

Hydrobolt Group Holdings Limited

**Annual report and financial
statements**

Registered number 06458828

31 December 2021

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Directors and advisers

Directors

SJ Diamond
JM Ainsworth
JA Simpson
SJ Tabner

Secretary and registered office

PJ Lawton

Universal Point
Steelmans Road
Wednesbury
West Midlands
WS10 9UZ

Independent auditor

KPMG LLP
One Snowhill
Snow Hill Queensway
Birmingham
B4 6GH

Strategic report
for the year ended 31 December 2021

The directors present their strategic report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company during the year was that of a holding company. Its subsidiaries remain the same as the prior year and are disclosed on page 14.

Results, business review and future developments

The loss for the period amounted to £469,000 (2020: £520,000).

The company acts as an intermediate holding company only. The directors do not anticipate any significant changes in the company's principal activities going forward.

Whilst the 2021 year saw some gradual improvement in the COVID-19 pandemic situation in a number of the geographies served by the Company's trading subsidiary, in part due to the rollout of vaccine programmes, in common with many businesses the subsidiary saw the pandemic contribute to a number of supply chain challenges to be navigated including availability of human resources, raw materials and freight. The subsidiary's inventory position as well as significant supply chain experience helped to mitigate these challenges.

The year did see a recovery in the oil price, which has provided some stimulus in certain of markets served by the subsidiary. The trading subsidiary has seen a positive start to 2022 in terms of order intake. The impacts to its Group are set out in the Strategic Report of LSP Investco Limited.

Key performance indicators

Given the straightforward nature of the business, the directors are of the opinion that analysis using key performance indicators is not appropriate for an understanding of the development, performance or position of the business.

Principal risks and uncertainties

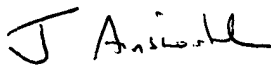
As the company acts as an intermediate holding company the performance of investments is considered a principal risk. The directors regularly review the performance of subsidiary companies and receive detailed performance information that enable them to identify risks of potential impairment.

Credit

The company is exposed to credit risk in relation to banks. Credit risk in relation to banks is mitigated by the group's policy to deal only with major financial institutions. The company has no external debtors.

There are no other additional risks in the company than those disclosed in its parent, LSP Investco Limited.

By order of the Board



JM Ainsworth
Director

27 May 2022

Directors' report
for the year ended 31 December 2021

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

Future developments

Future developments in the business of the company are detailed in the Strategic report on page 2.

Dividends

A dividend of £nil was paid in the year (2020: £nil).

Directors

The directors of the company during the year and up to the date of signing the financial statements were:

SJ Diamond
JM Ainsworth (appointed on 7 May 2021)
S Mathilakath (resigned on 7 April 2021)
JA Simpson
SJ Tabner

Directors' indemnity provision

Pursuant to the company's Articles of Association, the company has given an indemnity for the benefit of the directors of the company and persons who were directors of the company in respect of costs of defending claims against them and third-party liabilities. The company purchases a third-party insurance indemnity provision. This was in force throughout the last financial year and is currently in force.

Copies of the insurance indemnity and of the company's Articles of Association are available for inspection at the company's registered office during normal business hours.

Disclosure of information to auditor

The directors who held office at the date of approval of this directors' report confirm that, so far as they are each aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware; and each director has taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as a director to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

Auditor

Pursuant to Section 487 of the Companies Act 2006, the auditor will be deemed to be reappointed and KPMG LLP will therefore continue in office.

By order of the Board



PJ Lawton
Company Secretary

Registered address:

Universal Point
Steelmans Road
Wednesbury
West Midlands
WS10 9UZ

27 May 2022

Registered number: 06458828

Statement of directors' responsibilities in respect of the strategic report, the directors' report and the financial statements

The directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic Report, 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 they have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with UK accounting standards and applicable law (UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 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 judgements and 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;
- assess the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern; and
- use the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

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 enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are responsible for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and have general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the company and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.



Independent auditor's report to the members of Hydrobolt Group Holdings Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Hydrobolt Group Holdings Limited ("the Company") for the year ended 31 December 2021 which comprise the Statement of income and retained earnings, the Balance sheet and related notes, including the accounting policies in note 1.

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 loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with UK accounting standards, including FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland; 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 are described below. We have fulfilled our ethical responsibilities under, and are independent of the Company in accordance with, UK ethical requirements including the FRC Ethical Standard. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is a sufficient and appropriate basis for our opinion.

