

NORDAM TRANSPARENCY EUROPE LIMITED

**DIRECTORS' REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021**



NORDAM TRANSPARENCY EUROPE LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	T H Siegfried J A Lane
Company secretary	LDC Nominee Secretary Limited (appointed 1 February 2021) Eversecretary Limited (resigned 1 February 2021)
Registered number	03513867
Registered office	2 New Bailey 6 Stanley Street Salford Greater Manchester M3 5GS
Independent auditor	Grant Thornton UK LLP Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditor 3 Callaghan Square Cardiff CF10 5BT

NORDAM TRANSPARENCY EUROPE LIMITED

CONTENTS

	Page
Directors' report	1 - 2
Independent auditor's report	3 - 7
Statement of comprehensive income	8
Statement of financial position	9
Statement of changes in equity	10
Notes to the financial statements	11 - 17

NORDAM TRANSPARENCY EUROPE LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021.

Directors' responsibilities statement

The directors are responsible for preparing 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 the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 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 judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

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 to enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the Company's website. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements and other information included in Directors' reports may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

Results and dividends

The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to \$28,943 (2020 - loss \$175,736).

There were no dividends paid in the year (2020: \$Nil).

Directors

The directors who served during the year were:

T H Siegfried
J A Lane

Going Concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for a period of 12 months from signature of the financial statements. Thus, they continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements. Further detail surrounding the directors going concern assessment is included within the going concern accounting policy.

NORDAM TRANSPARENCY EUROPE LIMITED

**DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021**

Disclosure of information to auditor

Each of the persons who are directors at the time when this Directors' report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware, and
- the director has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a director in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

Post balance sheet events

There have been no significant events affecting the Company since the year end.

Auditor

The auditor, Grant Thornton UK LLP, will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

Small companies note

In preparing this report, the directors have taken advantage of the small companies exemptions provided by section 415A of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the board on 26-09-22 and signed on its behalf.



J A Lane
Director



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF NORDAM TRANSPARENCY EUROPE LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of NORDAM Transparency Europe Limited (the 'Company') for the year ended 31 December 2021, which comprise the Statement of comprehensive income, the Statement of financial position, the Statement of changes in equity and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 December 2021 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; 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 under those standards are further described in the 'Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements' section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

We are responsible for concluding on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify the auditor's opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

In our evaluation of the directors' conclusions, we considered the inherent risks associated with the Company's business model including effects arising from macro-economic uncertainties such as Brexit and COVID-19, we assessed and challenged the reasonableness of estimates made by the directors and the related disclosures and analysed how those risks might affect the Company's financial resources or ability to continue operations over the going concern period.



**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF NORDAM TRANSPARENCY EUROPE
LIMITED (CONTINUED)**

Conclusions relating to going concern (continued)

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

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 responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the 'Responsibilities of directors for the financial statements' section of this report.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Directors Report, other than the financial statements and our Auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the Directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Directors' report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.



**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF NORDAM TRANSPARENCY EUROPE
LIMITED (CONTINUED)**

Matter on which we are required to report under the Companies Act 2006

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Directors' report.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us 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; or
- the directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemptions in preparing the Directors' report and from the requirement to prepare a Strategic report.

Responsibilities of directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Directors' responsibilities statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for 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 the directors either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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 an Auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a 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 the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our Auditor's report.



**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF NORDAM TRANSPARENCY EUROPE
LIMITED (CONTINUED)**

Explanation as to what extent the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. Owing to the inherent limitations of an audit, there is an unavoidable risk that material misstatements in the financial statements may not be detected, even though the audit is properly planned and performed in accordance with the ISAs (UK).

The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

We obtained an understanding of how the Company is complying with significant legal and regulatory frameworks through inquiries of management;

The Company is subject to many laws and regulations where the consequences of non-compliance could have a material effect on amounts or disclosures in the financial statements. We identified Financial Reporting Standard 102 and Companies Act 2006, along with legislation relating to employment (including the Modern Slavery Act), health & safety and data protection, as those most likely to have a material effect if non-compliance were to occur;

We communicated relevant laws and potential fraud risks to all engagement team members and remained alert to any indicators of fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations throughout the audit;

We assessed the susceptibility of the Company's financial statements to material misstatement, including how fraud might occur. We considered the opportunity and incentives for management to perpetrate fraud, and the potential impact on the financial statements;

In assessing the potential risks of material misstatement, we obtained an understanding of:

