

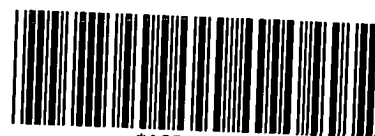
Registered number: SC220455

GLENFIELD INVICTA LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

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COMPANIES HOUSE

GLENFIELD INVICTA LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors

Paul Henry Boyden
Gayle Broadhurst
John Paul Hubbard
Lars Kudsk
Martin Roy Greenhalgh
Andrew Izod (resigned 15 October 2021)

Company secretary

Gayle Broadhurst
Richard Buss (resigned 13 December 2021)

Registered number

SC220455

Registered office

Glenfield Invicta Limited
Queens Drive
Kilmarnock
South Ayreshire
KA31 3XB

Independent auditor

Grant Thornton UK LLP
Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditor
1 Holly Street
Sheffield
South Yorkshire
S1 2GT

GLENFIELD INVICTA LIMITED

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GLENFIELD INVICTA LIMITED

**DIRECTORS' REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022**

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2022.

Principal activity

The company's principal activity is the sale of valves offering complete valve, penstock and site solutions.

Results and dividends

The loss for the year, after taxation, amounted to £7,722 (2021 - loss £49,894).

The directors did not recommend the payment of dividend in the year (2021: £Nil).

Directors

The directors who served during the year were:

Paul Henry Boyden
Gayle Broadhurst
John Paul Hubbard
Lars Kudsk
Martin Roy Greenhalgh
Andrew Izod (resigned 15 October 2021)

Directors' responsibilities statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'. Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period.

In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies for the company's financial statements and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and to enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the company's website. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements and other information included in Directors' reports may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

GLENFIELD INVICTA LIMITED

**DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022**

Future developments

The directors expect the general level of activity to increase again in the forthcoming year due to strong demand in the UK water industry. The market is already seeing a large uplift in activity as the current AMP cycle begins to reach peak activity. The company is expected to further its service and product offerings to further promote opportunities in the UK water market.

Qualifying third party indemnity provisions

The company has made qualifying third party indemnity provisions for the benefit of its directors which were made during the year and remain in force at the date of this report.

Post balance sheet events

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

Disclosure of information to auditor

Auditor

The auditor, Grant Thornton UK LLP, will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

Small companies note

In preparing this report, the directors have taken advantage of the small companies exemptions provided by section 415A of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the board and signed on its behalf.

Gayle Broadhurst

Gayle Broadhurst

Director

Date: 4/5/2023



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF GLENFIELD INVICTA LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Glenfield Invicta Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 30 September 2022, which comprise the Statement of income and retained earnings, the Balance sheet and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 30 September 2022 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the 'Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements' section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

We are responsible for concluding on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify the auditor's opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.

In our evaluation of the directors' conclusions, we considered the inherent risks associated with the company's business model including effects arising from macro-economic uncertainties such as Brexit and COVID-19, we assessed and challenged the reasonableness of estimates made by the directors and the related disclosures and analysed how those risks might affect the company's financial resources or ability to continue operations over the going concern period.



**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF GLENFIELD INVICTA LIMITED
(CONTINUED)**

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

The responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the 'Responsibilities of directors for the financial statements' section of this report.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report, other than the financial statements and our Auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the Directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Directors' report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF GLENFIELD INVICTA LIMITED (CONTINUED)

Matter on which we are required to report under the Companies Act 2006

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Directors' report.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemptions in preparing the Directors' report and from the requirement to prepare a Strategic report.

Responsibilities of directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Directors' responsibilities statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an Auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our Auditor's report.



**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF GLENFIELD INVICTA LIMITED
(CONTINUED)**

Explanation as to what extent the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. Owing to the inherent limitations of an audit, there is an unavoidable risk that material misstatements in the financial statements may not be detected, even though the audit is properly planned and performed in accordance with the ISAs (UK).

The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

- We identified significant laws and regulations, as detailed below, relevant to the company through inquiries of management and corroborated this through review of board minutes and legal expenses.
- We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that are applicable to the company and determined which may influence the financial statements. We determined that the most significant which are directly relevant to specific assertions in the financial statements are those related to the reporting frameworks (FRS 102 and the Companies Act 2006) and the relevant tax compliance regulations in the jurisdictions in which the company operates. In addition, we concluded that there are certain significant laws and regulations that may have an effect on the determination of the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements and those are laws and regulations relating to health and safety, employee matters, data protection, import duty and bribery and corruption practices.
- We assessed the susceptibility of the company's financial statements to material misstatements, including how fraud might occur. We performed procedures over journal entries (in particular manual journal entries determined to be large or relating to unusual transactions), related party transactions and evaluated processes and controls in place to address the risks related to irregularities and fraud.
- These audit procedures were designed to provide reasonable assurance that the financial statements were free from fraud or error. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error and detecting irregularities that result from fraud is inherently more difficult than detecting those that result from error, as fraud may involve collusion, deliberate concealment, forgery or intentional misrepresentations. Also, the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely we would become aware of it;
- In assessing the potential risks of material misstatement, we obtained an understanding of the company's operations, the applicable statutory provisions, and the company's control environment, including the adequacy of procedures for authorisation of transactions.
- The engagement team's experience with similar engagements, their understanding of the company's industry and regulatory requirements (FRS 102, the Companies Act 2006 and the relevant tax compliance regulations) relating to the company were considered in assessing the competence and capabilities of the engagement team.