Going concern

The directors have prepared the financial statements on the going concern basis as they do not intend to liquidate the Company or to cease its operations, and as they have concluded that the Company's financial position means that this is realistic. They have also concluded that there are no material uncertainties that could have cast significant doubt over its ability to continue as a going concern for at least a year from the date of approval of the financial statements ("the going concern period").

In our evaluation of the directors' conclusions, we considered the inherent risks to the Company's business model and analysed how those risks might affect the Company's financial resources or ability to continue operations over the going concern period.

Our conclusions based on this work:

- we consider that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate;
- we have not identified, and concur with the directors' assessment that there is not, a material uncertainty related to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern for the going concern period.

However, as we cannot predict all future events or conditions and as subsequent events may result in outcomes that are inconsistent with judgements that were reasonable at the time they were made, the above conclusions are not a guarantee that the Company will continue in operation.

Fraud and breaches of laws and regulations – ability to detect

Identifying and responding to risks of material misstatement due to fraud

To identify risks of material misstatement due to fraud ("fraud risks") we assessed events or conditions that could indicate an incentive or pressure to commit fraud or provide an opportunity to commit fraud. Our risk assessment procedures included:

- Enquiring of directors and inspection of policy documentation as to the group's high-level policies and procedures to prevent and detect fraud, and whether they have knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud.
- Reading board meeting minutes.
- Considering remuneration incentive schemes and performance targets for management, directors and staff.
- Using analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships.

We communicated identified fraud risks throughout the audit team and remained alert to any indications of fraud throughout the audit.



Independent auditor's report to the members of Hydrobolt Group Holdings Limited *(continued)*

As required by auditing standards, and taking into account possible pressures to meet profit targets and our overall knowledge of the control environment, we perform procedures to address the risk of management override of controls and the risk of fraudulent revenue recognition, in particular the risk that revenue is recorded in the wrong period and the risk that group management may be in a position to make inappropriate accounting entries.

We did not identify any additional fraud risks.

We performed procedures including:

- Identifying journal entries and other adjustments to test based on risk criteria and comparing the identified entries to supporting documentation. These included unexpected revenue, costs and bank account combinations during the financial year.

Identifying and responding to risks of material misstatement due to non-compliance with laws and regulations

We identified areas of laws and regulations that could reasonably be expected to have a material effect on the financial statements from our general commercial and sector experience and through discussion with the directors and other management (as required by auditing standards), and discussed with the directors and other management the policies and procedures regarding compliance with laws and regulations.

We communicated identified laws and regulations throughout our team and remained alert to any indications of non-compliance throughout the audit.

The potential effect of these laws and regulations on the financial statements varies considerably.

Firstly, the Group is subject to laws and regulations that directly affect the financial statements including financial reporting legislation (including related companies legislation), distributable profits legislation, taxation and pension legislation and we assessed the extent of compliance with these laws and regulations as part of our procedures on the related financial statement items.

Secondly, the Group is subject to many other laws and regulations where the consequences of non-compliance could have a material effect on amounts or disclosures in the financial statements, for instance through the imposition of fines or litigation. We identified the following areas as those most likely to have such an effect: health and safety, anti-bribery and employment law recognising the nature of the Company's activities. Auditing standards limit the required audit procedures to identify non-compliance with these laws and regulations to enquiry of the directors and other management and inspection of regulatory and legal correspondence, if any. Therefore if a breach of operational regulations is not disclosed to us or evident from relevant correspondence, an audit will not detect that breach.

Context of the ability of the audit to detect fraud or breaches of law or regulation

Owing to the inherent limitations of an audit, there is an unavoidable risk that we may not have detected some material misstatements in the financial statements, even though we have properly planned and performed our audit in accordance with auditing standards. For example, the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely the inherently limited procedures required by auditing standards would identify it.

In addition, as with any audit, there remained a higher risk of non-detection of fraud, as these may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal controls. Our audit procedures are designed to detect material misstatement. We are not responsible for preventing non-compliance or fraud and cannot be expected to detect non-compliance with all laws and regulations.

Strategic report directors' report

The directors are responsible for the strategic report and the directors' report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover those reports and we do not express an audit opinion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the strategic report and the directors' report and, in doing so, consider whether, based on our financial statements audit work, the information therein is materially misstated or inconsistent with the financial statements or our audit knowledge. Based solely on that work:

- we have not identified material misstatements in the strategic report and the directors' report;
- in our opinion the information given in those reports for the financial year is consistent with the financial statements; and
- in our opinion those reports have been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.



Independent auditor's report to the members of Hydrobolt Group Holdings Limited
(continued)

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required 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.

