Waivis Limited

Filleted Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2021

Waivis Limited

Number:

1530675

Balance Sheet

as at 31 December 2021

	Notes		2021 £		2020 £
Fixed assets			~		~
Tangible assets	6		50,698		76,999
Current assets					
Stocks		186,869		181,133	
Debtors	7	229,078		169,484	
Cash at bank and in hand		262,417		137,333	
	-	678,364		487,950	
Creditors: amounts falling du					
within one year	8	(403,981)		(396,510)	
Net current assets			274,383		91,440
Net assets		9	325,081	_	168,439
Conital and vacanues					
Capital and reserves Called up share capital	9		7 000		7 000
Share premium	9		7,820		7,820
Profit and loss account			2,680 314,581		2,680
Tont and 1033 account			314,301		157,939
Shareholder's funds			325,081	-	168,439

The accounts have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the special provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The profit and loss account has not been delivered to the Registrar of Companies.

Mr M Baker Director

Approved and authorised for issue by the board on ... 28th February 2022

The notes on pages 10 to 15 form part of these financial statements.

1 Accounting policies

Basis of preparation and general information

Waivis Limited is a company limited by shares incorporated in England within the United Kingdom. The address of the registered office and principle place of business is given in note 13 to the accounts.

The financial statements are presented in sterling which is the functional currency of the company and rounded to the nearest pound.

The accounts have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (as applied to small entities by section 1A of the standard).

The significant accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all years presented unless otherwise stated.

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable net of VAT and trade discounts. The policies adopted for the recognition of turnover are as follows:

Sale of goods

Turnover from the sale of internal shutter systems is recognised when significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have transferred to the buyer, the amount of turnover can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the company and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably. This is usually on dispatch of the goods.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulative depreciation and any accumulative impairment losses. Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, at rates calculated to write off the cost, less estimated residual value, of each asset evenly over its expected useful life, as follows:

Plant and machinery Motor vehicles

5 - 20 years 4 years

Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is determined using the first in first out method. The carrying amount of stock sold is recognised as an expense in the period in which the related revenue is recognised.

Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price (which is usually the invoice price), less any impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts. Loans and other financial assets are initially recognised at transaction price including any transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost determined using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts.

Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at transaction price (which is usually the invoice price). Loans and other financial liabilities are initially recognised at transaction price net of any transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost determined using the effective interest method.

Taxation

A current tax liability is recognised for the tax payable on the taxable profit of the current and past periods. A current tax asset is recognised in respect of a tax loss that can be carried back to recover tax paid in a previous period. Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences between the recognition of income and expenses in the financial statements and their inclusion in tax assessments. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference, except for revalued land and investment property where the tax rate that applies to the sale of the asset is used. Current and deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Provisions

Provisions (ie liabilities of uncertain timing or amount) are recognised when there is an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that economic benefit will be transferred to settle the obligation and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Foreign currency translation

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recognised at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction. At the end of each reporting period foreign currency monetary items are translated at the closing rate of exchange. Non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost are translated at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction. All differences are charged to profit or loss.

Leased assets

A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership. All other leases are classified as operating leases. The rights of use and obligations under finance leases are initially recognised as assets and liabilities at amounts equal to the fair value of the leased assets or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments. Minimum lease payments are apportioned between the finance charge and the reduction in the outstanding liability using the effective interest rate method. The finance charge is allocated to each period during the lease so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Leased assets are depreciated in accordance with the company's policy for tangible fixed assets. If there is no reasonable certainty that ownership will be obtained at the end of the lease term, the asset is depreciated over the lower of the lease term and its useful life. Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Pensions

Contributions to defined contribution plans are expensed in the period to which they relate.

COVID-19 Grants received

During the prior year the company obtained grants from the UK government in relation to COVID-19. Grants are accounted for under the accrual model. Grants relating to revenue are recognised in other operating income on a systematic basis over the period in which the related costs are incurred. Grants for compensation are recognised in income in the period to which they become receivable.