Grant Thornton

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF GLENFIELD INVICTA LIMITED
(CONTINUED)**

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an Auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Grant Thornton UK LLP

Donna Steel
Senior Statutory Auditor
for and on behalf of Grant Thornton UK LLP
Statutory Auditor, Chartered Accountants
Sheffield
Date: 4/5/2023

GLENFIELD INVICTA LIMITED

**STATEMENT OF INCOME AND RETAINED EARNINGS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022**

	Note	2022 £	2021 £
Turnover		8,324,274	5,992,635
Cost of sales		(5,413,867)	(4,024,037)
Gross profit		2,910,407	1,968,598
Distribution costs		14,130	6,951
Administrative expenses		(2,895,189)	(2,110,891)
Operating profit/(loss)	5	29,348	(135,342)
Interest payable and similar expenses	8	(26,850)	(19,082)
Profit/(loss) before tax		2,498	(154,424)
Tax on profit/(loss)	9	(10,220)	104,530
Loss after tax		(7,722)	(49,894)
Retained earnings at the beginning of the year		(90,440)	(40,546)
Loss for the year		(7,722)	(49,894)
Retained earnings at the end of the year		(98,162)	(90,440)

The above activities relate to continuing operations.

There was no other comprehensive income for 2022 (2021: £Nil).

The notes on pages 10 to 24 form part of these financial statements.

GLENFIELD INVICTA LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER:SC220455

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

	Note	2022 £	2021 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	11	245,737	175,443
		<u>245,737</u>	<u>175,443</u>
Current assets			
Stocks	12	464,356	359,313
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	13	3,719,108	3,464,076
		<u>4,183,464</u>	<u>3,823,389</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	14	(4,327,363)	(3,886,377)
Net current liabilities		<u>(143,899)</u>	<u>(62,988)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>101,838</u>	<u>112,455</u>
Provisions for liabilities			
Other provisions	15	-	(2,895)
		<u>-</u>	<u>(2,895)</u>
Net assets		<u><u>101,838</u></u>	<u><u>109,560</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	16	200,000	200,000
Profit and loss account	17	(98,162)	(90,440)
		<u><u>101,838</u></u>	<u><u>109,560</u></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 were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by:

Gayle Broadhurst

Gayle Broadhurst
 Director
 Date: 4/5/2023

The notes on pages 10 to 24 form part of these financial statements.

GLENFIELD INVICTA LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022**

1. General information

Glenfield Invicta Limited is a private company limited by shares and incorporated in the United Kingdom. Registered number SC220455. Its registered office is located at Glenfield Invicta Limited, Queens Drive, Kilmarnock, South Ayrshire, KA31 3XB.

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, (FRS 102) 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland' issued by the Financial Reporting Council.

The company's financial statements are presented in Sterling and all values are rounded to the nearest pound (£) except when otherwise stated.

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

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared using the going concern basis of accounting. The company is reliant on an inter-group funding. After making all reasonable enquiries and taking into consideration the letter of support from the immediate parent, the directors have reached the conclusion that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements. In doing so, the directors have had regard to the latest guidelines from the Financial Reporting Council regarding preparation of financial statements on a going concern basis.

GLENFIELD INVICTA LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022**

2. Accounting policies (continued)**2.3 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.

Provision of services

Revenue from provision of services is recognised at the point where the revenue and costs can be measured reliably and where the work performed can be accurately and reliably measured by surveys or inspection by both our employees and those of the customer. These surveys occur at regular intervals on the contract and will measure completed works on each contract. Revenue and costs are accurately measured under these inspections for each contract and taken to the P&L at the point of their completion with profit being a derived number based from the revenue and costs.

Where it is expected that the costs will exceed the revenue, these costs are expensed immediately. Variations or compensation events are treated the same as the main works and only recognised on survey/inspection. Where the outcome of a contract is uncertain only revenue and costs that are certain are recognised.

2.4 Intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost. After recognition, under the cost model, intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

All intangible assets are considered to have a finite useful life. If a reliable estimate of the useful life cannot be made, the useful life shall not exceed ten years.