We have nothing to report in these respects.

Directors' responsibilities

As explained more fully in their statement set out on page 4, the directors are responsible for: the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view; such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; 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 they either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities

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

A fuller description of our responsibilities is provided on the FRC's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities.

The purpose of our audit work and to whom we owe our responsibilities

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.

Stephen Ward

Stephen Ward (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of KPMG LLP, Statutory Auditor
Chartered Accountants
One Snowhill
Snowhill Queensway
Birmingham
B4 6GH

Dated: 27 May 2022

Statement of income and retained earnings
for the year ended 31 December 2021

	<i>Note</i>	2021 £000	2020 £000
Interest payable and similar expenses	3	(579)	(642)
Loss before taxation		(579)	(642)
Tax on loss	4	110	122
Loss for the financial year		(469)	(520)
Retained deficit at the beginning of the year		(3,912)	(3,392)
Loss for the financial year		(469)	(520)
Retained deficit at the end of the year		(4,381)	(3,912)

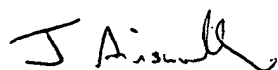
In both the current and prior year, the company made no material acquisitions and had no discontinued operations. There were no recognised gains or losses in either the current or prior year other than the result shown above. Accordingly, no statement of other comprehensive income is presented.

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Balance sheet
at 31 December 2021

	<i>Note</i>	2021	2020
		£000	£000
Fixed assets			
Investments	5	14,308	14,308
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	<u>(18,071)</u>	<u>(17,602)</u>
Net current liabilities		<u>(18,071)</u>	<u>(17,602)</u>
Net liabilities		<u>(3,763)</u>	<u>(3,294)</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	7	-	-
Share premium account		618	618
Profit and loss account		<u>(4,381)</u>	<u>(3,912)</u>
Shareholders' deficit		<u>(3,763)</u>	<u>(3,294)</u>

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors on 27 May 2022 and were signed on its behalf by:



JM Ainsworth
Director

Company registered number: 06458828

Notes

(forming part of the financial statements)

1 Accounting policies

Hydrobolt Group Holdings Limited (the "Company") is a company limited by shares and incorporated and domiciled in the UK. The registered number is 06458828 and the registered address is Universal Point, Steelmans Road, Wednesbury, West Midlands, WS10 9UZ.

The Company is exempt by virtue of s400 of the Companies Act 2006 from the requirement to prepare group financial statements. These financial statements present information about the Company as an individual undertaking and not about its group. These financial statements were prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard* applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland ("*FRS 102*") as issued in August 2014. The amendments to FRS 102 issued in July 2015 and effective immediately have been applied. The presentation currency of these financial statements is sterling. All amounts in the financial statements have been rounded to the nearest £1,000.

The Company's parent undertaking, LSP Holding (UK) Ltd includes the Company in its consolidated financial statements. The consolidated financial statements of LSP Holding (UK) Ltd are available to the public and may be obtained from Companies House, Crown Way, Cardiff, CF14 3UZ. In these financial statements, the company is considered to be a qualifying entity (for the purposes of this FRS) and has applied the exemptions available under FRS 102 in respect of the following disclosures:

- Reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding from the beginning to end of the period;
- Financial Instruments;
- Cash Flow Statement and related notes; and
- Key Management Personnel compensation.

The accounting policies set out below have, unless otherwise stated, been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements.

1.1. Measurement convention

The financial statements are prepared on the historical cost basis.

1.2. Going concern

Notwithstanding net liabilities £3.8 million and net current liabilities of £18.1 million as at 31 December 2021 and a loss for the year then ended of £0.5 million the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which the directors consider to be appropriate for the following reasons.

LSP Investco Limited Group, of which the Company is a member, is primarily funded through a combination of senior secured loans and cash generated through operating profits. The loans comprised £32.8 million of senior secured term loans, with a final maturity date of 30 September 2022, and a revolving credit facility of \$12.5 million, with a final maturity date of 30 September 2022, of which approximately \$2.2 million was utilised at 31 December 2021. On 25 May 2022, the final maturity date of the senior secured loans and revolving credit facility was extended to 30 September 2023 and this extension was accompanied by a repayment of £8.5m of the term loans. The Directors are mindful of the due date of the external financing arrangements and recognise the need to review refinancing or capital structure options at an appropriate time. Having recently arranged the refinancing of facilities, the directors believe that they will be able to refinance the senior secured loans under normal, commercial terms ahead of September 2023.

