Registered number: 2569811

## **SILFLEX LIMITED**

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

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27/09/2019 COMPANIES HOUSE

## **COMPANY INFORMATION**

**Directors** 

Mr MI Lloyd (chairman) Mrs ME Lloyd

Mrs ME Lloyd Mr AW Lloyd

Company secretary

Mr MS Lloyd

Registered number

2569811

Registered office

Summer Hill Works

Powell Street Birmingham B1 3DH

Independent auditor

Grant Thornton UK LLP

Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditor

The Colmore Building 20 Colmore Circus Birmingham

B4 6AT

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## SILFLEX LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER:2569811

# STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2018

	Note		2018 £		2017 £
Fixed assets	··		~		2
Tangible assets	7		88,867		81,091
Investments	8		1		1
			88,868		81,092
Current assets					
Stocks	9	623,825		596, 125	
Debtors	10	1,028,807		1,089,248	
Cash at bank and in hand	11	1,084,823		962, 191	
		2,737,455	•	2,647,564	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	12	(619,748)	•	(530,396)	
Net current assets			2,117,707		2,117,168
Total assets less current liabilities		·	2,206,575		2,198,260
Provisions for liabilities					
Deferred tax	14		(3,113)		(2,813)
Net assets			2,203,462		2,195,447
Capital and reserves			· · <u>-</u> ·	·	
Called up share capital	15		10,000		10,000
Profit and loss account	16		2,193,462		2, 185, 447
Shareholders' funds		•	2,203,462	•	2,195,447

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

The company has opted not to file the Statement of Comprehensive Income in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 25 September 2019.

Mr MI Lloyd

Director

Mrs ME Lloyd

Director

The notes on pages 2 to 12 form part of these financial statements.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

#### 1. Company information

Silflex Limited is a limited liability company incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office address is Summer Hill Works, Powell Street, Birmingham, B1 3DH.

## 2. Accounting policies

## 2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102, "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and 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 the directors to exercise judgement in applying the company's accounting policies (see note 3).

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

#### 2.2 Financial reporting standard 102 - reduced disclosure exemptions

The company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions in preparing these financial statements, as permitted by the FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland":

- the requirements of Section 7 Statement of Cash Flows;
- the requirements of Section 3 Financial Statement Presentation paragraph 3.17(d);
- the requirements of Section 9 Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements;
- the requirements of Section 33 Related Party Disclosures paragraph 33.7.

This information is included in the consolidated financial statements of Currie & Warner (Holdings) Limited as at 31 December 2018 and these financial statements may be obtained from Summer Hill Works, Powell Street, Birmingham, B1 3DH.

#### 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.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

## 2. Accounting policies (continued)

## 2.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by the directors.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, on the following bases:

Plant and machinery
Fixtures, fittings, tooling and
equipment

s, fittings, tooling and - Between 4 and 10 years

equipment Motor vehicles

- Between 3 and 5 years

- Between 5 and 15 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 within the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

## 2.5 Operating leases: lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

#### 2.6 Valuation of investments

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost less accumulated impairment.

## 2.7 Stocks and work in progress

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on an average basis. Work in progress and finished goods include labour and attributable overheads.

At each reporting date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

#### 2.8 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.9 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

#### 2.10 Financial instruments

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

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 Comprehensive Income.

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

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Statement of Financial Position 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.

#### 2.11 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

#### 2.12 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.

#### 2.13 Pensions

## Defined contribution pension plan

The company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the company has no further payment obligations.

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

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

## 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.14 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 Comprehensive Income.

#### 2.15 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income using the effective interest method.

### 2.16 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income, except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Statement of Financial Position date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

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

### Significant judgements and estimates

Preparation of the financial statements requires the directors to make significant judgements and estimates, including the following:

#### **Stocks**

Certain factors could affect the realisable value of the company's stocks, including customer demand and market conditions. The directors consider historic usage, expected demand, anticipated sales price, product obsolescence and other factors when evaluating the value of stock.

#### 4. Auditor's remuneration

	2018 £	2017 £
Auditor's remuneration for the audit of the company's financial statements	7,000	6,800

#### 5. Staff numbers

The average monthly number of employees, including the directors, during the year was as follows:

Management	2018 No. 6	2017 No. 6
Administration and sales	22	22
Production	70	74
	98	102

## 6. Directors' remuneration

	2018 £	2017 £
Directors' emoluments	61,200	54,480
Company pension contributions	1,656	1,634
	62,856	56,114

During the year retirement benefits were accruing to one director (2017 - one) in respect of defined contribtion pension schemes.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

## 7. Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery £	Fixtures, fittings, tooling and equipment £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
Cost				
At 1 January 2018	582,032	479,575	44,867	1,106,474
Additions	13,116	17,973	11,666	42,755
At 31 December 2018	595,148	497,548	56,533	1,149,229
Depreciation				
At 1 January 2018	567,344	426,500	31,539	1,025,383
Charge for the year	8,290	21,190	5,499	34,979
At 31 December 2018	575,634	447,690	37,038	1,060,362
Net book value				
At 31 December 2018	19,514	49,858	19,495	88,867
At 31 December 2017	14,688	53,075	13,328	81,091