The estimated useful lives range as follows:

Software	-	3 years
Development costs	-	3 years

GLENFIELD INVICTA LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022**

2. Accounting policies (continued)**2.5 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, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Leasehold property improvements	- 10 years
Plant and machinery	- 10 years
Motor vehicles	- 5 years
Fixtures and fittings	- 3 years

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 profit or loss.

2.6 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to sell, which is equivalent to the net realisable value. Cost includes materials, direct labour and an attributable proportion of manufacturing overheads based on normal levels of activity. Provision is made for obsolete, slow-moving or defective items where appropriate.

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 the Statement of income and retained earnings.

2.7 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.

GLENFIELD INVICTA LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022**

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 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 in case of an out-right short-term loan that is not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially at the present value of future cash flows discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost, unless it qualifies as a loan from a director in the case of a small company, or a public benefit entity concessionary loan.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of income and retained earnings..

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 balance sheet date.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Balance sheet when there is an 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.

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.

GLENFIELD INVICTA LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.10 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.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the Statement of income and retained earnings within 'finance income or costs'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the Statement of income and retained earnings within 'other operating income'.

2.11 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the Statement of income and retained earnings over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

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 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.

2.13 Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in the Statement of income and retained earnings in the year in which they are incurred.

GLENFIELD INVICTA LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022**

2. Accounting policies (continued)**2.14 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 profit or loss 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.

2.15 Taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss 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.

GLENFIELD INVICTA LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022**

3. Judgements in applying accounting policies 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 amounts 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. There are no critical accounting judgements.

Stock provisioning is an estimation uncertainty. When calculating the stock provision, the company adheres to the Group accounting policy of a 50% write off for stock that has not moved for 2 years.

Revenue from provision of services is recognised at the point where the revenue and costs can be measured reliably and where the work performed can be accurately and reliably measured by surveys or inspection by both our employees and those of the customer.

4. Turnover

Turnover arises from the company's principal activity i.e. sale of goods and services in the UK and overseas.

5. Operating profit/(loss)

The operating profit/(loss) is stated after charging:

	2022	2021
	£	£
Operating lease charges	101,060	103,720
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	56,544	38,538
	<u>157,604</u>	<u>142,258</u>

Directors remuneration was £158,027 of which £29,377 (2021: £261,909 of which £28,311) related to pension contributions. Payroll and other expenses for 4 of the directors were accounted for through other group companies.

GLENFIELD INVICTA LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022**

6. Auditor's remuneration

	2022	2021
	£	£
Fees payable to the company's auditor and its associates for the audit of the company's annual financial statements	22,250	13,040
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Fees payable to the company's auditor in respect of:		
Tax compliance services	7,914	14,380
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

Liability limitation agreement with the auditor

The company has entered into a liability limitation agreement with Grant Thornton UK LLP, the statutory auditor, in respect of the statutory audit for the year ended 30 September 2022. The proportionate liability agreement follows the standard terms in Appendix B to the Financial Reporting Council's June 2008 Guidance on Auditor's Liability Agreements, and was approved by the shareholders 6 September 2021.

7. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 39 (2021 - 35).

8. Interest payable and similar expenses

	2022	2021
	£	£
Bank interest payable	25,992	19,082
Other loan interest payable	858	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	26,850	19,082
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

GLENFIELD INVICTA LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

9. Taxation

The tax charge comprises:

	2022 £	2021 £
Corporation tax		
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	10,220	(49,916)
Group relief payable/(receivable)	-	(54,614)
Total current tax	10,220	(104,530)
Deferred tax		
Total deferred tax	-	-
Taxation on profit/(loss) on ordinary activities	10,220	(104,530)

Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2021 - *lower than*) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2021 - 19%). The differences are explained below:

	2022 £	2021 £
Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities before tax	62,497	(154,424)
Loss on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2021: 19%)	11,874	(29,341)
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	6,949	332
Other permanent differences	-	5
Fixed asset differences	(5,193)	-
Tax rate changes: deferred tax	4,304	(67,199)
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of prior periods	10,220	(49,916)
Deferred tax not recognised	(17,934)	41,589
Total tax (credit)/charge for the year	10,220	(104,530)

The March 2021 Budget announced an increase in the UK standard rate of corporation tax to 25% from 1 April 2023 and the legislation received Royal Assent on 10 June 2021. Deferred tax has been accounted for at this rate.