Going Concern

The directors have made an assessment of the company's financial standing. The Company was profitable in 2021 and generated positive cash flows. Based on an assessment of predicted performance in 2022 it is determined that no external sources of finance will be required in the next twelve months. The directors consider it appropriate to prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis.

2 Judgements in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported for assets and liabilities as at the balance sheet date and the amounts reported for revenue and expenses during the year. However, the nature of estimation means that actual outcomes could differ from those estimates. Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. No key judgements or estimates have been identified in preparation of these financial statements.

3 Audit information

The audit report is unqualified.

Senior statutory auditor:

Ian Holder

Firm:

Mazars LLP

Date of audit report:

2 8th February 2022

4	Employees	2021 Number	2020 Number
	Average number of persons employed by the company	9	9

5 Other operating income

In the prior year the company received grants in relation to the Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme. These grants, from the UK government, totalled £Nil (2020: £19,275) and were applied for in line with the company meeting the necessary criteria. All grants were inclusive within the year and were settled in the year.

Other income also includes £4,500 (2020: Nil) from the sale of scrap metal.

6	Tangible	fixed	assets
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•	rangible fixed assets		Plant and machinery £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
	Cost		-	-	~
	At 1 January 2021 Disposals		352,596	18,752 (18,752)	371,348 (18,752)
	At 31 December 2021		352,596		352,596
	Donyogistian				
	Depreciation At 1 January 2021		275,597	18,752	294,349
	Charge for the year		26,301	10,702	26,301
	On disposals		<u> </u>	(18,752)	(18,752)
	At 31 December 2021		301,898		301,898
	Net book value				
	At 31 December 2021		50,698	<u> </u>	50,698
	At 31 December 2020		76,999		76,999
7	Debtors			2021	2020
				£	£
	Trade debtors Amounts owed by group undertakings	y group undertakings and undertakings in which			133,790
	the company has a participating interest	est		43,415	19,076
	Prepayments			59,528	16,618
			9	229,078	169,484
8	8 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year			2021	2020
-				£	3
	Tuesda and di				
	Trade creditors Amounts owed to group undertakings and undertakings in which			32,903	69,614
	the company has a participating interest Taxation and social security costs			221,668	192,136
				36,878	25,514
	Other creditors			118	119
	Accruals		3	112,414	109,127
			9	403,981	396,510
9	Share capital	Nominal	2020 & 2021	2024	0000
J	Share capital	value	Number	2021 £	2020 £
	Allotted, called up and fully paid:			_	_
	Ordinary shares	£1 each	7,820	7,820	7,820
				7,820	7,820
			,		

10 Other financial commitments

2021 2020 £ £

Total future minimum payments under non-cancellable operating leases

578,333

122,544

The lease was broken during the current year and a new three year lease agreed with a break option at the end of the first year.

11 Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemption available under FRS102 section 33.1A not to disclose transactions with other member of the group that are wholly owned by Rehau Ltd.

12 Controlling party

The parent of the smallest group for which consolidated financial statements are drawn up of which this company is a member is REHAU Limited whose registered office is Hill Court, Ross on Wye, Herefordshire. HR9 5QN.

The company is owned by REHAU Verwaltungszentrale AG, a company incorporated in Switzerland. The only group in which the results of the company are consolidated is that headed by REHAU Verwaltungszentrale AG. These financial statements are not available to the public.

The company's ultimate holding company is Wagner Generations AG, a company incorporated in Switzerland.

13 Other information

Waivis Limited is a private company limited by shares and incorporated in England. Its registered office is:

Hill Court

Ross On Wye

Herefordshire

HR9 5QN

Its principle place of business is:

Unit 10

Heathrow International Trading Estate

TW4 6HB

14 Modern Slavery Act

The company is committed to ensuring that they are compliant with the Modern Slavery Act 2015 and full details of the group policy can be found on the company website.