

Company Registration No. 01885505 (England and Wales)

REDIWELD RUBBER & PLASTICS LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED

31 DECEMBER 2019

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REDIWELD RUBBER & PLASTICS LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors Mr D. R. O. How
 Mr R. D. McDougall
 Mr R. W. Marsh
 Mr D. J. Cartwright

Company number 01885505

Registered office High March
 Daventry
 Northants
 United Kingdom
 NN11 4QE

Auditor TC Group
 Abbey House
 Hickleys Court
 South Street
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 GU9 7QQ

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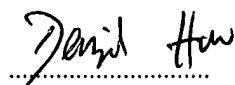
REDIWELD RUBBER & PLASTICS LIMITED**BALANCE SHEET****AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019**

		2019	2018
	Notes	£	£
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	4	507,328	395,482
Current assets			
Stocks		888,216	770,795
Debtors	5	963,665	764,523
Cash at bank and in hand		519,687	836,434
		<u>2,371,568</u>	<u>2,371,752</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	<u>(862,814)</u>	<u>(677,281)</u>
Net current assets		<u>1,508,754</u>	<u>1,694,471</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>2,016,082</u>	<u>2,089,953</u>
Provisions for liabilities	7	<u>(80,663)</u>	<u>(55,751)</u>
Net assets		<u>1,935,419</u>	<u>2,034,202</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	8	1,000	1,000
Profit and loss reserves		1,934,419	2,033,202
Total equity		<u>1,935,419</u>	<u>2,034,202</u>

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

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

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 25.5.2020 and are signed on its behalf by:



Mr D. R. O. How
Director

Company Registration No. 01885505

The notes on pages 3 to 11 form part of these financial statements

REDIWELD RUBBER & PLASTICS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Rediweld Rubber & Plastics Limited (01885505) is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is High March, Daventry, Northants, United Kingdom, NN11 4QE.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies' subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1.3 Turnover

Revenue is recognised to the extent that the company obtains the right to consideration in exchange for its performance. Revenue is measured at the fair value for the consideration received, net of VAT. Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer, usually on dispatch of the goods, the amount of revenue can be measured reliably and it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity.

1.4 Tangible fixed assets

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

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

Plant and machinery	10% straight line
Fixtures, fittings and equipment	10-33% straight line
Motor vehicles	25% straight line

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.5 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

1.6 Stocks

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

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

1.7 Cash at bank and in hand

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

1.8 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

REDIWELD RUBBER & PLASTICS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors and loans from fellow group companies that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

1.9 Equity instruments

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

1.10 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

REDIWELD RUBBER & PLASTICS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

1.11 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense.

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

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

1.12 Retirement benefits

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

1.13 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leases asset are consumed.

1.14 Foreign exchange

Assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction. Exchange differences are taken into account in arriving at the operating profit.

1.15 Research and development expenditure

Research and development expenditure is written off against profits in the year in which it is incurred. Identifiable development expenditure is capitalised to the extent that the technical, commercial and financial feasibility can be demonstrated.

REDIWELD RUBBER & PLASTICS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 51 (2018 - 50).

3 Taxation

	2019	2018
	£	£
Current tax		
UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	92,566	92,836
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	(842)	(21,939)
	<u>91,724</u>	<u>70,897</u>
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	24,912	(8,631)
	<u>116,636</u>	<u>62,266</u>

4 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery	Fixtures, fittings and equipment	Motor vehicles	Total
	£	£	£	£
Cost				
At 1 January 2019	1,604,578	362,733	80,954	2,048,265
Additions	178,781	40,177	-	218,958
Disposals	(20,500)	(2,105)	-	(22,605)
	<u>1,762,859</u>	<u>400,805</u>	<u>80,954</u>	<u>2,244,618</u>
Depreciation and impairment				
At 1 January 2019	1,282,359	330,390	40,034	1,652,783
Depreciation charged in the year	79,387	10,866	16,859	107,112
Eliminated in respect of disposals	(20,500)	(2,105)	-	(22,605)
	<u>1,341,246</u>	<u>339,151</u>	<u>56,893</u>	<u>1,737,290</u>
Carrying amount				
At 31 December 2019	<u>421,613</u>	<u>61,654</u>	<u>24,061</u>	<u>507,328</u>
At 31 December 2018	<u>322,219</u>	<u>32,343</u>	<u>40,920</u>	<u>395,482</u>

