GEMU VALVES LIMITED Financial Statements 31 December 2016

A6FD9DFU
A21 20/09/2017 #194
COMPANIES HOUSE

SHEPPARDS

Chartered accountant & statutory auditor
Oak House
Barrington Road
Altrincham
Cheshire
WA14 1HZ

Financial Statements

Year Ended 31 December 2016

Contents	Pages
Officers and professional advisers	1
Statement of financial position	2
Notes to the financial statements	3 to 9

Officers and Professional Advisers

The board of directors Mr F Müller

Mr S Orton Mr S Müller Mr A Winkler

Company secretary Mr A Winkler

Registered office 10 Olympic Way

Birchwood Warrington Cheshire WA2 0YL

Auditor Sheppards

Chartered accountant & statutory auditor

Oak House Barrington Road Altrincham Cheshire WA14 1HZ

Bankers Barclays Bank plc

PO Box 159 Sankey Street Warrington Cheshire WA1 1XQ

Solicitors Steels Solicitors

17 Bold Street Warrington Cheshire WA1 1DH

Statement of Financial Position

31 December 2016

		2016		2015
	Note	£	£	£
Fixed assets Tangible assets	7		724,813	742,750
Current assets Stocks Debtors Cash at bank and in hand	8 9	61,337 926,610 918,328 1,906,275		68,576 789,125 1,710,076 2,567,777
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	10	530,732		551,393
Net current assets			1,375,543	2,016,384
Total assets less current liabilities			2,100,356	2,759,134
Provisions Taxation including deferred tax Net assets			16,090 2,084,266	12,924 2,746,210
Capital and reserves Called up share capital Profit and loss account Members funds	12		200,000 1,884,266 2,084,266	200,000 2,546,210 2,746,210

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 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.

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 2MP/...2017...., and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr S Orton Director Mr A Winkler Director

Company registration number: 01567612

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year Ended 31 December 2016

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England & Wales. The address of the registered office is 10 Olympic Way, Birchwood, Warrington, Cheshire, WA2 0YL.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A, '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 and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

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

Transition to FRS 102

The entity transitioned from previous UK GAAP to FRS 102 as at 1 January 2015. Details of how FRS 102 has affected the reported financial position and financial performance is given in note 17

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. These estimates and judgements are continually reviewed and are based on experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Significant judgements

There were no significant judgements that management has made in the process of applying the entity's accounting policies.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year Ended 31 December 2016

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty (continued)

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

Accounting estimates and assumptions are made concerning the future and, by their nature, will rarely equal the related actual outcome. The key assumptions and other sources of estimation uncertainty that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are as follows:

Useful economic lives of tangible fixed assets

As described in the accounting policies note to the financial statements, depreciation of tangible fixed assets has been based on economic useful lives and residual values deemed appropriate by the directors. Estimated useful lives and residual values are reviewed annually and revised as appropriate. Revisions take into account estimated useful lives used by other businesses operating in the sector and actual asset lives and residual values, as evidenced by disposals during current and prior accounting periods.

Revenue recognition

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

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods 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.

Income tax

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.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year Ended 31 December 2016

3. Accounting policies (continued)

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.

Operating leases

Lease payments are recognised as an expense over the lease term on a straight-line basis. The aggregate benefit of lease incentives is recognised as a reduction to expense over the lease term, on a straight-line basis.

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:

Freehold Property Plant and Machinery Motor Vehicles 30 years straight line 10% - 33% straight line

33% straight line 10% - 33% straight line

Stocks

Equipment

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.

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.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year Ended 31 December 2016

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Provisions (continued)

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, including derivatives, are initially recognised at fair value, unless payment for an asset is deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate, in which case the asset is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost are reviewed for objective evidence of impairment at the end of each reporting date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately.

For all equity instruments regardless of significance, and other financial assets that are individually significant, these are assessed individually for impairment. Other financial assets are either assessed individually or grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics.

Any reversals of impairment are recognised in profit or loss immediately, to the extent that the reversal does not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset that exceeds what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised.

Financial instruments are classified and accounted for, according to the substance of the contractual arrangement, as either financial assets, financial liabilities or equity instruments. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

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.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year Ended 31 December 2016

4.	Auditor's remuneration					
					2016	2015
	Fees payable for the audit	of the financia	l statements		£ 6,491	£ 5,675
5.	Staff costs					
	The average number of directors, amounted to 15		loyed by the d	company duri	ng the year, i	ncluding the
6.	Profit before taxation					
	Profit before taxation is sta	ited after charç	ging:		2016	2015
	Depreciation of tangible as	sets			£ 97,301	£ 89,524
7.	Tangible assets					
		Land and buildings £	Plant and machinery £	Motor vehicles £	Equipment £	Total £
	Cost At 1 January 2016 Additions	725,717	11,967	186,878	87,108	1,011,670
	Disposals		2,099	64,112 (56,986)	13,156 (<u>11,</u> 431)	79,367 (68,417)
	At 31 December 2016	725,717	14,066	194,004	88,833	1,022,620
	Depreciation At 1 January 2016 Charge for the year Disposals	102,252 24,118 	7,110 1,795 —	113,940 56,736 (56,984)	45,618 14,652 (11,430)	268,920 97,301 (68,414)
	At 31 December 2016	126,370	8,905	113,692	48,840	297,807
	Carrying amount At 31 December 2016	599,347	5,161	80,312	39,993	724,813
	At 31 December 2015	623,465	4,857	72,938	41,490	742,750
8.	Stocks					
					2016 £	2015 £
	Raw materials and consum	nables			61,337	68,576

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year Ended 31 December 2016

9.	Debtors		
	Trade debtors	2016 £ 889,401	2015 £ 750,871
	Other debtors	37,209	38,254
		926,610	789,125
10.	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
		2016	2015
	Trade creditors	£ 4,706	£ 3,338
	Amounts owed to group undertakings and undertakings in which	the '	
	company has a participating interest Corporation tax	224,741 5,338	284,408 37,818
	Social security and other taxes	225,945	155,968
	Other creditors	70,002	69,861
		530,732	551,393
11.	Financial instruments		•
	The carrying amount for each category of financial instrument i		
	·	2016 £	2015 £
	Financial assets that are debt instruments measured at am Financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortis		
	Cost	889,401	750,871
	Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost		
	Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	237,773	298,621
12.	Called up share capital		
	Issued, called up and fully paid		
	2016	201	
	Ordinary shares of £1 each 200,000 200	£ No 2,000 200,000	£ 200,000
13.	Operating leases		
	The total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellab	le operating leases are 2016 £	e as follows: 2015 £
	Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	1,856	2,681

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year Ended 31 December 2016

14. Contingencies

The company has given a bank guarantee of £4,000 to HM Revenue and Customs.

15. Summary audit opinion

The auditor's report for the year dated 23MAY 2017 was unqualified.

The senior statutory auditor was Charles Levine BA FCA, for and on behalf of Sheppards.

16. Controlling party

The immediate parent undertaking is Gemü Holding AG (Ltd), a company incorporated in Switzerland.

The ultimate parent undertaking and the smallest and largest group to consolidate these financial statements is Gemü Holding Gmbh & Co KG, a limited partnership business entity incorporated in Germany. Copies of the consolidated accounts can be obtained from The Secretary at Fritz-Muller-Strabe 8, 74653 Ingelfingen, Germany.

17. Transition to FRS 102

These are the first financial statements that comply with FRS 102. The company transitioned to FRS 102 on 1 January 2015.

No transitional adjustments were required in equity or profit or loss for the year.