

**FLUID CONTROLS LIMITED**

**DIRECTORS' REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

**FLUID CONTROLS LIMITED**

**COMPANY INFORMATION**

<b>Directors</b>	V M Shah (resigned 28 February 2020) R J King (resigned 28 February 2020) B Fahy C Fennessy D P Field L R Kemble (appointed 28 February 2020)
<b>Company secretary</b>	C Fennessy
<b>Registered number</b>	02275692
<b>Registered office</b>	50 Easter Park Benyon Road Aldermaston Berkshire RG7 2PQ
<b>Independent auditor</b>	James Cowper Kreston Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditor Reading Bridge House George Street Reading Berkshire RG1 8LS

# FLUID CONTROLS LIMITED

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# **FLUID CONTROLS LIMITED**

## **DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019.

### **Principal activity**

The principal activity of the company in the year under review was that of distribution of scientific and technical equipment.

### **Directors**

The directors who served during the year were:

V M Shah (resigned 28 February 2020)  
R J King (resigned 28 February 2020)  
B Fahy  
C Fennessy  
D P Field

### **Directors' responsibilities statement**

The directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'. Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the profit or loss of the Company for that period.

In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies for the Company's financial statements and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and to enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

### **Disclosure of information to auditor**

Each of the persons who are directors at the time when this Directors' report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware, and
- the director has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a director in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

**FLUID CONTROLS LIMITED**

**DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

**Auditor**

The auditor, James Cowper Kreston, will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the board and signed on its behalf.

.....  
**L R Kemble**

Director

Date: 3 June 2020

## FLUID CONTROLS LIMITED

### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF FLUID CONTROLS LIMITED

#### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Fluid Controls Limited (the 'Company') for the year ended 31 December 2019, which comprise the Profit and loss account, the Balance sheet, the Statement of cash flows, the Statement of changes in equity and the related notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 December 2019 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

#### Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the United Kingdom, including the Financial Reporting Council's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

#### Conclusions relating to going concern

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

#### Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report, other than the financial statements and our Auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

## FLUID CONTROLS LIMITED

### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF FLUID CONTROLS LIMITED (CONTINUED)

We have nothing to report in this regard.

#### **Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006**

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the Directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Directors' report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

#### **Matters on which we are required to report by exception**

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Directors' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

#### **Responsibilities of directors**

As explained more fully in the Directors' responsibilities statement on page 1, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

#### **Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements**

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an Auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: [www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities](http://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities). This description forms part of our Auditor's report.

## FLUID CONTROLS LIMITED

### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF FLUID CONTROLS LIMITED (CONTINUED)

#### Use of our report

This report is made solely to the Company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an Auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company and the Company's members, as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Alexander Peal BSc(Hons) FCA DChA (Senior Statutory Auditor)

for and on behalf of

**James Cowper Kreston**

Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditor

Reading Bridge House  
George Street  
Reading  
Berkshire  
RG1 8LS

9 June 2020



**FLUID CONTROLS LIMITED**

**PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

	<b>Note</b>	<b>2019 £</b>	<b>2018 £</b>
Turnover	4	<b>4,850,036</b>	4,594,401
Cost of sales		<b>(3,194,503)</b>	(3,067,620)
<b>Gross profit</b>		<b>1,655,533</b>	1,526,781
Administrative expenses		<b>(882,807)</b>	(849,181)
<b>Operating profit</b>	5	<b>772,726</b>	677,600
Interest receivable and similar income	8	<b>1,611</b>	1,020
<b>Profit before tax</b>		<b>774,337</b>	678,620
Tax on profit	9	<b>(145,962)</b>	(128,938)
<b>Profit for the year</b>		<b><u>628,375</u></b>	<u>549,682</u>

There was no other comprehensive income for 2019 (2018: £NIL).

The notes on pages 10 to 20 form part of these financial statements.

