

Company Registration No. 01420384 (England and Wales)

**THERMEX LIMITED**  
**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018**  
**PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR**



# **THERMEX LIMITED**

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# THERMEX LIMITED

## BALANCE SHEET

**AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2018**

		2018	2017
	Notes	£	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Tangible assets	3	2,461,141	2,020,880
<b>Current assets</b>			
Stocks		1,270,281	808,659
Debtors falling due after more than one year	4	438,934	488,934
Debtors falling due within one year	4	1,857,034	1,225,814
Cash at bank and in hand		33,270	34,428
		3,599,519	2,557,835
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	5	(2,980,630)	(1,916,070)
<b>Net current assets</b>		618,889	641,765
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		3,080,030	2,662,645
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year</b>	6	(582,800)	(503,985)
<b>Provisions for liabilities</b>		(265,641)	(237,576)
<b>Net assets</b>		2,231,589	1,921,084
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital	7	25,000	25,000
Revaluation reserve	8	794,108	698,656
Profit and loss reserves		1,412,481	1,197,428
<b>Total equity</b>		2,231,589	1,921,084

The director of the company has 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 and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 26 March 2019

**THERMEX LIMITED**

**BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)**

***AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2018***

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.....  
Mr J G Crossley

**Director**

**Company Registration No. 01420384**

# **THERMEX LIMITED**

## **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018**

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### **1 Accounting policies**

#### **Company information**

Thermex Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Merse Road, North Moons Moat, Redditch, Worcestershire, B98 9HL.

#### **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 have been prepared with early application of the FRS 102 Triennial Review 2017 amendments in full.

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, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

#### **1.2 Turnover**

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

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, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

#### **1.3 Research and development expenditure**

Research 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.

# THERMEX LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018**

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### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 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:

Freehold buildings	straight line over 50 years
Plant and machinery	10% on cost
Fixtures, fittings & equipment	25% on cost
Computer equipment	33% on cost
Motor vehicles	25% on cost

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

#### 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.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

# THERMEX LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

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### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 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.

Stocks held for distribution at no or nominal consideration are measured at the lower of replacement cost and cost, adjusted where applicable for any loss of service potential.

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

#### 1.7 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

#### 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.

##### **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.

# THERMEX LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

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### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### ***Basic financial liabilities***

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares 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 payments 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 direct issue costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

#### **1.10 Taxation**

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

##### ***Current tax***

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



# **THERMEX LIMITED**

## **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018**

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### **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, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

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

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

#### **1.12 Retirement benefits**

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

#### **1.13 Leases**

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

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

# **THERMEX LIMITED**

## **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**

***FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018***

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### **1 Accounting policies**

**(Continued)**

#### **1.14 Government grants**

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

#### **1.15 Foreign exchange**

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation are included in the profit and loss account for the period.

#### **1.16 Research and development**

Research expenditure is written off to the profit and loss account in the year in which it is incurred. Development expenditure is written off in the same way unless the director are satisfied as to the technical, commercial and financial viability of individual projects. In this situation, the expenditure is deferred and amortised over the period during which the company is expected to benefit.

### **2 Employees**

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 47 (2017 - 41).

# THERMEX LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018**

### 3 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery etc	Total
	£	£	£
<b>Cost or valuation</b>			
At 1 October 2017	1,000,000	2,020,206	3,020,206
Additions	179,772	372,066	551,838
Revaluation	20,228	-	20,228
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
At 30 September 2018	1,200,000	2,392,272	3,592,272
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>			
At 1 October 2017	47,833	951,493	999,326
Depreciation charged in the year	48,467	179,638	228,105
Revaluation	(96,300)	-	(96,300)
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
At 30 September 2018	-	1,131,131	1,131,131
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>Carrying amount</b>			
At 30 September 2018	1,200,000	1,261,141	2,461,141
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
At 30 September 2017	952,167	1,068,713	2,020,880
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Included in land and buildings is land totalling £166,834 (2017: £139,013) which is not being depreciated.

The land and buildings were valued on an open market value basis by the Director of the company. The director is of the opinion that the property's market value as at 30 September 2018 is materially in line with the net book value in the accounts.

If revalued assets were stated on an historical cost basis rather than a fair value basis, the total amounts included would have been as follows:

	2018 £	2017 £
Cost	506,413	326,641
Accumulated depreciation	(191,516)	(185,883)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Carrying value	314,897	140,758
	<hr/>	<hr/>

# THERMEX LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

### 3 Tangible fixed assets (Continued)

The revaluation surplus is disclosed in note 8.

### 4 Debtors

	2018	2017
	£	£
<b>Amounts falling due within one year:</b>		
Trade debtors	1,693,352	1,057,546
Amounts owed by group undertakings	50,000	50,000
Other debtors	113,682	118,268
	<u>1,857,034</u>	<u>1,225,814</u>
<b>Amounts falling due after more than one year:</b>		
Amounts owed by group undertakings	<u>438,934</u>	<u>488,934</u>
<b>Total debtors</b>	<u>2,295,968</u>	<u>1,714,748</u>

### 5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2018	2017
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	48,214	48,214
Trade creditors	1,249,575	868,798
Other taxation and social security	109,312	94,592
Other creditors	1,573,529	904,466
	<u>2,980,630</u>	<u>1,916,070</u>

Creditors falling due within one year totalling £1,068,510 (2017: £752,875) are secured by way of charges held over various assets of the company, including trade debtors.

# THERMEX LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

### 6 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2018	2017
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	225,000	273,214
Other creditors	357,800	230,771
	<u>582,800</u>	<u>503,985</u>

Creditors falling due after one year totalling £477,276 (2017: £503,985) are secured by way of charges held over various assets of the company, including trade debtors.

Creditors which fall due after five years are as follows:

	2018	2017
	£	£
Payable by instalments	36,162	36,162
	<u>36,162</u>	<u>36,162</u>

### 7 Called up share capital

	2018	2017
	£	£
<b>Ordinary share capital</b>		
<b>Issued and fully paid</b>		
25,000 Ordinary of £1 each	25,000	25,000
	<u>25,000</u>	<u>25,000</u>

### 8 Revaluation reserve

	2018	2017
	£	£
At beginning of year	698,656	765,411
Revaluation surplus arising in the year	20,228	-
Write back of depreciation	96,300	-
Adjustment to deferred tax rate - tangible assets	12,687	-
Transfer to retained earnings	-	(66,755)
Tax on fair value adjustment to investments	(33,763)	-
	<u>794,108</u>	<u>698,656</u>
At end of year	<u>794,108</u>	<u>698,656</u>

# **THERMEX LIMITED**

## **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**

### **FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018**

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#### **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 Wende Hubbard FCCA.

The auditor was Burgis & Bullock.

#### **10 Financial commitments, guarantees and contingent liabilities**

At 30 September 2018 the company has entered into short-term forward exchange contracts amounting to £525,000 (2017 - £645,967).

#### **11 Operating lease commitments**

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

<b>2018</b>	<b>2017</b>
<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
20,074	6,075
<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

#### **12 Capital commitments**

Amounts contracted for but not provided in the financial statements:

	<b>2018</b>	<b>2017</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Acquisition of tangible fixed assets	38,145	-
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

#### **13 Events after the reporting date**

Dividends totalling £76,360 have been raised since the year end.