REDIWELD RUBBER & PLASTICS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

5 Debtors

	2019	2018
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	904,031	708,486
Other debtors	59,634	56,037
	<u>963,665</u>	<u>764,523</u>

6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2019	2018
	£	£
Trade creditors	214,078	327,630
Amounts owed to group undertakings	13,800	13,800
Corporation tax	18,409	92,836
Other taxation and social security	210,468	134,764
Other creditors	406,059	108,251
	<u>862,814</u>	<u>677,281</u>

7 Deferred taxation

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset where the company has a legally enforceable right to do so. The following is the analysis of the deferred tax balances (after offset) for financial reporting purposes:

	Liabilities	Liabilities
	2019	2018
	£	£
Balances:		
Accelerated Capital Allowances	<u>80,663</u>	<u>55,751</u>
Movements in the year:		2019
		£
Liability at 1 January 2019		55,751
Charge to profit or loss		24,912
Liability at 31 December 2019		<u>80,663</u>

REDIWELD RUBBER & PLASTICS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

8 Called up share capital

	2019	2018
	£	£
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
1,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	1,000	1,000
	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>

9 Audit report information

As the income statement has been omitted from the filing copy of the financial statements, the following information in relation to the audit report on the statutory financial statements is provided in accordance with s444(5B) of the Companies Act 2006:

The auditor's report was unqualified.

The senior statutory auditor was Helen Kay BA FCA.

The auditor was TC Group.

TC Group
8 May 2020

10 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, as follows:

	2019	2018
	£	£
Within one year	161,367	-
Between two and five years	676,203	-
	<u>837,570</u>	<u>-</u>

REDIWELD RUBBER & PLASTICS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

11 Events after the reporting date

The following events have occurred after 31 December 2019. Under FRS 102 these events are not considered to be an adjusting subsequent event in the context of these financial statements, but are significant enough to warrant specific disclosure as they may impact future periods.

Subsequent events - COVID-19

At the date of the approval of these financial statements the UK Government had recently announced a range of measures to address the COVID-19 epidemic that is having a significant detrimental impact on the social and financial economies of the world. The impact of COVID-19 and the measures the UK Government have announced are likely to have a significant impact on the operations of the company and on the company's customers for the forthcoming period throughout 2020. The duration of the measures announced to tackle the COVID-19 epidemic has not been defined and there is considerable uncertainty in measuring the potential impact of the measures on the business, results of operations, financial position and cash flows. These factors and any future policy announcements by the UK Government are largely outside of the control of the company's management, but could have a significant impact on the company.

As set out in the statement of directors' responsibilities statement on page 2, in preparing these financial statements the directors are required to prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business. In satisfaction of this responsibility the directors have considered their expectations for the company over the next 12 months and the company's ability to meet its liabilities as they fall due, based upon the information available to the directors at the date of these financial statements.

At the time of approving the financial statements, the company has a strong order book and retains its manufacturing capability and is working with suppliers and customers to ensure that the supply chain continues to operate. The company has strategies planned to address potential significant changes in demand for its services, should the company experience a significant change in demand.

The directors therefore have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to contend with the uncertainties that may arise as a result of the UK Government's ongoing strategies for tackling the COVID-19 epidemic, and to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

REDIWELD RUBBER & PLASTICS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

12 Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemption under section 33.1A of FRS102 from the requirement to disclose transactions with group companies on the grounds that consolidated financial statements are prepared by the ultimate parent company, which are publicly available.

13 Parent company

The directors consider the ultimate parent company to be Rediweld Holdings Limited, a company registered in England and Wales.

Rediweld Holdings Limited is the only company within the group which prepares consolidated accounts. Those consolidated accounts can be obtained from the Company Directors, High March, High March Industrial Estate, Daventry, Northamptonshire, NN11 4QE.