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**ADANAC VALVE SPECIALITIES LIMITED**

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**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**INFORMATION FOR FILING WITH THE REGISTRAR**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

**ADANAC VALVE SPECIALITIES LIMITED**  
**REGISTERED NUMBER: 02026171**

**BALANCE SHEET**  
**AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019**

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Tangible assets	3	429,029	326,927
		<u>429,029</u>	<u>326,927</u>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Stocks	4	222,036	153,496
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	5	409,510	310,130
Cash at bank and in hand	6	655,518	791,980
		<u>1,287,064</u>	<u>1,255,606</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(334,354)	(233,808)
<b>Net current assets</b>		<u>952,710</u>	<u>1,021,798</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		<u>1,381,739</u>	<u>1,348,725</u>
<b>Provisions for liabilities</b>			
Deferred tax	8	(67,642)	(45,560)
		<u>(67,642)</u>	<u>(45,560)</u>
<b>Net assets</b>		<u><u>1,314,097</u></u>	<u><u>1,303,165</u></u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital		18,400	18,400
Capital redemption reserve		3,200	3,200
Profit and loss account		1,292,497	1,281,565
		<u><u>1,314,097</u></u>	<u><u>1,303,165</u></u>

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**ADANAC VALVE SPECIALITIES LIMITED**  
**REGISTERED NUMBER: 02026171**

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**BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)**  
**AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019**

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The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

The financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The Company has opted not to file the statement of income and retained earnings in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by:

**R G Cook II**  
Director

Date: 15 April 2020

The notes on pages 3 to 10 form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

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**1. General information**

Adanac Valve Specialities Limited is a private company limited by shares and is incorporated in England and Wales, registered number 07304447. The address of its registered office is 5 New Street Square, London, EC4A 3TW and operates from premises in Woolpit, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk. The company performs valve engineering and modification.

**2. Accounting policies**

**2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements**

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

**2.2 Foreign currency translation**

**Functional and presentation currency**

The Company's functional and presentational currency is GBP.

**Transactions and balances**

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

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**2. Accounting policies (continued)**

**2.3 Revenue**

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

**Sale of goods**

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the Company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- the Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the transaction; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

**Rendering of services**

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

**2.4 Operating leases: the Company as lessee**

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the Profit and Loss Account on a straight line basis over the lease term.

**2.5 Interest income**

Interest income is recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings using the effective interest method.

**2.6 Finance costs**

Finance costs are charged to the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

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**2. Accounting policies (continued)**

**2.7 Pensions**

**Defined contribution pension plan**

The Company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Balance Sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

**2.8 Current and deferred taxation**

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings, except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Balance Sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

**2.9 Tangible fixed assets**

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

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**2. Accounting policies (continued)**

**2.9 Tangible fixed assets (continued)**

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, on a reducing balance basis.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Long-term leasehold property	- 5% on cost
Plant and machinery	- 5 to 25% reducing balance or 5% on cost
Motor vehicles	- 25% reducing balance
Fixtures and fittings	- 25% reducing balance

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings.

**2.10 Stocks**

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a first in, first out basis. Work in progress and finished goods include labour and attributable overheads.

At each balance sheet date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

**2.11 Debtors**

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

**2.12 Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

**2.13 Creditors**

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

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**2. Accounting policies (continued)**

**2.14 Provisions for liabilities**

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Balance Sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Balance Sheet.

**2.15 Dividends**

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting.



ADANAC VALVE SPECIALITIES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

3. Tangible fixed assets

	Long-term leasehold property £	Plant and machinery £	Motor vehicles £	Fixtures and fittings £	Total £
<b>Cost or valuation</b>					
At 1 January 2019	84,377	542,715	19,391	121,433	767,916
Additions	21,426	131,983	-	46,602	200,011
Disposals	-	(1,980)	-	-	(1,980)
At 31 December 2019	105,803	672,718	19,391	168,035	965,947
<b>Depreciation</b>					
At 1 January 2019	54,074	292,569	4,848	89,497	440,988
Charge for the year on owned assets	3,953	72,327	3,636	17,850	97,766
Disposals	-	(1,836)	-	-	(1,836)
At 31 December 2019	58,027	363,060	8,484	107,347	536,918
<b>Net book value</b>					
At 31 December 2019	47,776	309,658	10,907	60,688	429,029
<b>At 31 December 2018</b>	30,302	250,146	14,543	31,936	326,927

4. Stocks

	2019 £	2018 £
Finished goods and goods for resale	222,036	153,496
	<u>222,036</u>	<u>153,496</u>

**ADANAC VALVE SPECIALITIES LIMITED**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

**5. Debtors**

	2019 £	2018 £
Trade debtors	226,888	119,863
Amounts owed by group undertakings	113,076	125,919
Other debtors	17,135	17,135
Prepayments and accrued income	11,533	11,118
Amounts recoverable on long term contracts	40,878	36,095
	<u>409,510</u>	<u>310,130</u>

**6. Cash and cash equivalents**

	2019 £	2018 £
Cash at bank and in hand	<u>655,518</u>	<u>791,980</u>

**7. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year**

	2019 £	2018 £
Trade creditors	127,669	113,316
Amounts owed to group undertakings	16,850	2,634
Corporation tax	62,185	18,582
Other taxation and social security	116,936	90,813
Other creditors	3,313	1,700
Accruals and deferred income	7,401	6,763
	<u>334,354</u>	<u>233,808</u>

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**ADANAC VALVE SPECIALITIES LIMITED**

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

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**8. Deferred taxation**

	2019 £	2018 £
At beginning of year	(45,560)	(22,835)
Charged to profit or loss	(22,082)	(22,725)
<b>At end of year</b>	<b>(67,642)</b>	<b>(45,560)</b>

The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:

	2019 £	2018 £
Accelerated capital allowances	(67,642)	(45,560)
	<b>(67,642)</b>	<b>(45,560)</b>

**9. Pension commitments**

The Company operates a defined contributions pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the Company to the fund and amount to £19,154 (2018 - £10,579). Contributions of £3,313 (2018 - £1,700) were payable to the fund at the balance sheet date and are included in creditors.

**10. Controlling party**

The company is under the control of its parent company AIV Europe Limited. The ultimate parent undertaking is AIV Holding, a partnership established in the USA. Group financial statements are prepared but are not publicly available.

The parent's registered office and principal place of business are detailed at [www.aivinc.com](http://www.aivinc.com).

**11. Auditors' information**

The auditors' report on the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019 was unqualified.

The audit report was signed on 17 April 2020 by Christopher Ridgeon (Senior Statutory Auditor) on behalf of Whiting & Partners



This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.