FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR



## **COMPANY INFORMATION**

**Directors** 

Mr J Bryce

Mrs M Bryce

Mr C F Ford

Mr R J Davies

(Appointed 19 October 2017) (Appointed 4 June 2018)

Company number

07159463

Registered office

71A Roman Way

Longridge Road

Ribbleton Preston PR2 5BE

**Auditor** 

MHA Moore and Smalley

Richard House

9 Winckley Square .

Preston PR1 3HP

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#### **BALANCE SHEET**

## **AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2017**

		2017		2016	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets			-		42,500
Tangible assets	4		36,828		35,312
Current assets					
Stocks		93,937		72,960	
Debtors	5	378,982		231,189	
Cash at bank and in hand		28		58,704 ————	
		472,947		362,853	
Creditors: amounts falling due within	_	(054 700)		(000.004)	
one year	6	(354,708)		(266,621) ———	. •
Net current assets			118,239		96,232
Total assets less current liabilities			155,067	·	174,044
Creditors: amounts falling due after	_		(0.040)		
more than one year	7		(8,640)		-
Provisions for liabilities			(6,261)		(6,003)
Net assets			140,166		168,041
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	8		103		103
Profit and loss reserves			140,063		167,938
Total equity			140,166		168,041

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

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 6 June 2018 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr C F Ford

Director

Company Registration No. 07159463

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

### 1 Accounting policies

#### **Company information**

Flexicon Industrial Supplies Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 71A Roman Way, Longridge Road, Ribbleton, Preston, PR2 5BE.

## 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.

#### 1.2 Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and represents amounts receivable for goods provided in the normal course of business, net of discounts and VAT. Income is recognised when significant risks and rewards of ownership have passed to the customer. This is normally upon dispatch of the goods to the customer.

#### 1.3 Intangible fixed assets - goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of acquisition of businesses over the fair value of net assets acquired. It is initially recognised as an asset at cost and is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is considered to have a finite useful life and is amortised on a systematic basis over its expected life.

For the purposes of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to the cash-generating units expected to benefit from the acquisition, which took place in 2009. Cash-generating units to which goodwill has been allocated are tested for impairment at least annually, or more frequently when there is an indication that the unit may be impaired. If the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than the carrying amount of the unit, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro-rata on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the unit.

#### 1.4 Tangible fixed assets

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

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Plant and machinery 15% per annum on cost Fixtures, fittings & equipment 20% per annum on cost Computer equipment 50% per annum on cost Motor vehicles 15% per annum on cost

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.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

## 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.5 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible 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.

#### 1.6 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

#### 1.7 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with bank and bank overdrafts.

#### 1.8 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' 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 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.

## Other financial assets

All of the company's financial assets are basic financial assets.

## 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.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

## 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors and loans from fellow group companies 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 receipts 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.

#### Other financial liabilities

All of the company's financial liabilities are basic financial liabilities.

## 1.9 Equity instruments

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

#### 1.10 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 profit and loss account 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.

# 1.11 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

## 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.12 Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessees. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets at the lower of the assets fair value at the date of inception and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The related liability is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest is charged to the profit and loss account so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to income 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 lease asset are consumed.

#### 2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 6 (2016 - 8).

## 3 Intangible fixed assets

	Goodwill £
Cost	·
At 1 January 2017 and 31 December 2017	100,000
Amortisation and impairment	
At 1 January 2017	57,500
Amortisation charged for the year	10,000
Impairment losses	32,500
At 31 December 2017	100,000
Carrying amount	
At 31 December 2017	-
At 31 December 2016	42,500
At 31 December 2010	42,500

More information on the impairment arising is given in note 3.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

# FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

4	Tangible fixed assets		
		Plant and mad	chinery etc £
	Cost		~
	At 1 January 2017		119,203
	Additions		17,851
	Disposals		(16,332)
	At 31 December 2017		120,722
	Depreciation and impairment		
	At 1 January 2017		83,891
	Depreciation charged in the year		10,163
	Eliminated in respect of disposals		(10,160)
	At 31 December 2017		83,894
	Carrying amount		
	At 31 December 2017		36,828
	At 31 December 2016		35,312
5	Debtors		
	Amounts falling due within one year:	2017 £	2016 £
	Amounts faming due within one year.	L	L
	Trade debtors	268,820	171,883
	Amounts owed by group undertakings	82,900	, -
	Other debtors	27,262	59,306
		378,982	231,189
6	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		,
		2017	2016
		£	£
	Trade creditors	193,064	95,608
	Amounts due to group undertakings	32,450	152,013
	Taxation and social security	16,559	10,928
	Other creditors	112,635	8,072 ———
		354,708	266,621

Creditors falling due within one year totalling £93,754 (2016: £Nil) are secured by the company.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

7	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		
		2017	2016
		£	£
	Other creditors	8,640	-
		<del></del>	

Creditors falling due after more than one year totalling £8,640 (2016: £Nil) are secured by the company.

## 8 Called up share capital

	2017	2016
	£	£
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
100 Ordinary A shares of £1 each	100	100
1 Ordinary B share of £1 each	1	1
1 Ordinary C share of £1 each	1	1
1 Ordinary D share of £1 each	1	1
	<del></del>	
	103	103
	<del></del>	

Ordinary A shares have full rights in the company with respect to voting, dividends and distributions. Ordinary B, C and D shares each have no rights in the company in respect to voting but full rights to dividends. Rights to distributions vary with each class as per the Articles of Association.

## 9 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 Damian Walmsley.

The auditor was MHA Moore and Smalley.

## 10 Financial commitments, guarantees and contingent liabilities

At the year end the company was party to a cross company guarantee covering group borrowings, the security given in this respect was limited to a total of £331,000.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

## 11 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:

2017	2016
£	£
32,902	38,089

### 12 Directors' transactions

Mr J Bryce and Mrs M Bryce have jointly received an advance from the company totalling £9,340 at the balance sheet date. The opening advance was £40,422, which was also the maximum balance advanced throughout the year.

The advance is repayable on demand and no interest has been levied by the company.

## 13 Parent company

The parent company of Flexicon Industrial Supplies Limited is Millennium Coupling Company Limited, a company registered in England and Wales. R&G Acquisitions Ltd, a company registered in England & Wales, is the ultimate parent company.