

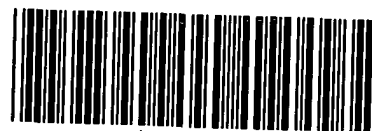
Registered number: 03346356

**BRYAN DONKIN VALVES LIMITED**

**ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022**

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**BRYAN DONKIN VALVES LIMITED**

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**COMPANY INFORMATION**

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**Directors**

G Broadhurst  
J F Brody  
J P Hubbard  
J B Johansen  
L Kudsk  
M R Greenhalgh

**Company secretary**

S D Atterbury

**Registered number**

03346356

**Registered office**

Colliery Close Ireland Industrial Estate  
Staveley  
Chesterfield  
Derbyshire  
S43 3FH

**Independent auditor**

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

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**BRYAN DONKIN VALVES LIMITED**

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**BRYAN DONKIN VALVES LIMITED**

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

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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 manufacture and design of valves and accessories for water and gas industries.

**Results and dividends**

The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to £394,238 (2021 - £658,217).

Dividends paid in the year amounted to £600,000 (2021: 1,000,000)

**Directors**

The directors who served during the year were:

G Broadhurst  
J F Brody  
J P Hubbard  
J B Johansen  
L Kudsk  
M R Greenhalgh

**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 United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law, including FRS 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 and profit or loss of the Company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies 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 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 may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

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**BRYAN DONKIN VALVES LIMITED**

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

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**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 and Gas sectors as well as the development of new product and market opportunities both within the UK and in Export markets.

**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.

**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.

**Disclosure of information to auditor**

The directors confirm that:

- so far as each director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware, and
- the directors have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

**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*

**G Broadhurst**  
Director

Date: 21/12/2022



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## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF BRYAN DONKIN VALVES LIMITED

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### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Bryan Donkin Valves 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.



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**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF BRYAN DONKIN VALVES LIMITED  
(CONTINUED)**

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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.



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## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF BRYAN DONKIN VALVES LIMITED (CONTINUED)

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### **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](http://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities). This description forms part of our Auditor's Report.





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## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF BRYAN DONKIN VALVES LIMITED (CONTINUED)

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### **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 noncompliance 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.



**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF BRYAN DONKIN VALVES LIMITED  
(CONTINUED)**

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**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: 21/12/2022

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**BRYAN DONKIN VALVES LIMITED**

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

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	Note	2022 £	2021 £
Turnover		6,225,155	6,031,153
Cost of sales		(3,353,292)	(3,229,126)
<b>Gross profit</b>		<b>2,871,863</b>	<b>2,802,027</b>
Administrative expenses		(2,344,628)	(2,071,470)
Other operating income	5	-	8,765
<b>Operating profit</b>	7	<b>527,235</b>	<b>739,322</b>
Interest payable and similar expenses	6	(17,827)	(4,849)
<b>Profit before tax</b>		<b>509,408</b>	<b>734,473</b>
Tax on profit	10	(115,170)	(76,256)
<b>Profit after tax</b>		<b>394,238</b>	<b>658,217</b>
Retained earnings at the beginning of the year		1,889,805	2,231,588
Profit for the year		394,238	658,217
Dividends declared and paid		(600,000)	(1,000,000)
<b>Retained earnings at the end of the year</b>		<b>1,684,043</b>	<b>1,889,805</b>

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

The above activities relate to continuing operations.

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

**BRYAN DONKIN VALVES LIMITED**  
**REGISTERED NUMBER:03346356**

**BALANCE SHEET**  
**AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2022**

	Note	2022 £	2021 £
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Intangible assets	11	57,162	118,189
Tangible assets	12	1,072,640	651,764
		<u>1,129,802</u>	<u>769,953</u>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Stocks	13	2,569,552	1,869,101
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	14	1,230,960	1,296,115
Cash at bank and in hand	15	84	1,807
		<u>3,800,596</u>	<u>3,167,023</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	16	(2,870,568)	(1,758,548)
<b>Net current assets</b>		<u>930,028</u>	<u>1,408,475</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		<u>2,059,830</u>	<u>2,178,428</u>
<b>Provisions for liabilities</b>			
Deferred tax	17	(175,787)	(88,623)
		<u>(175,787)</u>	<u>(88,623)</u>
<b>Net assets</b>		<u><u>1,884,043</u></u>	<u><u>2,089,805</u></u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital	18	200,000	200,000
Profit and loss account	19	1,684,043	1,889,805
		<u><u>1,884,043</u></u>	<u><u>2,089,805</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*