- the Company's operations, including the nature of its revenue sources, products and services and of its objectives and strategies to understand the classes of transactions, account balances, expected financial statement disclosures and business risks that may result in risks of material misstatement;
- the Company's control environment and relevant controls over areas of significant risks;
- the Company's business processes in respect of classes of transactions that are significant to the financial statements;

Audit procedures performed by the engagement team included:

- testing manual journal entries, in particular journal entries relating to management estimates and entries determined to be large or relating to unusual transactions;
- identifying and testing related party transactions;

These audit procedures were designed to provide reasonable assurance that the financial statements were free from fraud or error. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error and detecting irregularities that result from fraud is inherently more difficult than detecting those that result from error, as fraud may involve collusion, deliberate concealment, forgery or intentional misrepresentations. Also, the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely we would become aware of it;



**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF NORDAM TRANSPARENCY EUROPE
LIMITED (CONTINUED)**

Explanation as to what extent the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud (continued)

Assessment of the appropriateness of the collective competence and capabilities of the engagement team included:

- consideration of the engagement team's understanding of, and practical experience with, audit engagements of a similar nature and complexity;
- appropriate training, knowledge of the industry in which the Company operates; and
- understanding the legal and regulatory requirements specific to the Company;

We did not identify any material matters relating to non-compliance with laws and regulations, or relating to fraud.

Use of our report

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.

Grant Thornton Vh UP

Dylan Rees BSc ACA
Senior Statutory Auditor
for and on behalf of Grant Thornton UK LLP
Statutory Auditor, Chartered Accountants
Cardiff
Date:

26 / 09 / 2022

NORDAM TRANSPARENCY EUROPE LIMITED

**STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021**

	Note	2021 \$	2020 \$
Turnover		326,090	1,456,336
Cost of sales		-	(1,223,035)
Gross profit		326,090	233,301
Administrative expenses		(322,946)	(470,088)
Operating profit/(loss)		3,144	(236,787)
Interest receivable and similar income		33,031	33,031
Profit/(loss) before tax		36,175	(203,756)
Tax on profit/(loss)		(7,232)	28,020
Profit/(loss) for the financial year		28,943	(175,736)

There were no recognised gains and losses for 2021 or 2020 other than those included in the Statement of comprehensive income.

There was no other comprehensive income for 2021 (2020: \$Nil).

The notes on pages 11 to 17 form part of these financial statements.

NORDAM TRANSPARENCY EUROPE LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER:03513867

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021

	Note	2021 \$	2020 \$
Current assets			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	5	2,831,877	2,534,153
Cash at bank and in hand	6	741,679	1,080,055
		<u>3,573,556</u>	<u>3,614,208</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(44,835)	(43,695)
Net current assets		<u>3,528,721</u>	<u>3,570,513</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>3,528,721</u>	<u>3,570,513</u>
Provisions for liabilities			
Provisions	9	(51,890)	(122,625)
		<u>(51,890)</u>	<u>(122,625)</u>
Net assets		<u><u>3,476,831</u></u>	<u><u>3,447,888</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		113,362	113,362
Profit and loss account		3,363,469	3,334,526
		<u><u>3,476,831</u></u>	<u><u>3,447,888</u></u>

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

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

26-09-22



J A Lane
Director

The notes on pages 11 to 17 form part of these financial statements.

NORDAM TRANSPARENCY EUROPE LIMITED

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021**

	Called up share capital	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	\$	\$	\$
At 1 January 2021	113,362	3,334,526	3,447,888
Comprehensive income for the year			
Profit for the year	-	28,943	28,943
At 31 December 2021	<u>113,362</u>	<u>3,363,469</u>	<u>3,476,831</u>

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

	Called up share capital	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	\$	\$	\$
At 1 January 2020	113,362	3,510,262	3,623,624
Comprehensive income for the year			
Loss for the year	-	(175,736)	(175,736)
At 31 December 2020	<u>113,362</u>	<u>3,334,526</u>	<u>3,447,888</u>

The notes on pages 11 to 17 form part of these financial statements.

NORDAM TRANSPARENCY EUROPE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

1. General information

NORDAM Transparency Europe Limited is incorporated in England & Wales, with its registered office at 2 New Bailey, 6 Stanley Street, Salford, Greater Manchester, United Kingdom, M3 5GS. The Company is limited by shares, and its principal activity is undertaking marketing services on behalf of related Companies. The financial statements are prepared in US Dollars which is the functional currency of the Company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest \$1.

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 UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the Company's accounting policies (see note 3).

