

Company registration number 05093392 (England and Wales)

**PIPE SOURCE UK LTD**  
**UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024**  
**PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR**

**PIPE SOURCE UK LTD**

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# PIPE SOURCE UK LTD

## BALANCE SHEET

**AS AT 31 MARCH 2024**

	Notes	2024 £	£	2023 £	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Tangible assets	4		76,300		9,062
Investments	5		60		60
			<u>76,360</u>		<u>9,122</u>
<b>Current assets</b>					
Debtors	6	1,392,500		931,645	
Cash at bank and in hand		212,605		401,135	
		<u>1,605,105</u>		<u>1,332,780</u>	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	7	(983,751)		(741,426)	
<b>Net current assets</b>			<u>621,354</u>		<u>591,354</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			<u>697,714</u>		<u>600,476</u>
<b>Provisions for liabilities</b>			<u>(19,075)</u>		<u>(1,721)</u>
<b>Net assets</b>			<u><u>678,639</u></u>		<u><u>598,755</u></u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital			100		100
Profit and loss reserves			678,539		598,655
<b>Total equity</b>			<u><u>678,639</u></u>		<u><u>598,755</u></u>

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 year ended 31 March 2024 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 year 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.

# **PIPE SOURCE UK LTD**

## **BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)**

***AS AT 31 MARCH 2024***

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The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 8 November 2024 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr J P Ashley  
**Director**

Company registration number 05093392 (England and Wales)

# PIPE SOURCE UK LTD

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

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### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

Pipe Source Uk Ltd is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 3B Tournament Court, Edgehill Drive, Warwick, Warwickshire, England, CV34 6LG.

#### 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

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 the foreseeable future. Thus, the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements. However, we draw attention to note 9.

Given the above, the Company's parent company, Irish Tube & Fittings Supply Ltd, a company incorporated in Ireland, has confirmed its financial support whilst these conditions exist.

#### 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.

#### 1.4 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.

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:

Fixtures and fittings	10% on cost
Computers	33% on cost
Motor vehicles	20% on cost

# PIPE SOURCE UK LTD

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

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#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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 Fixed asset investments

Interests in subsidiaries are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the company. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

##### 1.6 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 (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) 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 (or cash-generating unit) 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 (or cash-generating unit) 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.

##### 1.7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand.

##### 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.

# PIPE SOURCE UK LTD

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

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### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### **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 and loans from fellow group companies 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.

### 1.10 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. 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.

# PIPE SOURCE UK LTD

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

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### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### **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 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.



# PIPE SOURCE UK LTD

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

### 3 Employees

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

	2024 Number	2023 Number
Total	3	3

### 4 Tangible fixed assets

	Fixtures and fittings £	Computers £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
<b>Cost</b>				
At 1 April 2023	20,774	32,390	99,373	152,537
Additions	912	1,258	78,944	81,114
Disposals	-	-	(99,375)	(99,375)
At 31 March 2024	21,686	33,648	78,942	134,276
<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>				
At 1 April 2023	13,773	30,328	99,373	143,474
Depreciation charged in the year	1,244	909	11,724	13,877
Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	-	(99,375)	(99,375)
At 31 March 2024	15,017	31,237	11,722	57,976
<b>Carrying amount</b>				
At 31 March 2024	6,669	2,411	67,220	76,300
At 31 March 2023	7,001	2,061	-	9,062

### 5 Fixed asset investments

	2024 £	2023 £
Shares in group undertakings and participating interests	60	60

# PIPE SOURCE UK LTD

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

### 6 Debtors

	2024	2023
	£	£
<b>Amounts falling due within one year:</b>		
Trade debtors	985,815	443,397
Amounts owed by group undertakings	406,475	424,476
Other debtors	210	63,772
	<u>1,392,500</u>	<u>931,645</u>

### 7 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2024	2023
	£	£
Trade creditors	288,708	696,313
Amounts owed to group undertakings	301,129	-
Corporation tax	9,116	3,808
Other taxation and social security	154,866	3,736
Other creditors	229,932	37,569
	<u>983,751</u>	<u>741,426</u>

### 8 Deferred taxation

The following are the major deferred tax liabilities and assets recognised by the company and movements thereon:

	Liabilities 2024	Liabilities 2023
	£	£
<b>Balances:</b>		
Accelerated capital allowances	<u>19,075</u>	<u>1,721</u>
<b>Movements in the year:</b>		<b>2024</b>
		£
Liability at 1 April 2023		1,721
Charge to profit or loss		<u>17,354</u>
Liability at 31 March 2024		<u>19,075</u>

# PIPE SOURCE UK LTD

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

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### 9 Contingent liabilities

The company has provided a letter of support to its subsidiary PTCL Limited to provide sufficient funding for the foreseeable future and the next twelve months to meet PTCL Limited's ongoing obligations.

Whilst PTCL Limited has net liabilities of £352,319 (2023 - £369,536) at the balance sheet date, the directors consider it to be a going concern and are satisfied that the loan will be recovered in full as PTCL Limited becomes profitable.

### 10 Operating lease commitments

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

2024	2023
£	£
29,135	49,136
<u>29,135</u>	<u>49,136</u>

### 11 Related party transactions

The value of loans to PTCL Limited outstanding at the year end amounts to £406,475 (2023: £422,901) and is shown in debtors.

### 12 Ultimate controlling party

The controlling party is Irish Tube & Fittings Supply Ltd, a company incorporated in Ireland.  
Registered office: Ballytruckle, Kilcohan, Co. Waterford, X91 CA36, Ireland

The ultimate controlling party is A Passberger.

