £149,000 *(2019: £162,000)*, and Company pension contributions of £17,000 *(2019 £9,000)* were made to a money purchase scheme on their behalf.

6 Interest payable and similar expenses

	2020	2019
	£000	£000
Amounts payable to group undertakings	**49**	35
Amounts payable to third parties	**-**	1
Net foreign exchange loss	**68**	260
Total other interest payable and similar expenses	**117**	296

Interest payable and similar expenses includes interest payable and similar on bank loans and overdrafts of £nil *(2019: £1,000)* and on all other loans of £49,000 *(2019: £35,000)*. Of the above amount £49,000 *(2019: £35,000)* was payable to group undertakings.

Notes *(continued)*

7 Taxation

Total tax expense recognised in the profit and loss account, other comprehensive income and equity

	2020 £000	£000	2019 £000	£000
Current tax				
Current tax on income for the period	-		-	
Total current tax		-		-
Deferred tax (see note 15)				
Origination and reversal of timing differences	(64)		31	
Total deferred tax		(64)		31
Total tax (credit)/charge		(64)		31

Reconciliation of effective tax rate

	2020 £000	2019 £000
(Loss)/profit for the year	(85)	472
Total tax (credit)/ charge	(64)	31
(Loss)/profit excluding taxation	(149)	503
Tax using the UK corporation tax rate of 19% *(2019: 19%)*	(28)	96
Non-deductible expenses	7	53
Group relief surrendered/(claimed)	(6)	-
Recognition of deferred tax asset on previously unrecognized loss	(37)	-
Utilisation of brought forward losses	-	(118)
Total tax (credit)/ charge included in profit or loss	(64)	31

Factors that may affect future tax credits

A reduction in the UK corporation tax rate from 19% & to 17% (effective 1 April 2020) was substantively enacted on 6 September 2016, and the UK deferred tax asset as at 31 December 2019 had been calculated based on this rate.

The March 2020 Budget announced that a rate of 19% would continue to apply with effect from 1 April 2020, and this change was substantively enacted on 17 March 2020.

In the 3 March 2021 Budget it was announced that the UK tax rate will increase to 25% from 1 April 2023. This will have a consequential effect on the company's future tax charge.

Notes *(continued)*

8 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings £000	Plant and Equipment £000	Fixtures & fittings £000	Motor vehicles £000	Under construction £000	Total £000
Cost						
Balance at 1 January 2020	8,227	10,229	381	-	162	18,999
Other acquisitions	-	5	-	-	103	108
Transfers	-	265	-	-	(265)	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at 31 December 2020	8,227	10,499	381	-	-	19,107
Depreciation						
Balance at 1 January 2020	6,256	7,821	360	-	-	14,437
Depreciation charge for the year	32	251	7	-	-	290
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at 31 December 2020	6,288	8,072	367	-	-	14,727
Net book value						
At 31 December 2020	**1,939**	**2,427**	**14**	-	-	**4,380**
At 1 January 2020	1,971	2,408	21	-	162	4,562

9 Intangible fixed assets

	Software £000	Total £000
Cost		
Balance at 1 January 2020	34	34
Transfers	-	-
Balance at 31 December 2020	34	34
Amortisation		
Balance at 1 January 2020	13	13
Amortisation charge for the year	7	7
Balance at 31 December 2020	20	20
Net book value		
At 31 December 2020	**14**	**14**
At 1 January 2020	21	21

Notes *(continued)*

10 Investments

	Other investments Other than loans £000	Total £000
Cost		
At beginning of year	7	7
At end of year	7	7
Provisions		
At beginning of year	-	-
At end of year	-	-
Net book value		
At 31 December 2020	7	7
At 1 January 2020	7	7

11 Stocks

	2020 £000	2019 £000
Raw materials, consumables and goods in transit	3,400	4,262
Finished goods	1,028	1,708
	4,428	5,970

12 Debtors

	2020 £000	2019 £000
Trade debtors	1,094	956
Amounts owed by group undertakings	1,113	1,221
Other debtors	4	7
Prepayments	142	154
Deferred tax asset	134	70
	2,487	2,408
Due within one year	2,487	2,408
Due after more than one year	-	-
	2,487	2,408

Debtors include prepayments and accrued income of £nil (*2019: £nil*) due after more than one year.

Notes *(continued)*

13 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2020 £000	2019 £000
Trade creditors	**352**	350
Amounts owed to group undertakings	**4,224**	4,988
Taxation and social security	**469**	331
Accruals	**81**	57
	5,126	5,726

14 Interest-bearing loans and borrowings

This note provides information about the contractual terms of the Company's interest-bearing loans and borrowings, which are measured at amortised cost.

	2020 £000	2019 £000
Creditors falling due within one year		
Amounts owed to group undertakings	**2,250**	1,250
	2,250	1,250
Creditors falling due after more than one year		
Amounts owed to group undertakings	-	-
	-	-

Terms and debt repayment schedule

	Currency	Nominal interest rate	2020 £000	2019 £000
Loan from parent company	**GBP**	**2.5% above Bank of England rate**	**2,250**	1,250
			2,250	1,250

The loan has a one month maturity which is automatically extended by a further month if neither party terminates. Nippon Paint Automotive UK Limited can opt to repay at any point as and when it has funds available. The loan has been repaid in 2021 due to the parent company's liquidation

Notes (continued)

15 Deferred tax assets and liabilities

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are attributable to the following:

	Assets		Liabilities		Net	
	2020	2019	**2020**	2019	**2020**	2019
	£000	£000	**£000**	£000	**£000**	£000
Tax effect of losses and unrelieved trade charges carried forward	134	70	-	-	**134**	70
Tax assets / (liabilities)	**134**	70	-	-	134	70
Net tax assets	**134**	70	-	-	**134**	70

In addition to the deferred tax asset above, the Company has additional unrecognised gross tax losses of £14,747,695 *(2019: £14,468,810).* The Company also has unrecognised timing differences in relation to fixed assets of £ 5,554,930 *(2019: £5,540,930).*

These assets will only be recognised when it is more likely than not that there will be sufficient taxable profits in the future against which they can be offset. The deferred tax asset on losses has been recognised based on the profit forecasts for the Company for the forthcoming 3 years, which is the period during which the directors consider there to be sufficient visibility given the changes in the UK motor industry at present.

