DIRECTORS' REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019



COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors

Mark Tarry Richard Burrell

Daniel Vigario (Resigned on 12 December 2019)

Company secretary

Lauren Paton

Registered number

07304899

Registered office

3rd Floor, 1 Dover Street

London

United Kingdom

W1S 4LD

Auditors

BDO LLP

55 Baker Street

London

United Kingdom W1U 7EU

Bankers

National Westminster Bank

135 Bishopsgate

London EC2M 3UR

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DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019.

Principal activity

The company has stopped actively trading from 1st July 2015 and incurred minimal costs during the period.

Results and dividends

The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to £NIL (2018 - £2,000).

Directors

The directors who served during the year were:

Mark Tarry Richard Burrell Daniel Vigario (Resigned on 12 December 2019))

Going concern

After reviewing the Company's operations, financial position and short and long term cash flow forecasts, the Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue operating and meet its financial obligations. The parent company has provided a letter of support to the company, to support the company for a period of 12 months from signing of the financial statement.

Disclosure of information to auditors

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 auditors are 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 auditors are aware of that information.

Post balance sheet events

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

Auditors

The auditors, BDO LLP, will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the board and signed on its behalf.

Mark Tarry
Date: 24/0//20

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

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). 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 for the Company's financial statements and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF STERIVERT LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Sterivert Limited ("the Company") for the year ended 31 March 2019 which comprise Statement of comprehensive income, Statement of financial position, Statement of changes in equity and the 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 March 2019 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 have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the Directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that
 may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of
 accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are
 authorised for issue.

Other information

The Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Directors report and financial statements, 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.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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.

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 take advantage of the small companies' exemptions in preparing the Directors' report and from the requirement to prepare a Strategic report.

Responsibilities of Directors

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:

https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report

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.

B10 LLP

Matt Crane (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of BDO LLP, Statutory Auditor London, UK

Date 18 JANUARY 2020

BDO LLP is a limited liability partnership registered in England and Wales (with registered number OC305127).

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

	Y	Year ended 31 March 2019	Year ended 31 March 2018
	Note	£	£
Administrative expenses		-	2,000
Operating profit			2,000
Interest payable and expenses		-	-
Profit before tax		-	2,000
Tax charge/(credit)		-	•
Total comprehensive income for the year			2,000

The notes on pages 8 to 13 form part of these financial statements.

STERIVERT LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER: 07304899

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 MARCH 2019

	Note		Year ended 31 March 2019 £		Year ended 31 March 2018 £
Current assets					
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	5	1		1	
		1	-	1	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(151,269)		(151,269)	, i
Net current liabilities	•		(151,268)		(151,268)
Total assets less current liabilities			(151,268)		(151,268)
Net assets excluding pension asset	a		(151,268)		(151,268)
Net liabilities			(151,268)		(151,268)
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	8		1		1
Profit and Loss Account			(151,269)		(151,269)
		•	(151,268)	:	(151,268)

The Company's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

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

Mark Tarry

Date:

The notes on pages 8 to 13 form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

	Called up share capital	Profit and loss account	Total equity	
	£	£	£	
At 1 April 2018	1	(151,269)	(151,268)	
Comprehensive income for the year	-	•	-	
Profit for the year	-	-	-	
At 31 March 2019	1	(151,269)	(151,268)	
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018				
	Called up share capital	Profit and loss account	Total equity	
	£	£	£	
At 1 April 2017	1	(153,269)	(153,268)	
Comprehensive income for the year				
Profit for the year	-	2,000	2,000	
At 31 March 2018	1	(151,269)	(151,268)	

The notes on pages 8 to 13 form part of these financial statements.

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

1. General information

Sterivert Ltd is a private company, registered in England and Wales, registration number 07304899. The registered office is 3rd Floor, 1 Dover Street, London, United Kingdom, W1S 4LD

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 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 accounting policies.

2.2 Going concern

After reviewing the company's operations, financial position and short and long term cash flow forecasts, the Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue operating and meet its financial obligations. For this reason, the financial statements have been prepared as a going concern. The parent company has provided a letter of support to the company, to support the company for a period of 12 months from the signing of the accounts.