**FLUID CONTROLS LIMITED**  
**REGISTERED NUMBER: 02275692**

**BALANCE SHEET**  
**AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019**

	<b>Note</b>	<b>2019</b> <b>£</b>	<b>2018</b> <b>£</b>
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Tangible assets	11	<b>40,618</b>	52,613
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		<b>40,618</b>	52,613
<b>Current assets</b>			
Stocks	12	<b>590,463</b>	875,730
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	13	<b>970,002</b>	671,685
Cash at bank and in hand	14	<b>858,028</b>	648,932
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		<b>2,418,493</b>	2,196,347
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	15	<b>(759,625)</b>	(577,849)
		<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>Net current assets</b>		<b>1,658,868</b>	1,618,498
		<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		<b>1,699,486</b>	1,671,111
		<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>Net assets</b>		<b>1,699,486</b>	1,671,111
		<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital	17	<b>10,000</b>	10,000
Profit and loss account		<b>1,689,486</b>	1,661,111
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		<b>1,699,486</b>	1,671,111
		<hr/>	<hr/>

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

.....  
**L R Kemble**

Director

Date: 3 June 2020

The notes on pages 10 to 20 form part of these financial statements.

**FLUID CONTROLS LIMITED**

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

	Called up share capital £	Profit and loss account £	Total equity £
At 1 January 2019	10,000	1,661,111	1,671,111
<b>Comprehensive income for the year</b>			
Profit for the year	-	628,375	628,375
	-	(600,000)	(600,000)
Dividends: Equity capital	-	(600,000)	(600,000)
<b>At 31 December 2019</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>1,689,486</b>	<b>1,699,486</b>

The notes on pages 10 to 20 form part of these financial statements.

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018**

	Called up share capital £	Profit and loss account £	Total equity £
At 1 January 2018	10,000	1,861,429	1,871,429
Profit for the year	-	549,682	549,682
	-	(750,000)	(750,000)
Dividends: Equity capital	-	(750,000)	(750,000)
<b>At 31 December 2018</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>1,661,111</b>	<b>1,671,111</b>

The notes on pages 10 to 20 form part of these financial statements.

FLUID CONTROLS LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

	2019 £	2018 £
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>		
Profit for the financial year	628,375	549,682
<b>Adjustments for:</b>		
Depreciation of tangible assets	11,995	10,687
Interest received	(1,611)	(1,020)
Taxation charge	145,962	128,938
Decrease/(increase) in stocks	285,267	(198,495)
(Increase) in debtors	(297,015)	(143,648)
Increase in creditors	166,710	237,303
Corporation tax (paid)	(132,198)	(118,104)
<b>Net cash generated from operating activities</b>	<b>807,485</b>	<b>465,343</b>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>		
Purchase of tangible fixed assets	-	(16,916)
Interest received	1,611	1,020
<b>Net cash from investing activities</b>	<b>1,611</b>	<b>(15,896)</b>
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>		
Dividends paid	(600,000)	(750,000)
<b>Net cash used in financing activities</b>	<b>(600,000)</b>	<b>(750,000)</b>
<b>Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>209,096</b>	<b>(300,553)</b>
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	648,932	949,485
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year</b>	<b>858,028</b>	<b>648,932</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year comprise:</b>		
Cash at bank and in hand	858,028	648,932
	<b>858,028</b>	<b>648,932</b>

The notes on pages 10 to 20 form part of these financial statements.

## FLUID CONTROLS LIMITED

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

#### 1. General information

Fluid Controls Limited is a private Company limited by share capital and incorporated in England and Wales. The address of the principal place of business is 50 Easter Park, Benyon Road, Aldermaston, Berkshire, RG7 2PQ.

The principal activity of the Company is the distribution of scientific and technical equipment.

#### 2. Accounting policies

##### 2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the 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 management to exercise judgment in applying the Company's accounting policies (see note 3).

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

##### 2.2 Going concern

The company continues to report a profit and a net assets on the balance sheet. The ultimate parents company has confirmed its intention to continue to support the company by providing financial and operating assistance as required to enable it to continue operating as a going concern.

The Directors have considered the impact of the global Covid-19 pandemic on the ability of the company to continue trading for the foreseeable future. This review has included considering the impact of the pandemic to the date of signing the financial statements and updating financial projections and performing rigorous stress testing on these projections in respect of income and the company's supply chain. Based on this review and taken together with existing financing facilities the directors believe that the financial statements have been prepared appropriately on the going concern basis.

##### 2.3 Turnover

Turnover comprises revenue recognised by the company in respect of goods supplied, exclusive of Value Added Tax. Revenue is recognised at the date goods are delivered to customers.

##### 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 management.

## FLUID CONTROLS LIMITED

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

##### 2.4 Tangible fixed assets (continued)

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, on a reducing balance basis.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Plant & machinery	-	20%	reducing balance
Motor vehicles	-	25%	reducing balance

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 in the profit and loss account.

