# **PVCR LTD**

Filleted Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2021

### **PVCR LTD**

Registered number:

03021758

**Balance Sheet** 

as at 31 December 2021

	Notes		2021 £		2020 £
Fixed assets			2		2
Tangible assets	7		2,626,466		3,561,907
Current assets Stocks Debtors Cash at bank and in hand	8	194,745 810,618 354,527		158,931 489,713 9,483	
		1,359,890		658,127	
Creditors: amounts falling du within one year	<b>e</b> 9	(3,001,722)		(2,750,842)	
Net current liabilities	-		(1,641,832)		(2,092,715)
Total assets less current liabilities		4	984,634	-	1,469,192
Creditors: amounts falling duafter more than one year	<b>e</b> 10		(159,000)		ä
Net assets			825,634	- -	1,469,192
Capital and reserves Called up share capital Profit and loss account	11		10,850,000 (10,024,366)		9,150,000 (7,680,808)
Shareholders' funds		-	825,634	) <del>-</del>	1,469,192

The financial statements 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 2 to 8 form part of these financial statements.

### 1 Accounting policies

#### Basis of preparation

PVCR LTD 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 16 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 recycled plastic materials 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, other than freehold land, at rates calculated to write off the cost, less estimated residual value, of each asset evenly over its expected useful life, as follows:

Leasehold land and buildings Plant and machinery Fixtures and fittings lease term 4 - 20 years 5 - 10 years

#### Tangible fixed assets (continued)

Property, plant and equipment are tested for impairment whenever there is any objective evidence or indication that these assets may be impaired.

For the purpose of impairment testing, the recoverable amount (i.e. the higher of the fair value less cost to sell and the value-in-use) is determined on an individual asset basis unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets. If this is the case, the recoverable amount is determined for the Cash Generating Unit (CGU) to which the asset belongs.

If the recoverable amount of the asset (or CGU) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or CGU) is reduced to its recoverable amount.

The difference between the carrying amount and recoverable amount is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss, unless the asset is carried at revalued amount, in which case, such impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

An impairment loss is reversed if, and only if, there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The carrying amount of this asset is increased to its revised recoverable amount, provided that this amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of any accumulated amortisation or depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years.

A reversal of impairment loss for an asset is recognised in profit or loss, unless the asset is carried at revalued amount, in which case, such reversal is treated as a revaluation increase. However, to the extent that an impairment loss on the same revalued asset was previously recognised as an expense, a reversal of that impairment is also credited to profit or loss.

#### 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 prepared forecasts showing expected cashflows for the period to December 2023. These forecasts show net cash outflows over this period.

Given the cashflow position the company is expected to continue to receive financial support from its parent company and have obtained a letter of support to this extent.

The Directors have obtained necessary commitments that funding will be available from the sources noted above sufficient to meet the company's needs. Based on the this information the Directors consider it appropriate to prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis.

The Directors re-iterate that PVCR LTD continues to be of strategic importance to the Group.

## 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.

## **Audit information**

The audit report is unqualified.

Senior statutory auditor:

lan Holder

Firm:

Date of audit report:

Mazars LLP 22/2/2Z

4	Employees	2021 Number	2020 Number
	Average number of persons employed by the company	27	21

#### Other operating income

The company received grants in the prior year in relation to the Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme. These grants, from the UK government, totalled £Nil (2020: £31,243) 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 operating income amounted to £25,073 (2020: £5,840) and related to recharges to the parent company of staff time.

6	Interest payable	2021 £	2020 £
	Other loans from group undertakings	65,161	85,743
		65,161	85,743

7 Tangible fixed assets

	Leasehold land and buildings £	Plant and machinery £	Fixtures and fittings £	Total £
Cost		_	~	~
At 1 January 2021	222,937	4,666,303	49,881	4,939,121
Additions	84,217	736,281	4,988	825,486
Disposals		(5,204)		(5,204)
At 31 December 2021	307,154	5,397,380	54,869	5,759,403
Depreciation				
At 1 January 2021	48,559	1,319,891	8,764	1,377,214
Charge for the year	53,463	507,562	5,789	566,814
Impairment	148,317	1,044,027	? <b>≅</b>	1,192,344
On disposals		(3,435)	:=:	(3,435)
At 31 December 2021	250,339	2,868,045	14,553	3,132,937
Net book value				
At 31 December 2021	56,815	2,529,335	40,316	2,626,466
At 31 December 2020	174,378	3,346,412	41,117	3,561,907

An impairment has occurred following a review of the carrying value of fixed assets against future profitability.

8	Debtors	2021 £	2020 £
	Trade debtors  Amounts owed by group undertakings and undertakings in which	234,065	153,727
	the company has a participating interest	445,342	223,368
	Other taxation and social security Other debtors	6,616	92,916 69
	Prepayments and accrued income	124,595	19,633
		810,618	489,713

9	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year			2021 £	2020 £
	Trade creditors  Amounts owed to group undertaking	e creditors unts owed to group undertakings and undertakings in which			172,577
	the company has a participating inter		ngo m mmon	2,426,960	2,211,968
	Taxation and social security costs Other creditors			54,571	20,568
	Accruals			490 220,453	28 345,701
				3,001,722	2,750,842
				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
10	0 Creditors: amounts falling due after one year			2021 £	2020 £
	Other creditors			159,000	
11	Share capital		Nominal	2021	2020
	Allotted, called up and fully paid:		value	£	£
	Ordinary shares		£1 each	10,850,000	9,150,000
				Number	Number
				10,850,000	9,150,000
		Nominal	Number	Amount	
	Obs.	value		3	
	Shares issued during the period: Ordinary shares	£1 each	1,700,000	1,700,000	
	During the year loans from the parent company of £1,700,000 (2020: £2,450,000) were converted in to Ordinary shares of £1 each. The share issues were completed on 27 June 2021 £1,000,000 and 29 September 2021 £700,000.				
		e share issues	were complete	d on 27 June 202	21 £1,000,000
12		e share issues	were complete	d on 27 June 202 2021 £	21 £1,000,000 2020
12	and 29 September 2021 £700,000.			d on 27 June 202 <b>2021</b>	21 £1,000,000 2020
12	and 29 September 2021 £700,000.  Capital commitments	ded in the accou	unts	2021 £	2020 £ 427,674
	and 29 September 2021 £700,000.  Capital commitments  Amounts contracted for but not provid  Capital commitments related to the o	ded in the accou	unts	2021 £	2020 £ 427,674

#### 14 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.

# 15 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.

REHAU Limited is owned by REHAU Verwaltungszentrale AG, a company incorporated in Switzerland. The only group in which the results of REHAU Limited 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.

### 16 Other information

PVCR LTD 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: Hardwick Road Astmoor Ind. Estate Runcorn WA7 1PH

### 17 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.