

Spiroflow Limited

Company Registration Number 01210198

Annual Report and Financial Statements

Year ended 31 March 2022

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Balance Sheet	1
Notes to the Financial Statements	2 to 6

	Note	2022 £	2021 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible fixed assets	4	123,972	184,003
Current assets			
Stocks	5	478,251	313,718
Debtors	6	1,162,970	1,214,425
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>1,114,152</u>	<u>704,626</u>
		2,755,373	2,232,769
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	7	<u>(1,828,295)</u>	<u>(1,544,146)</u>
Net current assets		<u>927,078</u>	<u>688,623</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		1,051,050	872,626
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year	7	(8,791)	(32,465)
Provisions for liabilities		<u>(7,555)</u>	<u>(17,533)</u>
Net assets		<u>1,034,704</u>	<u>822,628</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	9	80,067	80,067
Capital redemption reserve		19,933	19,933
Profit and loss account		<u>934,704</u>	<u>722,628</u>
		<u>1,034,704</u>	<u>822,628</u>

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and the option not to file the profit and loss account has been taken.

These financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Board on 26/9/2022 and signed on its behalf by:



B Ayrton
Signed on 26/09/22 @ 11:37

B Ayrton
Director

1 General information

Spiroflow Limited is a private company limited by shares and incorporated in England and Wales under company number 01210198.

The address of its registered office and principal place of business is:

Lincoln Way
Clitheroe
Lancashire
BB7 1QG

2 Summary of significant accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with applicable accounting standards including Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" (FRS102) and the Companies Act 2006. The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis under the historical cost convention, modified, where appropriate, to include certain items at fair value. The presentation currency is £ sterling and the financial statements have been rounded to the nearest £1.

Having carried out a detailed review of the company's resources and the challenges presented by the current economic climate, the directors are confident that the company has sufficient cash flows to meet its liabilities as they fall due for at least one year from the date of approval of the financial statements.

The significant accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Critical accounting judgements and estimation accounting

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historic experience and other factors, including expectation of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

The company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal any related actual results. The key source of estimation uncertainty that has a significant risk of causing material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year is in relation to recognition of revenue from construction contracts.

Contract revenues and costs are recognised by reference to the degree of completion of each contract as measured by the proportion of total costs at the balance sheet date to the estimated total cost of the contract. Assessments of revenue and costs are undertaken by senior management. When it is probable that total costs of a contract will exceed the contract revenue, the expected loss is recognised immediately.

Turnover

Turnover is measured at fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of discounts and value added tax. Turnover includes revenue earned from the sale of goods and from the rendering of services.

Turnover from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have transferred to the buyer. This is usually when the goods have been delivered to customers.

Turnover from the rendering of services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the contract. The stage of completion of a contract is measured by comparing the costs incurred for work performed to date to the total estimated contract costs. If at the balance sheet date completion of the contract is dependent on external factors, then the revenue is recognised only when the event occurs. In such cases direct costs incurred up to the balance sheet date plus an overhead rate are recognised as revenue to the extent that they are recoverable.

Pension contributions

The company has a defined contribution pension scheme. The pension costs charged to the profit and loss account are the contributions payable in respect of the accounting period.

Taxation

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except that a charge attributable to an item of income or expense recognised as other comprehensive income is also recognised directly in other comprehensive income.

Current tax is recognised for the amount of corporation tax payable in respect of the taxable profit for the year using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the balance sheet date. Deferred tax assets are only 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 calculated using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated to write down the cost less estimated residual value of all tangible fixed assets over their expected useful lives. The annual rates and methods of depreciation are as follows:-

Asset class	Depreciation method and rate
Leasehold property improvements	Life of lease
Plant and machinery	15%-25% straight line basis
Furniture, fittings and equipment	15% straight line basis
Motor vehicles	25% straight line basis

Impairment of fixed assets

Fixed assets are assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication that the assets are impaired. If there is an indication of possible impairment, the recoverable amount of any affected asset is estimated and compared to its carrying amount. If the estimated recoverable amount is lower, the carrying amount is reduced to its estimated recoverable amount, and an impairment loss is recognised in the profit and loss account. The reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in the profit and loss account.

Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell.

The cost of finished goods and work in progress comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and an appropriate proportion of overhead expenses.

Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash at bank and in hand comprises cash on hand and call deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

Creditors

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

Foreign currency

Transactions in foreign currency are translated at the spot rate at the date of the transactions. Assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rate of exchange at the balance sheet date. All exchange differences are taken to the profit and loss account.