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Going concern

The Company meets its day-to-day working capital requirements from accumulated cash reserves, and funding from its ultimate parent if required.

Given the nature of the Company generating only intra-group revenue, no entity level cash-flow forecasts are prepared.

In assessing the ability of the Company to operate as a going concern for a period of at least 12 months from the financial statements' approval date, the directors have assessed the nature of the business and future expected cash outflows and conclude that sufficient cash reserves are held to cover such outflows. Furthermore, directors have obtained a signed letter of support from its ultimate parent that they are not intending to dissolve or wind down the operations of the business during the going concern period and will provide financial support if necessary.

Based on the factors outlined above, directors conclude that the Company can continue to operate as a going concern for a period of at least 12 months from the financial statements' approval date, with no material uncertainties present. Thus, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing its financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Revenue recognition

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:

Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

2.4 Debtors

Short-term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

2.5 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. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

2.6 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in ordinary shares.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or in case of an out-right short-term loan that is not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially at the present value of future cash flows discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost, unless it qualifies as a loan from a director in the case of a small company, or a public benefit entity concessionary loan.

Financial assets that are 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

NORDAM TRANSPARENCY EUROPE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Financial instruments (continued)

impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a 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.

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

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Statement of financial position when there is an 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.

2.7 Creditors

Short-term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.8 Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

The Company's functional and presentational currency is USD.

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 Statement of comprehensive income except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges.

2.9 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income using the effective interest method.

NORDAM TRANSPARENCY EUROPE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.10 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss 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.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the reporting date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

3. Judgments in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

Many of the amounts included in the financial statements involved the use of judgment and/or estimation. These judgments and estimates are based on management's best knowledge of the relevant facts and circumstances, having regards to prior experience, but actual results may differ from the amounts included in the financial statements. Information about such judgments and estimation is contained in the accounting policies and/or the notes to the financial statements and the key areas are summarised below:

Provisions

Provisions have been made for costs relating to the closure of the manufacturing warehouse. These provisions are estimates and the actual costs and timing of future cash flows are dependent on future events. The difference between expectations and the actual future liability will be accounted for in the period when such determination is made.

4. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 4 (2020 - 5).

NORDAM TRANSPARENCY EUROPE LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021**

5. Debtors

	2021 \$	2020 \$
Amounts owed by group undertakings	2,819,364	2,498,372
Other debtors	5,382	2,715
Prepayments and accrued income	-	1,670
Corporation tax	7,131	27,026
Deferred taxation	-	4,370
	<u>2,831,877</u>	<u>2,534,153</u>

6. Cash and cash equivalents

	2021 \$	2020 \$
Cash at bank and in hand	<u>741,679</u>	<u>1,080,055</u>

7. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2021 \$	2020 \$
Trade creditors	-	24,347
Amounts owed to group undertakings	20,554	-
Accruals and deferred income	24,281	19,348
	<u>44,835</u>	<u>43,695</u>

8. Deferred taxation

	2021 \$	2020 \$
At beginning of year	4,370	(3,604)
Charged to profit or loss	(4,370)	7,974
At end of year	<u>-</u>	<u>4,370</u>

NORDAM TRANSPARENCY EUROPE LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021**

8. Deferred taxation (continued)

The provision for deferred taxation made up as follows:

	2021 \$	2020 \$
Fixed asset timing differences	-	635
Short term timing differences	-	3,735
	<u>-</u>	<u>4,370</u>

9. Provisions

	Onerous lease provision \$
At 1 January 2021	122,625
Utilised in year	(70,735)
At 31 December 2021	<u>51,890</u>

10. Pension commitments

The Company operates a defined contributions pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the Company to the fund and amounted to \$11,833 (2020: \$13,139). Contributions totalling \$Nil (2020: \$Nil) were payable to the fund at the reporting date.

11. Related party transactions

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption under FRS 102 from disclosing transactions with other wholly owned group companies that are part of The NORDAM Group LLC.

The aggregate amount of key management compensation was \$86,924 (2020: \$79,696).

NORDAM TRANSPARENCY EUROPE LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021**

12. Controlling party

The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of NORDAM UK Limited, a company incorporated in England and Wales.

The Company's ultimate parent undertaking is The NORDAM Group LLC, a company incorporated in the United States of America. This is the largest group in which the results of the Company are consolidated. Copies of the group accounts can be obtained from:

6911 North Whirlpool Drive
Tulsa
Oklahoma
74117
United States