**G Broadhurst**  
 Director

Date: 21/12/2022

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

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**BRYAN DONKIN VALVES LIMITED**

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

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**1. General information**

Bryan Donkin Valves Limited is a private company limited by shares and incorporated in England and Wales. Registered number 03346356. Its registered head office is located at Colliery Close Ireland Industrial Estate, Staveley, Chesterfield, Derbyshire, S43 3FH.

**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 judgement in applying the Company's accounting policies (see note 3).

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

**2.2 Going concern**

The Company has good relationships with its customers and suppliers. The Company operates as part of the Group cash pooling arrangement and arising from this has access to cash balances to continue operations under the normal course of business. AVK Holdings A/S, also provide assurance to cover the Company's facilities. As a result of the above and having reviewed forecasts for the next 12 months the directors do not believe that there are any material uncertainties which cast significant doubt on the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern.

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**BRYAN DONKIN VALVES LIMITED**

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

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**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.

Revenue is measured based on the consideration specified in a contract with a customer. The company recognises revenue when it transfers control of a product or service to a customer and is shown net of value-added tax, returns, rebates and discounts. Revenue from the sale of valves and fittings products is recognised in the income statement when control of goods has transferred in accordance with the contracted terms.

All of the revenue through Bryan Donkin Valves Limited is to its sister company AVK UK Limited.

No revenue is recognised if there are significant uncertainties regarding recovery of the consideration due, the possible return of goods or continuing management involvement with the goods.

**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.

Research expenditure is written off as incurred. Development expenditure is also written off, except where the directors are satisfied as to the technical, commercial and financial viability of individual projects. In such cases, the identifiable expenditure is capitalised as an intangible asset and amortised over the period during which the company is expected to benefit. This period is between three and five years. Provision is made for any impairment.

**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.

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**BRYAN DONKIN VALVES LIMITED**

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

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**2. Accounting policies (continued)****2.5 Tangible fixed assets (continued)**

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:

Long-term leasehold property	- 50 years
Plant and machinery	- 5 - 10 years
Office equipment	- 3 - 10 years
Assets under construction	- Not depreciated

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 profit or loss.

**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.

**2.8 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.

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**BRYAN DONKIN VALVES LIMITED**

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

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**2. Accounting policies (continued)****2.9 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.

**2.10 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.



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**BRYAN DONKIN VALVES LIMITED**

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

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**2. Accounting policies (continued)**

**2.11 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 profit or loss 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 profit or loss within 'other operating income'.

**2.12 Finance costs**

Finance costs are charged to profit or loss 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.

**2.13 Dividends**

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting. Dividends on shares recognised as liabilities are recognised as expenses and classified within interest payable.

**2.14 Operating leases: the Company as lessee**

Rentals under operating leases are charged on a straight-line basis over the lease term, even if the payments are not made on such basis. Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are similarly spread on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

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**BRYAN DONKIN VALVES LIMITED**

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

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**2. Accounting policies (continued)****2.15 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 profit or loss 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.

**2.16 Government grants**

Grants are accounted under the accruals model as permitted by FRS 102. Grants relating to expenditure on tangible fixed assets are credited to profit or loss at the same rate as the depreciation on the assets to which the grant relates. The deferred element of grants is included in creditors as deferred income.

Grants of a revenue nature are recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings in the same period as the related expenditure.

**2.17 Borrowing costs**

All borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the year in which they are incurred.