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

8.	Fixed asset investments	
		Investments in subsidiary companies £
	Cost	
	At 1 January 2018	. 1
	At 31 December 2018	1
	Net book value	
	At 31 December 2018	1
	At 31 December 2017	1
	The investments consist of 100% of the issued ordinary share capital of Samco S Limited, a subsidiary company incorporated in Great Britain and registered at the compoffice address.	
9.	Stocks	

	2018 £	2017 £
Raw materials	340,666	305,891
Work in progress	14,598	21,969
Finished goods	268,561	268,265
	623,825	596,125

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

10.	Debtors		
		2018	2017
	·	£	£
	Trade debtors	611,650	704,820
	Amounts owed by parent	305,233	257,828
	Amounts owed by fellow subsidiaries	12,304	82,041
	Other debtors	45,974	3,352
	Prepayments and accrued income	53,646	41,207
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1,028,807	1,089,248
	Amounts owed by parent and fellow subsidiaries are repayable on demand these balances.	. No interest	is charged on
11.	Cash and cash equivalents		
		2018 £	2017 £
	Cash at bank and in hand	1,084,823	962,191
12.	Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year		2047
		2018 £	2017 £
	Trade creditors	386,788	359,385
	Amounts owed to fellow subsidiaries	74,459	16,259
	Amounts owed to subsidiaries	5,000	5,000
	Corporation tax	-	1,455
	Other taxation and social security	50,712	39,386

Amounts owed to fellow subsidiaries and subsidiaries are unsecured and repayable on demand. No interest is charged on these balances.

Other creditors

Accruals and deferred income

27,116

81,795

530,396

32,714

70,075

619,748

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

## 13. Financial instruments

r mancial instruments		
	2018 £	2017 £
Financial assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	1,084,823	962,191
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	929,187	1,044,689
	2,014,010	2,006,880
Financial liabilities		
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	(569,036)	(489,555)

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours.

Financial assets measured at amortised cost comprise trade debtors, amounts owed by parent and amounts owed by fellow subsidiaries.

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost comprise trade creditors, amounts owed to fellow subsidiaries, amounts owed to subsidiaries, other creditors and accruals.

## 14. Deferred taxation

		Deferred tax £
At 1 January 2018		(2,813)
Charged to profit or loss		(300)
At 31 December 2018		(3,113)
The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:		
	2018	2017
	£	£
Accelerated capital allowances	(3,719)	(3,227)
Other timing differences	606	414
	(3,113)	(2,813)

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

#### 15. Share capital

	2018 £	2017 £
Authorised, allotted, called up and fully paid		
10,000 ordinary shares of £1 each	10,000	10,000

Share capital represents the nominal value of shares that have been issued. There are no restrictions attached to the one class of share capital.

#### 16. Reserves

#### Profit and loss account

The profit and loss account contains all current and prior period retained earnings.

## 17. Pension commitments

The company participates in a group defined benefit pension scheme which is closed to new entrants and future accrual of benefits. The assets of the scheme are administered by trustees and are held separately from the group. The company is unable to identify its share of the assets and liabilities of the group pension scheme, and has therefore followed the provisions for multi employer schemes within Section 28 of Financial Reporting Standard 102 "Employee Benefits" and not provided for an asset or liability. The company has not obtained and disclosed an asset or liability at 31 December 2018 in accordance with Section 28. Whilst there is no direct relationship with the Section 28 valuation, at the last actuarial valuation prepared as at 5 April 2017 the scheme has a surplus of assets over liabilities amounting to £56,000.

The principal assumption used in the actuarial valuation was that long term investment returns will be 2.15% per annum above inflation.

The company also participates in a group defined contribution scheme, for which the liability is limited to the annual contributions payable. As at 31 December 2018, the total contributions due for payment to the pension provider after the year end were £7,039 (2017 - £4,431).

#### 18. Commitments under operating leases

At 31 December 2018 the company had future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:

			2018 £	2017 £
Not later than 1 year			50,375	90,500
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years				50,375
	* * * - * ***		50,375	140,875

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

## 19. Parent companies

The immediate parent company is Glenson (Holdings) Limited and the ultimate parent company is Currie & Warner (Holdings) Limited, both of which are incorporated in Great Britain and registered in England and Wales.

The results of the company are incorporated into the consolidated financial statements of Currie & Warner (Holdings) Limited. Copies of these financial statements can be obtained from Summer Hill Works, Powell Street, Birmingham, B1 3DH.

#### 20. Auditor's information

The company's financial statements were audited by Grant Thornton UK LLP. The senior statutory auditor was David White. The audit report was qualified on the basis that, as more fully explained in note 17 to the financial statements, the financial statements do not contain the required disclosures under Section 28 'Employee Benefits' of FRS 102 in relation to the group's multi employer pension scheme, in which the company participates. As no information was available in respect of assets and liabilities of the scheme at 31 December 2018 or 31 December 2017, it was not possible to quantify the omissions.