GLENFIELD INVICTA LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022**

10. Intangible assets

	Software £	Goodwill £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 October 2021	4,882	7,000	11,882
At 30 September 2022	<u>4,882</u>	<u>7,000</u>	<u>11,882</u>
Amortisation			
At 1 October 2021	4,882	7,000	11,882
At 30 September 2022	<u>4,882</u>	<u>7,000</u>	<u>11,882</u>
Net book value			
At 30 September 2022	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
At 30 September 2021	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

GLENFIELD INVICTA LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022**

11. Tangible fixed assets

	Leasehold property improvements £	Plant and machinery £	Motor vehicles £	Fixtures and fittings £	Total £
Cost					
At 1 October 2021	150,042	145,388	119,161	116,651	531,242
Additions	5,997	63,340	27,740	29,759	126,836
At 30 September 2022	<u>156,039</u>	<u>208,728</u>	<u>146,901</u>	<u>146,410</u>	<u>658,078</u>
Depreciation					
At 1 October 2021	80,155	82,089	87,143	106,412	355,799
Charge for the year on owned assets	8,425	17,666	18,086	12,365	56,542
At 30 September 2022	<u>88,580</u>	<u>99,755</u>	<u>105,229</u>	<u>118,777</u>	<u>412,341</u>
Net book value					
At 30 September 2022	<u><u>67,459</u></u>	<u><u>108,973</u></u>	<u><u>41,672</u></u>	<u><u>27,633</u></u>	<u><u>245,737</u></u>
At 30 September 2021	<u><u>69,887</u></u>	<u><u>63,299</u></u>	<u><u>32,018</u></u>	<u><u>10,239</u></u>	<u><u>175,443</u></u>

GLENFIELD INVICTA LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022**

12. Stocks

	2022 £	2021 £
Raw materials and consumables	48,434	26,686
Finished goods and goods for resale	415,922	332,627
	<u>464,356</u>	<u>359,313</u>

There is no significant difference between the replacement cost of stock and their carrying values.

Stocks are stated after a provision for impairment of £98,092 (2021: £36,092).

13. Debtors

	2022 £	2021 £
Trade debtors	1,827,232	1,614,095
Accrued income	438,250	505,109
Amounts owed by group undertakings	982,320	1,261,654
Other debtors	57,463	56,938
Tax recoverable	-	26,280
Deferred taxation	413,843	-
	<u>3,719,108</u>	<u>3,464,076</u>

Amounts owed by group undertakings are unsecured, interest free and on standard trading terms.

GLENFIELD INVICTA LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022**

14. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2022 £	2021 £
Bank overdrafts	931,729	885,015
Trade creditors	929,148	845,000
Amounts owed to group undertakings	1,987,501	1,795,796
Corporation tax	70,561	-
Other taxation and social security	152,745	197,461
Other creditors	255,679	163,105
	<u>4,327,363</u>	<u>3,886,377</u>

Bank overdrafts are secured by way of a guarantee from the company's holding company, AVK Holding A/S.

A bond and floating charge on all property and assets of the company was created 29 August 2001.

15. Provisions for liabilities

	Warranty provisions £
At 1 October 2021	2,895
Utilised in year	(2,895)
At 30 September 2022	<u>-</u>

16. Share capital

	2022 £	2021 £
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
200,000 (2021 - 200,000) Ordinary shares of £1.00 each	<u>200,000</u>	<u>200,000</u>

The company has one class of ordinary shares which carry no right to fixed income.

GLENFIELD INVICTA LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022**

17. Reserves**Profit and loss account**

Includes all current and prior periods retained profits and losses including unrealised profit on the remeasurement of investment properties, net of dividends paid or other adjustments.

18. 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 £64,925 (2021: £46,877). Contributions totalling £10,058 (2021: £7,218) were payable to the fund at the Balance sheet date and are included in creditors.

19. Financial commitments

At 30 September 2022 the company had future minimum lease payments due under non-cancellable operating leases for each of the following periods:

	2022 £	2021 £
Within 1 year	-	18,740
Between 1 and 5 years	-	12,640
	<u>-</u>	<u>31,380</u>

20. Guarantees

The company is party to a cash pool agreement. Under the terms of this agreement, the participants (being group companies) in the cash pooling agreement provide cross guarantees in favour of the bank.

AVK Holding A/S, also provide a guarantee and indemnity to cover Glenfield Valves Limited facilities.

21. Related party transactions

As a wholly owned subsidiary, the company is exempt from the requirements of FRS 102 Section 33 to disclose transactions with other members of the group headed by AVK Holding A/S.

GLENFIELD INVICTA LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022**

22. Controlling party

The company is controlled by AVK Holding A/S. The company's immediate parent is Aage V Kjaers Makinf Abrik A/S.

The parent undertaking of the smallest group for which consolidated financial statements are prepared is AVK Holding A/S, a company incorporated in Denmark. Consolidated financial statements are available from Erhvervsstyrelsen, Langelinie Allé 17, 2100 København Ø, Denmark.

The parent undertaking of the largest group for which consolidated financial statements are prepared is Anpartsselskabet ASX af 28. August 2014, a company incorporated in Denmark. Consolidated financial statements are available from the above address. In the opinion of the directors this is the company's ultimate parent company. Anpartsselskabet ASX af 28. August 2014 is ultimately controlled by N A Kjaer.