
ADANAC VALVE SPECIALITIES LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
INFORMATION FOR FILING WITH THE REGISTRAR
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017



ADANAC VALVE SPECIALITIES LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 02026171

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2017

	Note	2017 £	2016 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	3	152,699	147,712
Current assets			
Stocks		120,846	118,148
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	4	303,982	432,887
Cash at bank and in hand	5	491,163	405,592
		<u>915,991</u>	<u>956,627</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(263,264)	(284,489)
Net current assets		<u>652,727</u>	<u>672,138</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>805,426</u>	<u>819,850</u>
Provisions for liabilities			
Deferred tax		(22,835)	(21,450)
		<u>(22,835)</u>	<u>(21,450)</u>
Net assets		<u><u>782,591</u></u>	<u><u>798,400</u></u>

ADANAC VALVE SPECIALITIES LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 02026171

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2017

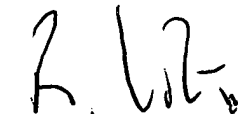
	Note	2017 £	2016 £
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		18,400	18,400
Capital redemption reserve		3,200	3,200
Profit and loss account		760,991	776,800
		<u>782,591</u>	<u>798,400</u>

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: *9th May 2018*

The notes on pages 3 to 8 form part of these financial statements.

ADANAC VALVE SPECIALITIES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

1. General information

Adanac Valve Specialities Limited is a private company limited by shares and is incorporated in England. 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 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.

ADANAC VALVE SPECIALITIES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 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.

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.

2.4 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.

2.5 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.

2.6 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.

2.7 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 2017

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.8 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.

2.9 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. Dividends on shares recognised as liabilities are recognised as expenses and classified within interest payable.

2.10 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.

2.11 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.

2.12 Interest income

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

ADANAC VALVE SPECIALITIES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.13 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.

2.14 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.

ADANAC VALVE SPECIALITIES LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017**

3. Tangible fixed assets

	Long-term leasehold property £	Plant and machinery £	Motor vehicles £	Fixtures and fittings £	Total £
Cost or valuation					
At 1 January 2017	81,008	339,226	13,451	87,992	521,677
Additions	-	33,472	-	2,625	36,097
Disposals	-	-	-	(2,173)	(2,173)
At 31 December 2017	81,008	372,698	13,451	88,444	555,601
Depreciation					
At 1 January 2017	48,454	241,173	11,856	72,482	373,965
Charge for the year on owned assets	2,739	21,569	399	6,403	31,110
Disposals	-	-	-	(2,173)	(2,173)
At 31 December 2017	51,193	262,742	12,255	76,712	402,902
Net book value					
At 31 December 2017	29,815	109,956	1,196	11,732	152,699
At 31 December 2016	32,554	98,053	1,595	15,510	147,712

ADANAC VALVE SPECIALITIES LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017**

4. Debtors

	2017 £	2016 £
Trade debtors	191,109	289,930
Amounts owed by group undertakings	75,881	101,541
Prepayments and accrued income	11,381	11,384
Amounts recoverable on long term contracts	25,611	30,032
	<u>303,982</u>	<u>432,887</u>

5. Cash and cash equivalents

	2017 £	2016 £
Cash at bank and in hand	<u>491,163</u>	<u>405,592</u>

6. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2017 £	2016 £
Trade creditors	84,351	111,357
Corporation tax	90,234	55,300
Other taxation and social security	82,205	110,620
Accruals and deferred income	6,474	7,212
	<u>263,264</u>	<u>284,489</u>

7. Controlling party

The company is under the control of its parent company AIV Europe Limited. The ultimate parent undertaking is AIV Holding, Inc, a company incorporated 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.

8. Auditors' information

The Independent Auditors' Report was unqualified. The name of the Senior Statutory Auditor who signed the audit report was Christopher Ridgeon on behalf of Whiting & Partners, Statutory Auditor.