

Registered number: 02252955

IREKS U.K. LTD
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019



IREKS U.K. LTD

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IREKS U.K. LTD
COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	M W J Van Tongeren T G Stroebe T Van Heffen N O Lewe
Registered number	02252955
Registered office	16 Great Queen Street Covent Garden London WC2B 5AH
Independent auditor	Blick Rothenberg Audit LLP Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditor 16 Great Queen Street Covent Garden London WC2B 5AH

IREKS U.K. LTD**BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019**

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	4	86,157	64,863
		<u>86,157</u>	<u>64,863</u>
Current assets			
Stocks	5	526,772	470,990
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	6	734,988	662,451
Cash at bank and in hand		605,947	671,387
		<u>1,867,707</u>	<u>1,804,828</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(694,079)	(668,978)
Net current assets		<u>1,173,628</u>	<u>1,135,850</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>1,259,785</u>	<u>1,200,713</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8	-	(224,699)
Net assets		<u><u>1,259,785</u></u>	<u><u>976,014</u></u>

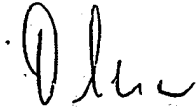
IREKS U.K. LTD**BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019**

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		400,000	400,000
Profit and loss account		859,785	576,014
Total equity		1,259,785	976,014

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland.

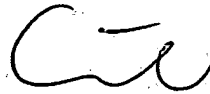
The financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime. The profit and loss account and directors' report have not been filed.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by:



N O Lewe
Director

Date: 27/04/20



T G Stroebel
Director

Date 27/04/2020

The notes on pages 4 to 11 form part of these financial statements.

IREKS U.K. LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

1. General information

IREKS UK Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The address of its registered office is 16 Great Queen Street, Covent Garden, London, United Kingdom, WC2B 5AH.

The financial statements are presented in Sterling (£).

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland ('FRS 102') and the Companies Act 2006.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Going concern

The directors have considered whether the company has been affected by the economic impact and restrictions that have ensued following the Coronavirus pandemic that has emerged since the end of the financial year. The directors have also received confirmation from its ultimate parent undertaking that the existing business arrangements between the entities will continue.

Having considered post year end trading and financial results, cash reserves and the continued support of the ultimate parent undertaking, and after making enquiries, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence and meet its liabilities as they fall due for the foreseeable future, being a period of at least twelve months from the date these financial statements were approved. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

2.3 Revenue

Revenue comprises sales of goods and revenue from the rental of equipment. Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- the company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the company will receive the consideration due under the transaction; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Revenue from the rental of equipment is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the contract. Revenue from rental contracts relating to periods subsequent to the period end is deferred and included in current liabilities as deferred income.

IREKS U.K. LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

At each reporting date the company assesses whether there is any indication of impairment. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is determined which is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. An impairment loss is recognised where the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Plant & machinery	- 16.67% - 50%
Motor vehicles	- 25%
Fixtures & fittings	- 25%
Computer equipment	- 33.33%

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the profit and loss account.

2.5 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a first in, first out basis.

At each balance sheet date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

2.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours.

IREKS U.K. LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.7 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply Sections 11 and 12 of FRS 102 in respect of financial instruments.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

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

The company's policies for its major classes of financial assets and financial liabilities are set out below.

Financial assets

Basic financial assets, including trade and other debtors, cash and bank balances and intercompany working capital balances are initially recognised at transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Financing transactions are those in which payment is deferred beyond normal business terms or is financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate.

Such assets are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

Financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other creditors and loans from fellow group companies are initially recognised at transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Financing transactions are those in which payment is deferred beyond normal business terms or is financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate.

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

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the profit and loss account.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the best estimate of the amount the company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If the financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

IREKS U.K. LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.7 Financial instruments (continued)

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities

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

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

Offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet when there is an enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on the net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

2.8 Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

The company's functional and presentational currency is Sterling (£).

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the profit and loss account except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the profit and loss account within 'finance income or costs'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the profit and loss account within 'other operating income'.

2.9 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the profit and loss account over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

IREKS U.K. LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.10 Operating leases: the company as lessor

Rental income from operating leases is credited to the profit and loss account on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease.

2.11 Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

2.12 Operating leases: the company as lessee

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

2.13 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

The company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the profit and loss account when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the balance sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the company in independently administered funds.

2.14 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the profit and loss account, except that a charge attributable to an item of income and 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.

Current tax is the amount of income tax payable in respect of taxable profit for the year or prior years.

The current income 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.

3. Employees

The average number of employees, including directors, during the year was 17 (2018 - 18).

IREKS U.K. LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

4. Tangible fixed assets

	Plant & machinery £	Motor vehicles £	Office equipment £	Total £
Cost or valuation				
At 1 January 2019	633,196	125,899	22,266	781,361
Additions	22,157	59,955	-	82,112
Disposals	-	(57,215)	(13,380)	(70,595)
At 31 December 2019	655,353	128,639	8,886	792,878
Depreciation				
At 1 January 2019	629,882	65,064	21,552	716,498
Charge for the year on owned assets	7,451	31,309	414	39,174
Disposals	-	(35,571)	(13,380)	(48,951)
At 31 December 2019	637,333	60,802	8,586	706,721
Net book value				
At 31 December 2019	18,020	67,837	300	86,157
At 31 December 2018	3,314	60,835	714	64,863

Included in the cost of plant and machinery are assets for rental in the amount of £655,353 (2018: £629,766). The related accumulated depreciation is £637,333 (2018: £626,452) leaving a net book value of £18,020 (2018: £3,314).

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

5. Stocks

	2019 £	2018 £
Finished goods and goods for resale	526,772	470,990

6. Debtors

	2019 £	2018 £
Trade debtors	697,935	633,046
Other debtors	20,092	17,655
Prepayments and accrued income	16,961	11,750
	734,988	662,451

7. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2019 £	2018 £
Bank overdrafts	-	417
Trade creditors	29,640	21,239
Amounts owed to group undertakings	239,832	293,678
Corporation tax	80,809	14,555
Other taxation and social security	15,320	21,046
Other creditors	59,693	51,212
Accruals and deferred income	268,785	266,831
	694,079	668,978

8. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2019 £	2018 £
Amounts owed to group undertakings	-	224,699

9. Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemption contained in FRS 102 section 33 "Related Party Disclosures" from disclosing transactions with entities which are a wholly owned part of the group.

IREKS U.K. LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

10. Parent undertaking

The director regards IREKS GmbH as being the immediate and ultimate parent company.

The parent undertaking of the only group of undertakings for which group financial statements are drawn up and of which the company is a member is IREKS GmbH, whose registered office is Lichtenfelser Str. 20, 95326 Kulmbach, Germany.

11. Auditor's information

The auditor's report on the company's full financial statements was unqualified. Those financial statements were audited by Blick Rothenberg Audit LLP and the auditor's report thereon was signed by Simon Mayston (senior statutory auditor).