16 Employee benefits

Defined contribution plans

The Company operates a defined contribution pension plan.

The total expense relating to these plans in the current year was £192,000 *(2019: £148,000)*

17 Capital and reserves

Share capital

	2020	2019
	£000	£000
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
36,000,000 ordinary shares of £1 each	**36,000**	36,000
	36,000	36,000

The holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time and are entitled to one vote per share at meetings of the Company.

Notes *(continued)*

18 Operating leases

Non-cancellable operating lease rentals are payable as follows:

	2020 £000	2019 £000
Less than one year	83	122
Between one and five years	24	90
More than five years	-	-
	107	212

During the year £100,000 was recognised as an expense in the profit and loss account in respect of operating leases *(2019: £143,000)*.

19 Related Parties

	Sales to		Administrative expenses incurred from	
	2020 £000	2019 £000	2020 £000	2019 £000
Entities with control, joint control or significant influence	-	-	57	84
Other related parties	6,162	6,919	352	405
	6,162	6,919	409	489

Sales to other related parties were to: Nippon Paint Industrial Coatings £4,505,000 *(2019: £5,237,000)*, Nippon Paint Boya Sanayi Turkey £74,000 *(2019 £106,000)* Nippon Paint USA Group £222,000 *(2019: £111,000)*, Bollig & Kemper France £1,296,000 *(2019: £1,459,000)*, Bollig & Kemper UK £1,000 *(2019: £nil)* and Nippe Trading Co. £64,000 *(2019: £6,000)*.

	Receivables outstanding		Creditors outstanding	
	2020 £000	2019 £000	2020 £000	2019 £000
Entities with control, joint control or significant influence	31	17	2,267	1,284
Other related parties	1,082	1,204	1,957	3,704
	1,113	1,221	4,224	4,988

Receivables outstanding from other related parties were: Nippon Paint Industrial Coatings £778,000 *(2019: £991,000)*, Bollig & Kemper France £286,000 *(2019: £200,000)*, Nippon Paint (Europe) £31,000 *(2019: £17,000)*, Bollig & Kemper UK £1,000 *(2019:* £nil) and Nippon Paint Boya Sanayi Turkey £17,000 *(2019: £13,000)*. All receivables from other related parties are due thirty days after the last day of the month in which the invoice is dated, except for Nippon Paint Industrial Coatings which are due sixty days after the last day of the month in which the invoice is dated.

Notes *(continued)*

19 Related parties *(continued)*

Creditors outstanding to other related parties were: Nippon Paint USA £42,000 *(2019: £26,000)*, Nippon Paint Automotive Coatings £72,000 *(2019: £115,000)*, Nippon Paint Holding Company £16,000 *(2019: £34,000)*, Nippon Paint Europe £2,251,000 *(2019: £1,250,000)*, Nippon Paint Automotive Czech £5,000 *(2019: £nil)* and Nippe Trading Company £1,838,000 *(2019: £3,563,000)*. The loan from the parent company is payable on demand (see note 14); all other creditors are due thirty days after the last day of the month in which the invoice is dated, except for Nippe Trading Company which is due 150 days after the last day of the month in which the invoice is dated.

20 Ultimate parent company and parent company of larger group

The largest group in which the results of the Company are consolidated pre 10th August 2021 is that headed by Nippon Paint Holdings Co. Limited, incorporated in Japan. The consolidated financial statements of these groups are available to the public and may be obtained from 1-2, 2 Chome, Oyodo-Kita, Kita-Ku, Osaka 531, Japan.

From 10th August 2021, the largest group in which the results of the Company are consolidated will be that of Nippon Paint Automotive Europe GmbH. The immediate owner of that business, Isaac Newton Corporation., is incorporated in the British Virgin Islands and is not required to produce consolidated financial statements incorporating the Company. The ultimate owner of Isaac Newton Corporation is Wuthelam Group is incorporated in Suites 3203-3204,32/F, Tower 2, Nina Tower, 8 Yeung Uk Road, Tsuen Wan New Territories, Hong Kong and is also not required to produce consolidated financial statements incorporating the Company

21 Subsequent events

In December 2020, the ultimate parent entity, Nippon Paint Holdings Co Ltd, approved proposals to restructure the European business. As a result, the Company's current immediate parent company, Nippon Paint (Europe) Limited (NPE), will be liquidated in 2022.

In preparation for these changes, all the European plants changed their names to a common structure. In April 2021, NPAE became Nippon Paint Automotive UK Limited (NPAUK)

Due to the liquidation of NPE, and the European business restructure, there were a number of changes post 2020 to date.

There was an increase in capital of £2.1m in June 2021, which allowed NPAUK to pay off the intercompany loans. The trading business of NPE was transferred to NPAUK, effective from 1st July 2021.

The ownership of the Company was transferred to a new parent entity, NPAE GmbH in July 2021, and subsequently two new directors were appointed to the board in August 2021.

On 10th of August 2021, Nippon Paint Holdings Co., Ltd. transferred ownership of its European business headed by Nippon Paint Automotive Europe GmbH ("NPAE") to Isaac Newton Corporation ("INC").