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:

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.

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.

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

1. Accounting Policies (continued)

2.4 Financial assets

Financial assets, other than Investments and derivatives, are initially measured at transaction price (including transaction costs) and subsequently held at cost, less any impairment.

2.5 Reserve

The company's reserves are as follows:

- · Called up share capital reserve represents the nominal value of the shares issued.
- Profit and loss account represents cumulative profit or losses, net of dividends paid and other adjustments.

2.6 Parent company disclosure exemptions

In preparing the separate financial statements of the parent company, advantages has been taken of the following disclosure exemptions available in FRS 102:

- · No cash flow statement has been prepared.
- No disclosure has been given for the aggregate remuneration of the key management personnel of the parent company as their remuneration is included in the totals for the group as a whole.
- Disclosures in respect of financial instruments have not been presented as equivalent disclosures have been provided in respect of the group as a whole.
- No disclosure has been given for related party transactions as it has been provided in respect of the group as a whole.

2.7 Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

The Company's functional and presentational currency is GBP.

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.

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

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

1. Accounting Policies (continued)

2.8 Financial liabilities and equity

Financial liabilities and equity are classified according to the substance of the financial instrument's contractual obligations, rather than the financial instrument's legal form. Financial liabilities, excluding convertible debt and derivatives, are initially measured at transaction price (including transaction costs) and subsequently held at amortised cost.

2.9 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the Statement of comprehensive income 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 Taxation

Tax is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income, 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 Statement of financial position 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.

Judgements in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty
The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgement in applying the Company's accounting policies. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the financial statements are:

• Determine whether there are indicators of impairment of the company's intercompany loans and investments. Factors taken into consideration in reaching such decision include the ability for the group company to settle its outstanding liabilities and performance of those entities invested in.

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

3. Employees

The Company has no employees.

During the year, no director received any emoluments (2018 - £NIL). The remuneration of the directors for services to the group are paid by the ultimate parent company and are disclosed in that company's financial statements.

4.	Taxation	Year ended 31 March 2019 £	Year ended 31 March 2018 £
	Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities before tax		2,000
	Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2018 - 19%)	-	380
	Effects of:		

Factors that may affect future tax charges

Total tax charge for the year

Group relief

The main rate of UK corporation tax has decreased from 20% to 19% from 1 April 2017, resulting in an effective corporation tax rate of 19% for this accounting period. This will further reduce to 18% from 1 April 2020.

5.	Debtors	Year ended 31 March 2019 £	Year ended 31 March 2018 £
	Other debtors	1	1
		1	1
6.	Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	Year ended 31 March 2019 £	Year ended 31 March 2018 £
	Amounts owed to group undertakings	151,269	151,269
		151,269	151,269

(380)

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

6. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year (Continued)

The whole or any part of the loan is payable on demand at any time but in any event by 18 March 2021. The parent company has provided a letter of support declaring not to request any payments unless the company has the cash funds available. The interest is charged at 12% per annum, accruing from day to day on the basis of a year of 365 days.

7. Financial instruments

	Year ended 31 March 2019 £	Year ended 31 March 2018 £
Financial assets		
Financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortised cost	1	1
	1	1
Financial liabilities		
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	(151,269)	(151,269)
	(151,269)	(151,269)
Share capital		
	Year ended 31 March 2019	Year ended 31 March 2018 £
Shares classified as equity	£	£
Allotted, called up and fully paid		٠
1- Ordinary share of £1	1	1

9. Related party transactions

8.

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption conferred by FRS 102 not to disclose transactions with wholly owned subsidiary undertaking within the Aggregated Micro Power Holdings PLC group. For details of related parties with the company see note 24 of the group financial statements of Aggregated Micro Power Holdings PLC, the company's ultimate parent undertaking, whose financial statements are publicly available companies registered address 3rd Floor, 1Dover Street, London, W1S 4LD or can be downloaded from www.ampplc.co.uk

10. Ultimate parent undertaking and Controlling party

The ultimate parent undertaking is Aggregated Micro Power Holding plc ("AMP PLC") by virtue of its shareholding.