Management have prepared cash flow forecasts and accompanying covenant compliance calculations for the period to 31 December 2023, including what they consider to be reasonably possible downside scenarios. These cash flow forecasts indicate that the Group will have sufficient funds to meet its liabilities as they fall due for that period. Whilst the economic outlook resulting from the global COVID-19 pandemic remains uncertain, the directors of Hydrobolt Group Holdings Limited have considered the impact to the Group by conducting scenario analysis on the Group's profitability, the availability of cash to meet liabilities as they fall due and its compliance with debt covenants. Additionally, the directors of Hydrobolt Group Holdings Limited continue to assess the ability to refinance in each scenario.

Notes (continued)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

1.2 Going concern (continued)

LSP Investco Limited has indicated its intention to continue to make available such funds as are needed by the company, and that it does not intend to seek repayment of the amounts due at the balance sheet date, for the period covered by the forecasts. As with any company placing reliance on other group entities for financial support, the directors acknowledge that there can be no certainty that this support will continue although, at the date of approval of these financial statements, they have no reason to believe that it will not do so. Therefore, the directors consider, after making appropriate enquiries and taking into consideration the risks and uncertainties facing the Company, on page 2, that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operation as a going concern and that the Company will be able to meet its obligations for the period covered by the Company's cash flow forecasts. Accordingly, the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing these financial statements.

Accounting estimates and judgements

In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, management has made a number of estimates and judgements. The key estimates and judgements concerning the future and other sources of estimation uncertainty that have the most significant effect on the financial statements at the reporting date are described below.

Investments

The Company has investments that are subject to impairment testing on an annual basis, which require estimates and judgements to be made of the value in use of its cash generating units ("CGU"). This calculation requires the Company to estimate the future cash flows and growth rates expected to arise from its trading companies, and use a suitable discount rate in order to calculate the present value of those cash flows.

1.3 Basic financial instruments

Trade and other debtors / creditors

Trade and other debtors are recognised initially at transaction price less attributable transaction costs. Trade and other creditors are recognised initially at transaction price plus attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses in the case of trade debtors. If the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, for example, if payment is deferred beyond normal business terms, then it is measured at the present value of future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Investments in subsidiaries

These are separate financial statements of the company. Investments in subsidiaries are carried at cost less impairment.

1.4 Impairment excluding stocks and deferred tax assets

Non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Company's non-financial assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. 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.

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or its CGU exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss. An impairment loss is reversed if and only if the reasons for the impairment have ceased to apply.

Impairment losses recognised in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

1.6 Contingent liabilities

Where the Company enters into financial guarantee contracts to guarantee the indebtedness of other companies within its group, the company treats the guarantee contract as a contingent liability until such time as it becomes probable that the company will be required to make a payment under the guarantee.

Notes (continued)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

1.7 Expenses

Interest receivable and Interest payable

Interest payable and similar expenses include interest payable on intercompany loans.

Interest income and interest payable are recognised in profit or loss as they accrue. Dividend income is recognised in the profit and loss account on the date the company's right to receive payments is established. Foreign currency gains and losses are reported on a net basis.

1.8 Taxation

Tax on the profit or loss for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the profit and loss account except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity or other comprehensive income, in which case it is recognised directly in equity or other comprehensive income.

Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is provided on timing differences which arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements. The following timing differences are not provided for: differences between accumulated depreciation and tax allowances for the cost of a fixed asset if and when all conditions for retaining the tax allowances have been met. Deferred tax is not recognised on permanent differences arising because certain types of income or expense are non-taxable or are disallowable for tax or because certain tax charges or allowances are greater or smaller than the corresponding income or expense.

Deferred tax is measured at the average tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which timing differences are expected to reverse, based on tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the balance sheet date. Deferred tax is measured on a non-discounted basis.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

2 Expenses and auditor's remuneration

Auditor's remuneration:

Auditor's remuneration in respect of the Company of £2,000 (2020: £2,000) is paid for by LSP Investco Limited and is not recharged to the Company.

Employees and directors:

The Company had no employees during the year, other than the directors. Four of the directors (2020: four) are paid by other entities within the group headed by LSP Holding (UK) Ltd and are not directly recharged to the company as the qualifying services provided are negligible.