**2.18 Current and deferred 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.

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**BRYAN DONKIN VALVES LIMITED**

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

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**2. Accounting policies (continued)****2.19 Research and development**

In the research phase of an internal project it is not possible to demonstrate that the project will generate future economic benefits and hence all expenditure on research shall be recognised as an expense when it is incurred. Intangible assets are recognised from the development phase of a project if and only if certain specific criteria are met in order to demonstrate the asset will generate probable future economic benefits and that its cost can be reliably measured. The capitalised development costs are subsequently amortised on a straight line basis over their useful economic lives, which range from 3 to 6 years.

If it is not possible to distinguish between the research phase and the development phase of an internal project, the expenditure is treated as if it were all incurred in the research phase only.

**2.20 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.

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

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, which are described in note 2, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about carrying amounts of the 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 50% write down if stock days exceed two years.

**4. Turnover**

Turnover entirely arises from the Company's principal activity and all related to operations in the UK.

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**BRYAN DONKIN VALVES LIMITED**

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

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**5. Other operating income**

	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Government grants receivable	-	8,765
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

**6. Finance costs**

	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Other loan interest payable	17,827	4,849
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

**7. Operating profit**

Operating profit is stated after charging:

	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Exchange differences	126,011	23,612
Other operating lease rentals	83,016	61,853
Amortisation of intangible assets	20,010	10,881
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	115,811	92,718
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

Payroll and other out of pocket expenses incurred in relation to the Directors are accounted for through other group companies (2021: £Nil).

**8. Auditor's remuneration**

	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Fees payable to the Company's auditor and its associates for the audit of the Company's annual financial statements	15,000	9,435
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
<b>Fees payable to the Company's auditor and its associates in respect of:</b>		
Tax services	5,630	6,360
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

**9. Employees**

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

## BRYAN DONKIN VALVES LIMITED

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

## 10. Taxation

	2022 £	2021 £
<b>Corporation tax</b>		
Current tax on profits for the year	25,921	50,064
Adjustments in respect of previous periods	2,085	(22,534)
<b>Total current tax</b>	<b>28,006</b>	<b>27,530</b>
<b>Deferred tax</b>		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	97,172	40,749
Adjustments in respect of prior years	(10,008)	(3,513)
Effect of tax rate change on opening balance	-	11,490
<b>Total deferred tax</b>	<b>87,164</b>	<b>48,726</b>
<b>Taxation on profit on ordinary activities</b>	<b>115,170</b>	<b>76,256</b>

**Factors affecting tax charge for the year**

The tax assessed for the year is higher 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 on ordinary activities before tax	509,411	734,473
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2021: 19%)	96,788	139,550
<b>Effects of:</b>		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	2,984	1,215
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of previous year	2,085	(22,534)
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of previous periods - deferred tax	(10,008)	(3,513)
Remeasurement of deferred tax for changes in tax rates	23,321	21,269
Other differences leading to a decrease in the tax charge	-	(59,731)
<b>Total tax charge for the year</b>	<b>115,170</b>	<b>76,256</b>

**Factors that may affect future tax charges**

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**BRYAN DONKIN VALVES LIMITED**

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

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**10. Taxation (continued)**

There is no expiry date on timing differences, unused tax losses or tax credits.

The March 2021 Budget announced an increase in the UK standard rate of corporation tax to 25% from 1 April 2023. The legislation received Royal Assent on 10 June 2021. Deferred taxes at the balance sheet date have been measured using these enacted tax rates and reflected in these financial statements.

**11. Intangible assets**

	Not completed Development projects £	Capitalised development costs £	Total £
<b>Cost</b>			
At 1 October 2021	41,017	99,488	140,505
Reclassifications	(41,017)	-	(41,017)
At 30 September 2022	-	99,488	99,488
<b>Amortisation</b>			
At 1 October 2021	-	22,316	22,316
Charge for the year	-	20,010	20,010
At 30 September 2022	-	42,326	42,326
<b>Net book value</b>			
At 30 September 2022	-	57,162	57,162
At 30 September 2021	41,017	77,172	118,189

Development costs have been capitalised in accordance with the requirements of FRS 102 and are therefore not treated, for dividend purposes, as a realised loss.

