

Company Registration No. 10176094 (England and Wales)

IKA ENGLAND LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

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IKA ENGLAND LIMITED

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IKA ENGLAND LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2020

	Notes	2020 £	£	2019 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4		11,280		12,432
Current assets					
Stocks		420,970		344,560	
Debtors	5	498,986		840,855	
Cash at bank and in hand		329,474		272,861	
		<u>1,249,430</u>		<u>1,458,276</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	<u>(908,483)</u>		<u>(891,053)</u>	
Net current assets			340,947		567,223
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>352,227</u>		<u>579,655</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	7		(1,361,340)		(1,350,490)
Provisions for liabilities			<u>(2,758)</u>		<u>(2,758)</u>
Net liabilities			<u><u>(1,011,871)</u></u>		<u><u>(773,593)</u></u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	8		7,000		7,000
Profit and loss reserves			<u>(1,018,871)</u>		<u>(780,593)</u>
Total equity			<u><u>(1,011,871)</u></u>		<u><u>(773,593)</u></u>

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 6 October 2021 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr E M Eble
Director

Company Registration No. 10176094

IKA ENGLAND LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

1 Accounting policies

Company information

IKA England Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Pure Offices Suite 1, Fountain House, John Smith Drive, Oxford, Oxfordshire, OX4 2JY.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

These financial statements have been prepared on the assumption that the company will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

The company made a loss of £238,278 during the year ended 31 December 2020 and, at that date, the company had net liabilities of £1,011,871. The major part of the company's working capital requirements are provided by a loan from the parent company IKA-Werke GmbH Co. KG. IKA-Werke GmbH Co. KG have pledged continuing support to IKA England Limited and confirmed that they will not request repayment of this until such a time as the company has sufficient resources to enable it to do so.

Based on the continuing support of the parent company the directors consider the company a going concern.

If the company were unable to continue in existence for the foreseeable future, adjustments would be necessary to reduce the balance sheet values of assets to their recoverable amounts, to reclassify fixed assets as current assets and to provide for further liabilities which might arise.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that it is probable will be recovered.

IKA ENGLAND LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Plant and equipment	25% reducing balance
Fixtures and fittings	20% reducing balance
Computer equipment	33% reducing balance

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

1.5 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.6 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

1.7 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

IKA ENGLAND LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.8 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method 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. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Classification of financial liabilities

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.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, 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. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

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

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

1.9 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges are recognised in profit or loss immediately, together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk.

1.10 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

IKA ENGLAND LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

1.11 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.12 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

1.13 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leases asset are consumed.

1.14 Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

IKA ENGLAND LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.15 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation in the period are included in profit or loss.

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

Critical judgements

The following judgements have had the most significant effect on amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Coronavirus pandemic

The directors have assessed the impact of the Coronavirus pandemic on the company and are of the opinion that, despite there being a short term downturn in the business, this should not materially impact the company in the long term.

The company has the support of the parent company to ensure that the impact of the Coronavirus pandemic is minimal.

3 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

	2020	2019
	Number	Number
Total	9	8
	==	==

IKA ENGLAND LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

4 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery etc
	£
Cost	
At 1 January 2020	29,034
Additions	2,954
Disposals	(292)
	<hr/>
At 31 December 2020	31,696
	<hr/>
Depreciation and impairment	
At 1 January 2020	16,602
Depreciation charged in the year	3,975
Eliminated in respect of disposals	(161)
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At 31 December 2020	20,416
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Carrying amount	
At 31 December 2020	11,280
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At 31 December 2019	12,432
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5 Debtors

	2020	2019
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	408,895	786,861
Other debtors	90,091	53,994
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	498,986	840,855
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2020	2019
	£	£
Trade creditors	197,729	149,370
Amounts owed to group undertakings	302,184	368,850
Taxation and social security	285,942	205,081
Other creditors	122,628	167,752
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	908,483	891,053
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

IKA ENGLAND LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

7 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2020 £	2019 £
Other creditors	1,361,340	1,350,490

The other creditors represent amounts due to the parent company, IKA-Werke GmbH & Co. KG. The amounts incur interest at 2% above the average EURIBOR rate.

The interest charged in respect of the long term loan for the year was £28,655 (2019: £19,569)

Creditors which fall due after five years are as follows:

	2020 £	2019 £
Payable other than by instalments	1,160,486	1,097,273

8 Called up share capital

	2020 Number	2019 Number	2020 £	2019 £
Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid				
Ordinary shares of £1 each	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000

9 Audit report information

As the income statement has been omitted from the filing copy of the financial statements, the following information in relation to the audit report on the statutory financial statements is provided in accordance with s444(5B) of the Companies Act 2006:

The auditor's report was unqualified.

Material uncertainty related to going concern

We draw attention to note 1.2 in the financial statements which indicates that the company made a loss of £238,278 during the year ended 31 December 2020 and, at that date, the company had net liabilities of £1,011,871. The major part of the company's working capital requirements are provided by a loan from the parent company, IKA-Werke GmbH & Co. KG. IKA-Werke GmbH & Co. KG. have pledged continuing support to IKA England Limited and confirmed that they will not request repayment of this until such a time as the company has sufficient resources to enable it to do so.

As stated in note 1.2, these events or conditions indicate that a material uncertainty exists 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.

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

The senior statutory auditor was Lyndon Perez FCA and the auditor was RDP Newmans LLP.

IKA ENGLAND LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

10 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, as follows:

2020	2019
£	£
20,123	33,115
=====	=====

11 Related party transactions

Transactions with related parties

The company has taken advantage of the exemption available in accordance with FRS 102 para 33.1A not to disclose transactions entered into between two or more members of a group, as the company is a wholly owned subsidiary undertaking of IKA-Werke GmbH & Co. KG.

12 Parent company

IKA-Werke GmbH & Co. KG (incorporated in Germany) is regarded by the directors as being the company's ultimate controlling parent company.

The consolidated financial statements of IKA-Werke GmbH & Co. KG can be obtained from:

IKA-Werke GmbH & Co. KG
Janke & Kunkel-Straße 10
79219 Staufen im Breisgau
Germany

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