

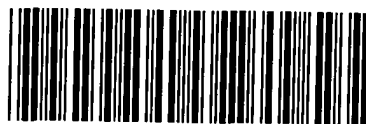
Company Registration No. 02876841 (England and Wales)

FILRITE LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2019

PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR



FILRITE LIMITED

CONTENTS

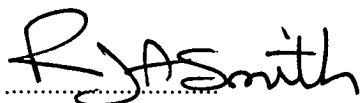
	Page
Statement of financial position	1
Statement of changes in equity	2
Notes to the financial statements	3 - 10

FILRITE LIMITED**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION****AS AT 30 APRIL 2019**

		2019		2018	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		10,278		10,550
Current assets					
Debtors	4	997,412		987,291	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	(37,601)		(45,189)	
Net current assets			959,811		942,102
Total assets less current liabilities			970,089		952,652
Provisions for liabilities	7		(742)		(747)
Net assets			969,347		951,905
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	8		100		100
Profit and loss reserves			969,247		951,805
Total equity			969,347		951,905

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

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on ~~27.09.19~~ and are signed on its behalf by:



R Smith
Director

Company Registration No. 02876841

FILRITE LIMITED**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2019**

	Share capital	Profit and loss reserves	Total
	£	£	£
Balance at 1 May 2017	100	907,709	907,809
Year ended 30 April 2018:			
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	44,096	44,096
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance at 30 April 2018	100	951,805	951,905
Year ended 30 April 2019:			
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	17,442	17,442
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance at 30 April 2019	<hr/> <hr/> 100	<hr/> <hr/> 969,247	<hr/> <hr/> 969,347

FILRITE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2019

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Filrite Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 2nd Floor, 2 The Embankment, Sovereign Street, Leeds, LS1 4BA.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 “The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland” (“FRS 102”) and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

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 £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

This company is a qualifying entity for the purposes of FRS 102, being a member of a group where the parent of that group prepares publicly available consolidated financial statements, including this company, which are intended to give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the group. The company has therefore taken advantage of exemptions from the following disclosure requirements:

- Section 4 ‘Statement of Financial Position’ – Reconciliation of the opening and closing number of shares;
- Section 7 ‘Statement of Cash Flows’ – Presentation of a statement of cash flow and related notes and disclosures;
- Section 11 ‘Basic Financial Instruments’ and Section 12 ‘Other Financial Instrument Issues’ – Carrying amounts, interest income/expense and net gains/losses for each category of financial instrument; basis of determining fair values; details of collateral, loan defaults or breaches, details of hedges, hedging fair value changes recognised in profit or loss and in other comprehensive income;
- Section 33 ‘Related Party Disclosures’ – Compensation for key management personnel and disclosure of transactions and balances with the ultimate parent company or any wholly owned subsidiary undertaking of the group.

Group accounts

The company has taken advantage of the exemption under section 400 of the Companies Act 2006 not to prepare consolidated accounts. The financial statements present information about the company as an individual entity and not about its group.

Filrite Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of Surfachem Group Limited and the results of Filrite Limited are included in the consolidated financial statements of 2M Group Limited which are available from Companies House.

FILRITE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.2 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

1.3 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less depreciation. Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost less estimated residual value of each asset over its expected useful life as follows:

Fixtures, fittings & equipment	15% reducing balance
Computer equipment	33.3% straight line

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

1.4 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

FILRITE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.5 Cash and cash equivalents

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

1.6 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 statement of financial position 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 transaction 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.

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.

FILRITE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, 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.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

1.7 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1.8 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the income statement because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and 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. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the income statement, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

FILRITE LIMITED**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)****FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2019****1 Accounting policies****(Continued)****1.9 Leases**

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leases asset are consumed.

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Fixtures, fittings & equipment £	Computer equipment £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 May 2018	132,921	3,989	136,910
Additions	1,538	-	1,538
At 30 April 2019	134,459	3,989	138,448
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 May 2018	122,371	3,989	126,360
Depreciation charged in the year	1,810	-	1,810
At 30 April 2019	124,181	3,989	128,170
Carrying amount			
At 30 April 2019	10,278	-	10,278
At 30 April 2018	10,550	-	10,550

FILRITE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2019

4 Debtors

	2019	2018
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Corporation tax recoverable	9	-
Amounts owed by group undertakings	982,801	982,821
Other debtors	10,580	794
Prepayments and accrued income	4,022	3,676
	<u>997,412</u>	<u>987,291</u>

5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2019	2018
	£	£
Trade creditors	15,981	18,230
Amounts owed to group undertakings	15,600	15,600
Corporation tax	-	10,416
Accruals and deferred income	6,020	943
	<u>37,601</u>	<u>45,189</u>

6 Provisions for liabilities

	2019	2018
	£	£
Deferred tax liabilities	742	747
	<u>742</u>	<u>747</u>

7 Deferred taxation

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset where the company has a legally enforceable right to do so. The following is the analysis of the deferred tax balances (after offset) for financial reporting purposes:

	Liabilities	Liabilities
	2019	2018
Balances:	£	£
Accelerated Capital Allowances	742	747
	<u>742</u>	<u>747</u>

FILRITE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2019

7 Deferred taxation

(Continued)

The deferred tax liability set out above is expected to reverse within 12 months and relates to accelerated capital allowances that are expected to mature within the same period.

8 Called up share capital

	2019 £	2018 £
Ordinary share capital		
Authorised		
100 Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100
	=====	=====
Issued and fully paid		
100 Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100
	=====	=====

9 Equity

Called-up share capital

Represents the nominal value of shares that have been issued.

Profit and loss account

Includes all current and prior period retained profits and losses.

10 Audit report information

As the income statement has been omitted from the filing copy of the financial statements, the following information in relation to the audit report on the statutory financial statements is provided in accordance with s444(5B) of the Companies Act 2006:

The auditor's report was unqualified.

The senior statutory auditor was Colin Wright.

The auditor was UHY Hacker Young.

11 Financial commitments, guarantees and contingent liabilities

The company has granted a composite guarantee and debenture to Investec Bank plc in respect of amounts due to the bank from the company, 2M Group Limited and its subsidiaries.

FILRITE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2019

12 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, as follows:

	2019	2018
	£	£
Within one year	6,177	37,416
Between two and five years	16,472	22,649
	<u>22,649</u>	<u>60,065</u>

13 Parent Company and controlling party

The company's immediate parent company is Surfachem Group Limited and the company's ultimate parent company is 2M Group Limited, a company incorporated in Great Britain and registered in England and Wales, registered address Quadrant House, Floor 6, Thomas More Square, London E1W 1YW.

The accounts of Filrite Limited are included in the consolidated accounts of 2M Group Limited. Copies of the consolidated accounts can be obtained from Companies House.

The Director, Mr M Kessler MBE, retains ultimate control of the group.