Company Registration No. 02036655 (England and Wales)	
NITEC (UK) LIMITED UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019	
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR	

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BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

		201	2019		2018	
	Notes	£	£	£	£	
Fixed assets						
Tangible assets	4		777,432		896,910	
Current assets						
Stocks		181,892		160,852		
Debtors	5	2,001,720		1,895,560		
Cash at bank and in hand		27,801		16,439		
		2,211,413		2,072,851		
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(2,082,482)		(2,181,154)		
Net current assets/(liabilities)			128,931		(108,303)	
Total assets less current liabilities			906,363		788,607	
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	7		(18,300)		-	
Provisions for liabilities			(103,000)		(95,000)	
Net assets			785,063		693,607	
Capital and reserves						
Called up share capital	8		56		56	
Capital redemption reserve	-		44		44	
Profit and loss reserves			784,963		693,507	
otal equity			785,063		693,607	

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

For the financial period ended 30 September 2019 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the period in question in accordance with section 476.

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

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 28 May 2020 and are signed on its behalf by:

M Cooper

Director

Company Registration No. 02036655

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Nitec (UK) Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Nitec (UK) Limited, Hardwick House, Hardwick View Road, Chesterfield, United Kingdom, S42 5SA.

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 a mounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest \pounds .

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

1.2 Going concern

The directors have, at the time of approving the financial statements, full expectation that the company and its supporting infrastructure will continue in trading in its current existence and for the foreseeable future. The company is seeking growth and expansion developing a stronger platform of management, staff and infrastructure. The company will continue to be supported by both its directors and stakeholders. More expansion plans and growth developments have taken place and these will continue through this and future years.

The directors have considered the impact of covid-19 and whilst it is impossible to foresee how long it will go on for, the directors are confident that they have put in place plans to deal with and mitigate any financial losses that may occur.

1.3 Reporting period

The reporting period is 13 months and was changed to coincide the year end with other connected companies to 30 September 2019. The comparative figures are for 12 months ended 31 August 2018 and are therefore not comparable.

1.4 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.

1.5 Research and development expenditure

Research expenditure is written off against profits in the year in which it is incurred. Identifiable development expenditure is capitalised to the extent that the technical, commercial and financial feasibility can be demonstrated.

1.6 Tangible fixed assets

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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:

Leasehold improvements 10% straight line Plant and machinery 10% straight line

Fixtures, fittings & equipment 15% and 25% straight line

Computer equipment 25% straight line Motor vehicles 20% straight line

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.

1.7 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).

1.8 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.

1.9 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.

1.10 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.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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 and other loans 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.

1.11 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.

1.12 Taxation

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

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. 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 taxation is provided at appropriate rates on all timing differences using the liability method only to the extent that, in the opinion of the directors, there is a reasonable probability that a liability or asset will crystallise in the foreseeable future.

1.13 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.

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.

1.14 Retirement benefits

The company operates a defined contribution scheme for the benefit of its employees. Contributions payable are charged to the profit and loss account in the period they are payable.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.15 Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessees. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets at the lower of the assets fair value at the date of inception and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The related liability is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest is charged to profit or loss so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

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.

1.16 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 are included in the profit and loss account for the period.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the period was 44 (2018 - 53).

3 Taxation

	2019	2018
	£	£
Current tax		
UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	(112,520)	-
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	(90,569)	(38,987)
Total current tax	(203,089)	(38,987)
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	8,000	(8,000)
Total tax credit	(195,089)	(46,987)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

	Leasehold improvements	, -			Motor vehicles	cles Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Cost						
At 1 September 2018	411,722	2,058,870	106,008	140,960	170,193	2,887,753
Additions	-	74,440	-	-	-	74,440
Disposals	-	-	-	-	(58,520)	(58,520
At 30 September 2019	411,722	2,133,310	106,008	140,960	111,673	2,903,673
Depreciation and						
impairment						
At 1 September 2018	174,045	1,457,157	87,633	131,909	140,099	1,990,843
Depreciation charged in the	44.604	110 710	E 250	E 440	12 606	170 770
period Eliminated in respect of	44,604	110,719	5,350	5,410	12,696	178,779
disposals	-	-	-	-	(43,381)	(43,381
At 30 September 2019	218,649	1,567,876	92,983	137,319	109,414	2,126,241
Carrying amount						
At 30 September 2019	193,073	565,434	13,025	3,641	2,259	777,432
At 31 August 2018	237,677	601,713	18,375	9,051	30,094	896,910
Debtors						
Amounts falling due within	one year:				2019 £	2018 £
Trade debtors					599,876	927,662
Corporation tax recoverable					203,089	137,123
Amounts due from group unde	ertakings				1,082,879	771,987
Other debtors	J				115,876	58,788
					2,001,720	1.895,560

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

6	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2019	2018
		£	£
	Trade creditors	353,284	307,490
	Amounts owed to group undertakings	884,075	991,372
	Taxation and social security	291,443	187,473
	Other creditors	553,680	694,819
		2,082,482	2,181,154
	Within other creditors is an amount of £524,560 (2018: £662,914) which is sec	ured on the debtors of th	he company.
	Within other creditors is an amount of £29,100 which is secured by a guarantee	e made by the parent co	ompany.
7	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	2019	2018
		£	£
	Other creditors	18,300	
8	Called up share capital		
		2019	2018
		£	£
	Ordinary share capital		
	Issued and fully paid		
	56 Ordinary shares of £1 each	56 ————	56
9	Operating lease commitments		
	Lessee		
	At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future	minimum lease payme	nts under
	non-cancellable operating leases, as follows:		
		2019	2018
		£	£
		254,750	380,000

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

10 Events after the reporting date

The situation at 30 September 2019, when the accounts were being prepared, was that a limited number of cases of an unknown virus had been reported to the World Health Organisation. There was no explicit evidence of human-to-human transmission at that date. These are the conditions that existed at 30 September 2019. The subsequent spread of the virus and its identification as a new coronavirus does not provide additional evidence about the situation that existed at 30 September 2019, and it is therefore a non-adjusting event.

11 Parent company

The 100% holding company is 2400 Limited, a company registered in England & Wales.

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.