Hire purchase and leasing

Fixed assets acquired under finance leases and hire purchase contracts are included in the balance sheet at cost and an appropriate provision made for depreciation. The outstanding liabilities under such agreements less interest not yet due are included in creditors. Interest attributable to each period is charged to the profit and loss account.

Operating lease rentals are charged to the profit and loss account on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

3 Employees

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

	2022 No.	2021 No.
Employees	<u>35</u>	<u>38</u>

4 Tangible fixed assets

	Leasehold property improvements £	Plant and machinery £	Furniture, fittings and equipment £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
Cost					
At 1 April 2021	62,057	378,049	86,385	321,113	847,604
Additions	-	9,527	-	-	9,527
Disposals	<u>(21,989)</u>	<u>(95,212)</u>	<u>(2,264)</u>	<u>(35,768)</u>	<u>(155,233)</u>
At 31 March 2022	<u>40,068</u>	<u>292,364</u>	<u>84,121</u>	<u>285,345</u>	<u>701,898</u>
Depreciation					
At 1 April 2021	55,136	311,050	85,378	212,037	663,601
Charge for the year	2,670	23,478	660	39,024	65,832
Eliminated on disposal	<u>(21,989)</u>	<u>(95,212)</u>	<u>(2,264)</u>	<u>(32,042)</u>	<u>(151,507)</u>
At 31 March 2022	<u>35,817</u>	<u>239,316</u>	<u>83,774</u>	<u>219,019</u>	<u>577,926</u>
Net book value					
At 31 March 2021	<u>6,921</u>	<u>66,999</u>	<u>1,007</u>	<u>109,076</u>	<u>184,003</u>
At 31 March 2022	<u>4,251</u>	<u>53,048</u>	<u>347</u>	<u>66,326</u>	<u>123,972</u>

5 Stocks

	2022 £	2021 £
Raw materials	347,730	298,454
Work in progress	130,521	15,264
	<u>478,251</u>	<u>313,718</u>

6 Debtors

	2022 £	2021 £
Trade debtors	1,027,958	1,045,180
Amounts due on contracts	47,654	42,547
Corporation tax	4,912	25,312
Prepayments	82,446	101,386
	<u>1,162,970</u>	<u>1,214,425</u>

7 Creditors:
Amounts falling due within one year

	2022 £	2021 £
Hire purchase liabilities	23,674	27,384
Trade creditors	655,128	423,054
Social security and other taxes	122,335	65,428
Other creditors	560,071	831,006
Corporation tax	25,620	-
Accruals	441,467	197,274
	<u>1,828,295</u>	<u>1,544,146</u>
Amounts falling due after more than one year		
Hire purchase liabilities	<u>8,791</u>	<u>32,465</u>

8 Security

Hire purchase liabilities totalling £32,465 (2021: £59,849) are secured by the finance company's title to the assets financed.

9 Share capital

Allotted, called up and fully paid shares

	2022		2021	
	No.	£	No.	£
A ordinary shares of £1 each	38,067	38,067	38,067	38,067
B ordinary shares of £1 each	37,400	37,400	37,400	37,400
D ordinary shares of £1 each	4,600	4,600	4,600	4,600
	<u>80,067</u>	<u>80,067</u>	<u>80,067</u>	<u>80,067</u>

Rights, preferences and restrictions

Ordinary shares have the following rights, preferences and restrictions:

The separate share classes rank pari passu in all respects. The directors have the power to vote varying amounts of dividends on the different classes of shares.

10 Leasing commitments

Operating leases

The total of future minimum operating lease payments is as follows:

	2022	2021
	£	£
Within one year	71,956	70,000
Between one and five years	<u>147,300</u>	<u>214,653</u>
	<u>219,256</u>	<u>284,653</u>

11 Related party transactions

Summary of transactions with other related parties

In accordance with FRS102, no disclosures have been made relating to transactions between group members where the subsidiaries are wholly owned.

12 Parent company

The company's parent company is Solids & Powder Handling Limited, a company incorporated in England and Wales.

Throughout the year, Spiroflow Limited's ultimate parent company was Spiroflow Holdings Inc, a company registered in the United States of America.

Subsequent to the year end the group has been acquired and the ultimate parent company of the group is now MRC Keystone Equity LP, an entity registered in the United States of America.

13 Audit information

The option not to file the Audit Report has been taken. However, the following information is relevant:

- The report was unqualified; and
- There were no matters to which the auditor drew attention by way of emphasis.

The auditors were Brown Butler and the senior statutory auditor, who signed the report, was Steven Hornshaw.