## REGISTERED NUMBER: 02843090 (England and Wales)

**COMPANIES HOUSE** 

### FLEXTRONICS UK LIMITED

### FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018



A18 15/12/2018 **COMPANIES HOUSE** 

Milne Craig Chartered accountants Statutory auditor Abercorn House 79 Renfrew Road Paisley Renfrewshire PA3 4DA

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# COMPANY INFORMATION FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

**DIRECTORS:** Stephanie Shaw

Mike Meades

SECRETARY: David Stewart

**REGISTERED OFFICE:** c/o FGS Manchester Limited

Stretton Green Distribution Centre

Langford Way Warrington Cheshire WA4 4TQ

**REGISTERED NUMBER:** 02843090 (England and Wales)

AUDITORS: Milne Craig

Chartered accountants Statutory auditor Abercorn House 79 Renfrew Road

Paisley Renfrewshire PA3 4DA

BANKERS: Citibank NA

Canada Square Canary Wharf London E14 5LB

## FLEXTRONICS UK LIMITED (REGISTERED NUMBER: 02843090)

### BALANCE SHEET 31 MARCH 2018

	Notes	2018 £'000	2017 £'000
CURRENT ASSETS Debtors	4	1,185	1,347
CREDITORS Amounts falling due within one year	<b>5</b> ,	64,492	63,194
NET CURRENT LIABILITIES		(63,307)	(61,847)
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		(63,307)	(61,847)
CAPITAL AND RESERVES Called up share capital Share premium Retained earnings		116,236 (179,543)	116,236 (178,083)
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS		(63,307)	(61,847)

The financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions of Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

In accordance with Section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings has not been delivered.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 22 October 2018 and were signed on its behalf by:

Stephanie Shaw - Director

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

#### 1. STATUTORY INFORMATION

Flextronics UK Limited is a private company, limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The company's registered number is 02843090 and registered office address is Stretton Green Distribution Centre, Langford Way, Warrington, Cheshire, WA4 4TQ.

The nature of the company's operations and its principal activities are that of a holding company.

#### 2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

#### Basis of preparing the financial statements

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of Section 1A "Small Entities" of Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" and the Companies Act 2006. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the Company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

#### Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis which is dependent on the continuing support of the parent company. The parent company has indicated that for at least 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements, it will continue to make available such funds as are needed by the company to meet its liabilities as they fall due subject to the company continuing to be at least 50% owned by Flextronics International Limited. The directors consider that this will enable the company to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future by meeting its liabilities as they fall due for payment. 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.

#### Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In preparing these financial statements, the directors have made the following judgements:

Assets are considered for indications of impairment. If required an impairment review will be carried out and a decision made on possible impairment. Factors taken into consideration in reaching such a decision include the economic viability and expected future financial performance of the asset and where it is a component of a larger cash-generating unit, the viability and expected future performance of that unit.

Bad debts are provided for where objective evidence of the need for a provision exists.

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## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

#### 2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

#### Financial instruments

The Company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments. Financial instruments are recognised in the Company's balance sheet when the Company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

#### Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transactions costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

#### Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the Company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

#### Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the Company after deducting all of its liabilities.

#### Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

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## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

#### 2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

#### **Taxation**

Current tax is recognised for the amount of income tax payable in respect of the taxable profit for the current or past reporting periods using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date, except as otherwise indicated.

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.

If and when all conditions for retaining tax allowances for the cost of a fixed asset have been met, the deferred tax is reversed.

Deferred tax is calculated 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.

With the exception of changes arising on the initial recognition of a business combination, the tax expense (income) is presented either in profit or loss, other comprehensive income or equity depending on the transaction that resulted in the tax expense (income).

Deferred tax liabilities are presented within provisions for liabilities and deferred tax assets within debtors.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset only if the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities which intend either to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

#### Foreign currencies

Assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction. Exchange differences are taken into account in arriving at the operating result.

#### Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks and other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.

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## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

#### 2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

#### Impairment of assets

Assets, other than those measured at fair value, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each balance sheet date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss as described below.

#### Non-financial assets

An asset is impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after initial recognition, the estimated recoverable value of the asset has been reduced. The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use.

Where indicators exist for a decrease in impairment loss, the prior impairment loss is tested to determine reversal. An impairment loss is reversed on an individual impaired asset to the extent that the revised recoverable value does not lead to a revised carrying amount higher than the carrying value had no impairment been recognised.

## Financial assets

For financial assets carried at amortised cost, the amount of impairment is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate.

For financial assets carried at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the best estimate of the amount that would be received for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

Where indicators exist for a decrease in impairment loss, and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the prior impairment loss is tested to determine reversal.

An impairment loss is reversed on an individual impaired financial asset to the extent that the revised recoverable value does not lead to a revised carrying amount higher than the carrying value had no impairment been recognised.

#### 3. FIXED ASSET INVESTMENTS

	Unlisted investments £'000
COST	
At 1 April 2017	
and 31 March 2018	164,690
PROVISIONS At 1 April 2017 and 31 March 2018	164,690
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 31 March 2018	-
At 31 March 2017	<del></del>

At 31 March 2018 the company owned 100% of the ordinary shares in Flextronics Scotland Limited which is incorporated in Scotland. The principal activity of Flextronics Scotland Limited is acting as a funding vehicle for various aspects of the groups operations and to provide services to other group companies.

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# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

### 4. DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

		2018	2017
		£'000	£'000
	Amounts due by group undertakings	1,185	1,347
5.	CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR		
•		2018	2017
		£'000	£'000
	Amounts owed to group undertakings	64,444	63,145
	Accrued expenses	48	49
		64,492	63,194

#### 6. DISCLOSURE UNDER SECTION 444(5B) OF THE COMPANIES ACT 2006

The Report of the Auditors was unqualified.

Shona Malcolm - BAcc CA (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of Milne Craig

#### 7. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

The company has taken advantage of exemption, under the terms of Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland', not to disclose related party transactions with wholly owned subsidiaries within the group.