## BRYAN DONKIN VALVES LIMITED

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

## 12. Tangible fixed assets

	Leasehold improvements £	Plant and machinery £	Office equipment £	Assets under construction £	Total £
<b>Cost</b>					
At 1 October 2021	29,931	1,988,409	234,500	109,316	2,362,156
Additions	33,290	69,165	-	392,884	495,339
Reclassifications	-	178,846	36,670	(174,499)	41,017
At 30 September 2022	63,221	2,236,420	271,170	327,701	2,898,512
<b>Depreciation</b>					
At 1 October 2021	7,536	1,477,104	225,752	-	1,710,392
Charge for the year	12,644	93,855	8,981	-	115,480
At 30 September 2022	20,180	1,570,959	234,733	-	1,825,872
<b>Net book value</b>					
At 30 September 2022	43,041	665,461	36,437	327,701	1,072,640
At 30 September 2021	22,395	511,305	8,748	109,316	651,764

## 13. Stocks

	2022 £	2021 £
Raw materials and consumables	2,569,552	1,869,101

There is no significant difference between the replacement cost of stock and their carrying value. Stocks are stated after provisions for impairment of £159,204 (2021: £122,835).

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**BRYAN DONKIN VALVES LIMITED**


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


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**14. Debtors**

	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Trade debtors	<b>2,510</b>	572
Amounts owed by group undertakings	<b>1,086,670</b>	1,138,147
Other debtors	<b>141,780</b>	157,396
	<b><u>1,230,960</u></b>	<b><u>1,296,115</u></b>

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

**15. Cash and cash equivalents**

	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Cash at bank and in hand	<b>84</b>	1,807
Less: bank overdrafts	<b>(984,105)</b>	(565,515)
	<b><u>(984,021)</u></b>	<b><u>(563,708)</u></b>

**16. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year**

	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Bank overdrafts	<b>984,105</b>	565,515
Trade creditors	<b>639,253</b>	778,217
Amounts owed to group undertakings	<b>583,469</b>	138,326
Corporation tax	<b>142,427</b>	-
Other taxation and social security	<b>360,161</b>	192,412
Other creditors	<b>161,153</b>	84,078
	<b><u>2,870,568</u></b>	<b><u>1,758,548</u></b>

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

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



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**BRYAN DONKIN VALVES LIMITED**

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

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**17. Deferred taxation liability**

	2022 £	2021 £
At beginning of year	(88,623)	(39,897)
Charged to profit and loss	(87,164)	(48,726)
<b>At end of year</b>	<b>(175,787)</b>	<b>(88,623)</b>

The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:

	2022 £	2021 £
Fixed asset timing differences	(176,934)	(89,697)
Short term timing differences	1,147	1,074
	<b>(175,787)</b>	<b>(88,623)</b>

**18. Share capital**

	2022 £	2021 £
<b>Allotted, called up and fully paid</b>		
200,000 (2021 - 200,000) Ordinary shares of £1 each	<b>200,000</b>	<b>200,000</b>

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

**19. Reserves**

**Profit and loss account**

The profit and loss reserve represents cumulative profits or losses net of dividends paid and other adjustments.

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**BRYAN DONKIN VALVES LIMITED**

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

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**20. 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 £50,686 (2021: £48,680). Contributions totaling £10,316 (2021: £4,295) were payable to the fund at the balance sheet date and are included in creditors.

**21. 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 one year	468,391	470,288
Between one and five years	9,674	20,477
	<u>478,065</u>	<u>490,765</u>

**22. Guarantee**

The Company holds a commercial guarantee of £Nil (2021: £Nil) with its bank Nordea, which matures on 31 December 2049.

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 an assurance to cover Bryan Donkin Valves Limited's facilities.

**23. 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.

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**BRYAN DONKIN VALVES LIMITED**

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

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**24. Controlling party**

The Company is controlled by AVK Holding A/S, its immediate parent whose registered office is Soendergade 33, 8464 Galten, Denmark.

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

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