3 Interest payable and similar expenses

	2021	2020
	£000	£000
Interest payable on intercompany loans	579	642
	579	642

Notes (continued)

4 Taxation

Total tax expense recognised in the profit and loss account, other comprehensive income and equity

	2021		2020	
	£000	£000	£000	£000
<i>Current tax</i>				
Current tax on income for the period		(110)		(122)
Adjustments in respect of prior periods		-		-
		<hr/>		<hr/>
Total current tax		(110)		(122)
<i>Deferred tax</i>				
Origination and reversal of timing differences	-		-	
	<hr/>		<hr/>	
Total deferred tax		-		-
		<hr/>		<hr/>
Total tax credit		(110)		(122)
		<hr/> <hr/>		<hr/> <hr/>

Reconciliation of effective tax rate

	2021	2020
	£000	£000
Loss for the year	(469)	(520)
Total tax credit	(110)	(122)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Loss before taxation	(579)	(642)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Tax using the UK corporation tax rate of 19% (2020: 19%)	(110)	(122)
<i>Effect on tax charge of:</i>		
Group relief surrendered	-	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total tax credit included in profit or loss	(110)	(122)
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

A 1% reduction in the main rate of UK corporation tax rate from 20% to 19% took effect from 1 April 2018. An increase in the rate from 19% to 25% due to take effect from 1 April 2023 was announced as part of the 2021 Budget and this will increase the Company's future tax charge accordingly.

Notes (continued)

5 Fixed asset investments

	Shares in group undertakings £000
<i>Cost or valuation</i>	
At 1 January and 31 December 2021	14,308

The Company owns 100% of the issued ordinary share capital of the following companies:

Subsidiary undertakings	Nature of business	Registered office
Hydrobolt (Holdings) Limited *	Dormant company	Universal Point, Steelmans Road, Wednesbury, WS10 9UZ
Hydrobolt Limited	Wholesale and manufacture of fasteners	Universal Point, Steelmans Road, Wednesbury, WS10 9UZ
Studbolt Manufacturing Limited *	Dormant company	Universal Point, Steelmans Road, Wednesbury, WS10 9UZ
Birmingham Coldform & Special Fasteners Limited	Dormant company	Universal Point, Steelmans Road, Wednesbury, WS10 9UZ
Hydrobolt Group Limited	Dormant holding company	Universal Point, Steelmans Road, Wednesbury, WS10 9UZ
Hydrobolt EBT Limited	Dormant company	Universal Point, Steelmans Road, Wednesbury, WS10 9UZ
Pipeline Package Solutions Limited	Dormant company	Universal Point, Steelmans Road, Wednesbury, WS10 9UZ

* undertakings held indirectly by the company.

6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2021 £000	2020 £000
Amounts owed to group undertakings	18,071	17,602

Certain amounts owed by group undertakings are unsecured, are subject to an interest rate of Sterling LIBOR (subject to a minimum rate of 1.25%) plus 4.25% per annum and are repayable by 31 December 2024 or on earlier demand.

Notes (continued)

7 Capital and reserves

Share capital

	2021	2020
	£	£
<i>Allotted, called up and fully paid:</i>		
68,906,250 Ordinary shares of £0.0000001 each	7	7
	7	7
	7	7

8 Contingent liabilities

The Company is party to a group debt facility agreement agented by Antares Capital, whereby the majority of companies within the LSP Holding (UK) Ltd group guarantee the financial obligations under the group debt facility of other companies within the group. The LSP Holding (UK) Ltd group's banking facilities are supported by legal charges on the assets of the group. At 31 December 2021, the Company had contingent liabilities of £34,709,000 (2020: £35,970,000) under security arrangements. The directors do not anticipate that the security provided by the Company will be called upon.

9 Related parties

Identity of related parties with which the Company has transacted

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption offered to subsidiary companies under FRS 102, paragraph 33.1A ('Related Party Transactions') for the non-disclosure of transactions between wholly owned companies in the same group.

10 Ultimate parent company and controlling party

The immediate parent undertaking of the Company is LSP Investco Limited, a company registered in England and Wales with the registered address of Universal Point, Steelmans Road, Wednesbury, West Midlands, WS10 9UZ.

The ultimate parent company is LSP Holding Sarl, a company registered in Luxembourg. These financial statements can be obtained from the registered office of LSP Holding Sarl, 6D, EBBC, Route de Treves, L-2633, Senningerberg, Luxembourg. The ultimate controlling party of LSP Holding Sarl is AEA Europe Fund LP, being the major shareholder.

The largest group in which the Company is consolidated is that of LSP Holding (UK) Ltd. The smallest group in which the Company is consolidated is that of LSP Investco Limited. The consolidated financial statements of these groups can be obtained from the registered office address of Universal Point, Steelmans Road, Wednesbury, West Midlands, WS10 9UZ.