

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 02956652

EpcO Limited

Information for Filing with the Registrar

31st March 2022



EpcO Limited

Statement of financial position

31st March 2022

	Note	2022 £	2021 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	5	41,453	50,616
Investments	6	4,354	4,354
		<u>45,807</u>	<u>54,970</u>
Current assets			
Stocks		680,500	645,918
Debtors	7	3,745,690	1,059,084
Cash at bank and in hand		826,808	2,196,211
		<u>5,252,998</u>	<u>3,901,213</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	<u>(1,193,816)</u>	<u>(899,455)</u>
Net current assets		<u>4,059,182</u>	<u>3,001,758</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>4,104,989</u>	<u>3,056,728</u>
Provisions			
Deferred tax		(10,000)	(8,500)
Net assets		<u>4,094,989</u>	<u>3,048,228</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		2,000	2,000
Profit and loss account		4,092,989	3,046,228
Shareholders funds		<u>4,094,989</u>	<u>3,048,228</u>

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with Section 1A of FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the statement of income and retained earnings has not been delivered.

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.

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 8th June 2022, and are signed on behalf of the board by:



Mr C Knowles
Director

Company registration number: 02956652

The notes on pages 2 to 6 form part of these financial statements.

EpcO Limited

Notes to the financial statements

Year ended 31st March 2022

1. General information

The principal activity of the company is the supply of plastic pressure pipe systems. The company is a private limited company, which is incorporated in England and Wales (no. 02956652). The address of the registered office is 6 Felnax Square, Cross Green Industrial Estate, Leeds, LS9 0ST.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with Section 1A of FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland'.

3. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

The comparative information in the accounts is unaudited as the company was entitled to exemption from audit for the year ended 31st March 2021.

Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on the basis that the company can continue to operate as a going concern. The directors, having made due and careful enquiry, are of the opinion that the company has adequate working capital to execute its operations over the next 12 months. This conclusion was made having considered the impact of the worldwide Covid-19 pandemic on future operations and the potential impact on the UK business. The directors, therefore, have made an informed judgement, at the time of approving the financial statements, that there is a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

Consolidation

The company has taken advantage of the option not to prepare consolidated financial statements contained in Section 398 of the Companies Act 2006 on the basis that the company and its subsidiary undertakings comprise a small group.

Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported for assets and liabilities as at the date of the statement of financial position and the amounts reported for revenues and expenses during the year. However, the nature of estimation means that actual outcomes could differ from those estimates. Details of these judgements are set out in the accounting policies.

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax.

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

EpcO Limited

Notes to the financial statements *(continued)*

Year ended 31st March 2022

3. Accounting policies *(continued)*

Taxation

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other 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. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Foreign currencies

Foreign currency transactions are initially recorded in the functional currency, by applying the spot exchange rate as at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate ruling at the reporting date, with any gains or losses being taken to the profit and loss account.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in equity in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in equity in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Long leasehold property	-	In accordance with length of lease
Plant and Machinery	-	20% straight line
Fixtures and Fittings	-	15% reducing balance
Computer equipment	-	33% straight line

Investments

Fixed asset investments are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

Listed investments are measured at fair value with changes in fair value being recognised in profit or loss.

EpcO Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Year ended 31st March 2022

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost includes all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the stock to its present location and condition.

Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable. Grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the company will comply with the conditions attaching to them and the grants will be received.

Government grants are recognised using the accrual model and the performance model.

Under the accrual model, government grants relating to revenue are recognised on a systematic basis over the periods in which the company recognises the related costs for which the grant is intended to compensate. Grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the entity with no future related costs are recognised in income in the period in which it becomes receivable.

Grants relating to assets are recognised in income on a systematic basis over the expected useful life of the asset. Where part of a grant relating to an asset is deferred, it is recognised as deferred income and not deducted from the carrying amount of the asset.

Under the performance model, where the grant does not impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income when the grant proceeds are received or receivable. Where the grant does impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income only when the performance-related conditions have been met. Where grants received are prior to satisfying the revenue recognition criteria, they are recognised as a liability.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the entity has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recognised as a liability in the statement of financial position and the amount of the provision as an expense.

Provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and subsequently reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount that would be required to settle the obligation. Any adjustments to the amounts previously recognised are recognised in profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of the cost of an asset. When a provision is measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation, the unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period it arises.

Financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Other financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, with any changes recognised in profit or loss, with the exception of hedging instruments in a designated hedging relationship.

EpcO Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Year ended 31st March 2022

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Defined contribution plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund.

When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 20 (2021: 20).

5. Tangible assets

	Land and buildings £	Plant and machinery £	Fixtures and fittings £	Equipment £	Total £
Cost					
At 1st April 2021	21,814	28,744	37,378	112,569	200,505
Additions	–	7,928	66	–	7,994
At 31st March 2022	<u>21,814</u>	<u>36,672</u>	<u>37,444</u>	<u>112,569</u>	<u>208,499</u>
Depreciation					
At 1st April 2021	21,814	26,429	23,542	78,104	149,889
Charge for the year	–	2,407	2,081	12,669	17,157
At 31st March 2022	<u>21,814</u>	<u>28,836</u>	<u>25,623</u>	<u>90,773</u>	<u>167,046</u>
Carrying amount					
At 31st March 2022	–	7,836	11,821	21,796	41,453
At 31st March 2021	–	2,315	13,836	34,465	50,616

6. Investments

	Shares in group undertakings £	Other investments other than loans £	Total £
Cost			
At 1st April 2021 and 31st March 2022	100	4,254	4,354
Impairment			
At 1st April 2021 and 31st March 2022	–	–	–
Carrying amount			
At 31st March 2022	100	4,254	4,354
At 31st March 2021	100	4,254	4,354

EpcO Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Year ended 31st March 2022

6. Investments (continued)

The company owns 100% of the issued share capital in Eeziflofittings.com Limited.

The other investments other than loans represented listed investments held by the company which are listed on the Australian Stock Exchange.

7. Debtors

	2022 £	2021 £
Trade debtors	1,154,897	975,109
Amounts owed by group undertakings and undertakings in which the company has a participating interest	2,507,081	55,932
Other debtors	83,712	28,043
	<u>3,745,690</u>	<u>1,059,084</u>

8. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2022 £	2021 £
Trade creditors	651,947	507,828
Corporation tax	156,500	90,000
Social security and other taxes	259,072	205,069
Other creditors	126,297	96,558
	<u>1,193,816</u>	<u>899,455</u>

A debenture is in place dated 9 March 2022 in favour of ING Commercial Finance B.V, the bank for Megagroup Investors B.V, creating a fixed and floating charge over the assets of the company.

9. Summary audit opinion

The auditor's report for the year dated 8th June 2022 was qualified on the following basis:

We did not observe the counting of stock or audit opening stock valuation of £645,918 at 31st March 2021, since that date was prior to our appointment as auditors. We were unable to satisfy ourselves as to the stock quantities at that date by other audit procedures.

In our opinion, except for the effects of such adjustments, if any, as might have been determined to be necessary had we been able to observe the counting of stock, the financial statements give a true and fair view of, the profit of EpcO Limited for the year ended 31st March 2022.

The senior statutory auditor was Kevin Hoult BA FCA, for and on behalf of Sagars Accountants Ltd.

10. Controlling party

The ultimate parent undertaking is Megagroup Investors B.V, incorporated in the Netherlands. There is no controlling party. Copies of the group accounts of Megagroup Investors B.V can be obtained from:

Doorhoek 4205
5465 TG Veghel
Netherlands