Actis Insulation Limited

Registered number: 05008629

Annual report

For the year ended 31 December 2018

ACTIS INSULATION LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 05008629

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2018

	Note		2018 £		2017 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	7		1,237		380
			1,237		380
Current assets					
Stocks	8	17,060		63,328	
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	9	1,083,178		979,676	
Cash at bank and in hand	10	75,057		71,058	
		1,175,295		1,114,062	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	11	(210,803)		(165,810)	
Net current assets			964,492		948,252
Total assets less current liabilities			965,729		948,632
Net assets			965,729		948,632
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			5,000		5,000
Profit and loss account			960,729		943,632
Total equity			965,729		948,632

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 comprehensive income 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:

Laurent Thierry
Director

Date: 30/03/2019

The notes on pages 2 to 13 form part of these financial statements.

1. General information

Actis Insulation Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The address of its registered office is The Broadgate Tower Third Floor, 20 Primrose Street, London, EC2A 2RS.

The principal activity of the company continues to be providing services to its sister company Actis SA.

The financial statements have been presented in Pounds Sterling as this is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the company operates and is rounded to the nearest pound.

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 preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgemnet in applying the company's accounting policies (see note 3).

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Going concern

The director has prepared the financial statements on a going concern basis due to expected continued operation of recharge agreements with group companies. He has considered a period in excess of twelve months from the date of the signing of the audit report in making the assessment that this is an appropriate basis.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the turnover can be reliably measured. Turnover 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 turnover is recognised:

Sale of goods

Turnover 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 turnover 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

Turnover 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 turnover 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 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.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Tangible fixed assets (continued)

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Fixtures & fittings	- 12.5% - 33% on a straight line basis
Computer equipment	- 25% on a straight line basis

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 comprehensive income.

2.5 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.

At each reporting 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.

2.6 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.

2.7 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. Accounting policies (continued)

2.8 Financial instruments

The company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate or in the case of an out-right short-term loan not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially, at the present value of the future cash flow discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate of the recoverable amount, which is an approximation of the amount that the company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

2.9 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.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.10 Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

The company's functional and presentational currency is GBP and is rounded to the nearest pound.

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 Comprehensive Income except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the Statement of Comprehensive Income within 'finance income or costs'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the Statement of Comprehensive Income within 'administrative expenses'.

2.11 Operating leases

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the statement of comprehensive income on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term, unless another systematic basis is representative of the time pattern of the lessee's benefit from the use of the leased asset.

2.12 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 Comprehensive Income when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Statement of Financial Position. The assets of the plan are held separately from the company in independently administered funds.

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 Comprehensive Income in the year that the company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Statement of Financial Position 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 Statement of Financial Position.

2.14 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income, 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 reporting 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 Statement of Financial Position 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 reporting date.

3. Judgements in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

Critical judgements in applying the company's accounting policies

The critical judgements that the director has been in the process of applying the company's accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the accounts recognised in the statutory financial statements are discussed below.

Recoverability of debtors

The company establishes a provision for debtors that are estimated not to be recoverable. When assessing recoverability the directors have considered factors such as the aging of the debtors, past experience of recoverability, and the credit profile of individual or groups of customers.

4. Auditors' remuneration

	2018 £	2017 £
Fees payable to the company's auditor and its associates for the audit of the company's annual accounts	7,600	7,210
	7,600	7,210

Fees payable to the company's auditor and its associates in respect of:

Taxation compliance services	2,000	2,000
All other services	13,200	9,800
	15,200	11,800

5. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including the director, during the year was 19 (2017 - 15)

The key management personnel comprise the director of the company only.

During the year, no director received any emoluments (2017: £nil) for services provided to the company.

6. Taxation

	2018 £	2017 £
Corporation tax		
Current tax on profits for the year	6,034	-
	6,034	-
Total current tax	6,034	-
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	(410)	-
Adjustment in respect of prior periods	(299)	-
Total deferred tax	(709)	-
Taxation on profit on ordinary activities	5,325	-

Factors that may affect future tax charges

At 31 December 2018 there was £nil (2017: £15,783) of trading losses available to carry forward against future profits from the same trade.

7. Tangible fixed assets

	Fixtures & fittings £	Computer equipment £	Total £
Cost or valuation			
At 1 January 2018	11,609	29,114	40,723
Additions	-	1,704	1,704
At 31 December 2018	11,609	30,818	42,427
Depreciation			
At 1 January 2018	11,420	28,923	40,343
Charge for the year on owned assets	108	739	847
At 31 December 2018	11,528	29,662	41,190
Net book value			
At 31 December 2018	81	1,156	1,237
At 31 December 2017	189	191	380

8. Stocks

	2018 £	2017 £
Finished Goods	17,060	63,328
	17,060	63,328

9. Debtors

	2018 £	2017 £
Trade debtors	119,298	121,612
Amounts owed by group undertakings	918,978	821,941
Other debtors	14,102	14,101
Prepayments and accrued income	30,091	22,022
Deferred taxation	709	-
	1,083,178	979,676

Amounts owed by group undertakings are unsecured, interest free and payable on demand.

10. Cash and cash equivalents

	2018 £	2017 £
Cash at bank and in hand	75,057	71,058
	75,057	71,058

11. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2018 £	2017 £
Trade creditors	4,837	39,416
Corporation tax	6,034	-
Other taxation and social security	27,310	24,627
Other creditors	8,495	8,439
Accruals and deferred income	164,127	93,328
	210,803	165,810

Amounts owed to group undertakings are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

12. 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 amounted to £29,406 (2017: £19,927). Contributions totalling £2,902 (2017: £3,474) were payable to the fund at the reporting date and are included in creditors.

13. Related party transactions

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Moulage Plastique De L'Ouest International SA and as such has taken advantage of the exemption permitted by FRS 102 Section 33 'Related party disclosures' not to provide disclosures of transactions entered into with other wholly owned members of the group. The company and its subsidiary undertakings are included within the consolidated financial statements of Moulage Plastique De L'Ouest International SA.

At 31 December 2018 Actis Insulation Limited was owed £918,978 (2017: £821,941) by Actis SA, a fellow subsidiary. This balance is disclosed in Note 10 to the financial statements.

14. Post balance sheet events

There have been no significant events affecting the company since the year end.

15. Controlling party

The immediate and ultimate parent company is Orion Financement SA, a company incorporated in France.

Orion Financement SA prepares group financial statements and copies can be obtained from - Avenue de la Catalogne, 11300 Limoux, France

16. Auditor's information

The auditor's report on the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018 was unqualified.

The audit report was signed on 30\09\19 by Mike Bailey (Senior Statutory Auditor) on behalf of Mazars LLP.