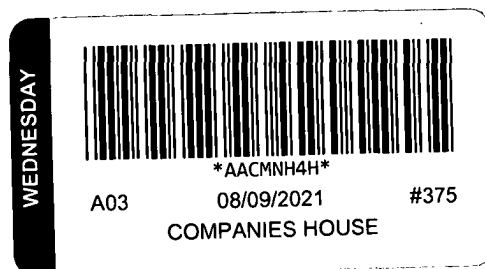


Registered number: 02252955

IREKS U.K. LTD
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020



IREKS U.K. LTD

CONTENTS

	Page
Company information	1
Balance sheet	2
Notes to the financial statements	3 - 11

IREKS U.K. LTD
COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	T G Stroebel T Van Heffen N O Lewe S Ertl
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 2020

	Note	2020 £	2019 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	4	81,488	86,157
Current assets			
Stocks	5	636,884	526,772
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	6	685,028	734,988
Cash at bank and in hand		1,002,616	605,947
		<u>2,324,528</u>	<u>1,867,707</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(918,104)	(694,079)
Net current assets		<u>1,406,424</u>	<u>1,173,628</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>1,487,912</u>	<u>1,259,785</u>
Net assets		<u><u>1,487,912</u></u>	<u><u>1,259,785</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		400,000	400,000
Profit and loss account		1,087,912	859,785
Total equity		<u><u>1,487,912</u></u>	<u><u>1,259,785</u></u>

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


 T G Stroebel
 Director

Date: 17/3/21

Date 17.03.2021

The notes on pages 3 to 11 form part of these financial statements.

IREKS U.K. LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

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 COVID-19 pandemic that emerged during the financial year. In making this assessment, the directors have considered post year end trading, and anticipated future financial results. 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.

IREKS U.K. LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

2. Accounting policies (continued)

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.

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 profit or loss.

IREKS U.K. LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

2. Accounting policies (continued)

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.

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 and cash and bank 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.

IREKS U.K. LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.7 Financial instruments (continued)

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.

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.

IREKS U.K. LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

2. Accounting policies (continued)

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 profit or loss 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 'interest receivable and similar income' or 'interest payable and similar expenses'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in profit or loss within 'administrative expenses'.

2.9 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to profit or loss 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.

2.10 Operating leases: the company as lessor

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

2.11 Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

2.12 Government grants

Grants are accounted under the accruals model as permitted by FRS 102.

Grants of a revenue nature are recognised in the profit and loss account in the same period as the related expenditure.

2.13 Operating leases: the company as lessee

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

IREKS U.K. LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.14 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 profit or loss 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.

2.15 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 16 (2019 - 17).

IREKS U.K. LTD**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020****4. Tangible fixed assets**

	Plant & machinery £	Motor vehicles £	Office equipment £	Total £
Cost or valuation				
At 1 January 2020	655,353	128,638	8,886	792,877
Additions	16,164	15,752	1,479	33,395
Disposals	(3,688)	-	-	(3,688)
At 31 December 2020	667,829	144,390	10,365	822,584
Depreciation				
At 1 January 2020	637,333	60,801	8,586	706,720
Charge for the year on owned assets	11,041	25,185	916	37,142
Disposals	(2,766)	-	-	(2,766)
At 31 December 2020	645,608	85,986	9,502	741,096
Net book value				
At 31 December 2020	22,221	58,404	863	81,488
At 31 December 2019	18,020	67,837	300	86,157

Included in the cost of plant and machinery are assets for rental in the amount of £667,829 (2019: £655,353). The related accumulated depreciation is £645,608 (2019: £637,333) leaving a net book value of £22,221 (2019: £18,020).

IREKS U.K. LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

5. Stocks

	2020 £	2019 £
Finished goods and goods for resale	<u>636,884</u>	<u>526,772</u>

6. Debtors

	2020 £	2019 £
Trade debtors	622,010	697,935
Other debtors	33,576	20,092
Prepayments and accrued income	29,442	16,961
	<u>685,028</u>	<u>734,988</u>

7. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2020 £	2019 £
Trade creditors	37,308	29,640
Amounts owed to group undertakings	551,155	239,832
Corporation tax	22,551	80,809
Other taxation and social security	14,845	15,320
Other creditors	58,406	59,693
Accruals and deferred income	233,839	268,785
	<u>918,104</u>	<u>694,079</u>

8. 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.

9. 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.

IREKS U.K. LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

10. 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).