##### 2.5 Stocks

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 a first in, first out basis.

At each balance sheet 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 profit or loss.

##### 2.6 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

##### 2.7 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.

In the Statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents are shown net of bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the Company's cash management.

##### 2.8 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.9 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.

2.10 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.

2.11 Operating leases: the Company as lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the profit and loss account on a straight line basis over the lease term.

2.12 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 profit and loss account when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Balance sheet. 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 2019

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.13 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the profit and loss account, 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 balance sheet 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 Balance sheet 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 balance sheet date.

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

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported for assets and liabilities as at the balance sheet date and the amounts reported for revenues and expenses during the year. However, the nature of estimation means that actual outcomes could differ from those estimates. The following judgments (apart from those involving estimates) have had the most significant effect on amounts recognised in the financial statements.

**Tangible fixed assets**

Tangible fixed assets are depreciated over their useful lives taking into account residual values, where appropriate. The actual lives of the assets and residual values are assessed annually and may vary depending on a number of factors. Residual value assessments consider issues such as the remaining life of the asset and projected disposal values.

**Bad debt provisions**

Provisions are estimated by the company in respect of specific debts based upon the age of the debt and knowledge of known issues.

**Stock provisions**

Provisions are estimated by the company in respect of specific stocks based upon the age of the stock and knowledge of known issues.



# FLUID CONTROLS LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

### 4. Turnover

The whole of the turnover is attributable to the principal activity of the company.

The proportion of turnover that is attributable to markets outside the United Kingdom for the year is approximately 9% (2018: 9%).

### 5. Operating profit

The operating profit is stated after charging:

	2019 £	2018 £
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	11,995	10,687
Fees payable to the Company's auditor and its associates for the audit of the Company's annual financial statements	6,500	6,300
Defined contribution pension cost	<u>24,130</u>	<u>77,806</u>

### 6. Employees

Staff costs, including directors' remuneration, were as follows:

	2019 £	2018 £
Wages and salaries	553,632	505,320
Social security costs	47,852	57,282
Cost of defined contribution scheme	24,130	77,806
	<u>625,614</u>	<u>640,408</u>

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

	2019 No.	2018 No.
Sales	4	4
Administration	8	9
	<u>12</u>	<u>13</u>

**FLUID CONTROLS LIMITED**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

**7. Directors' remuneration**

	2019 £	2018 £
Directors' emoluments	145,638	193,614
Directors' national insurance	17,128	22,332
Company contributions to defined contribution pension schemes	18,000	24,000
	<u>180,766</u>	<u>239,946</u>

During the year retirement benefits were accruing to 2 directors (2018 - 2) in respect of defined contribution pension schemes.

The directors comprise the key management personnel of the company.

**8. Interest receivable**

	2019 £	2018 £
Other interest receivable	<u>1,611</u>	<u>1,020</u>

**9. Taxation**

	2019 £	2018 £
<b>Corporation tax</b>		
Current tax on profits for the year	147,264	128,938
<b>Total current tax</b>	<u>147,264</u>	<u>128,938</u>
<b>Deferred tax</b>		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	(1,302)	-
<b>Total deferred tax</b>	<u>(1,302)</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Taxation on profit on ordinary activities</b>	<u>145,962</u>	<u>128,938</u>

**FLUID CONTROLS LIMITED**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

**9. Taxation (continued)**

**Factors affecting tax charge for the year**

The tax assessed for the year is higher than (2018 - higher than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2018 - 19%). The differences are explained below:

	<b>2019</b>	2018
	<b>£</b>	£
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	<u><b>774,337</b></u>	<u>678,620</u>
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2018 - 19%)	<b>147,124</b>	128,737
<b>Effects of:</b>		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	-	81
Other tax charge (relief) on exceptional items	<b>(1,302)</b>	-
Tax rate differences	<b>86</b>	76
Other differences	<b>54</b>	44
<b>Total tax charge for the year</b>	<u><b>145,962</b></u>	<u>128,938</u>

**10. Dividends**

	<b>2019</b>	2018
	<b>£</b>	£
Interim	<u><b>600,000</b></u>	<u>750,000</u>

FLUID CONTROLS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

11. Tangible fixed assets

	Plant & machinery £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
<b>Cost</b>			
At 1 January 2019	188,342	49,204	237,546
At 31 December 2019	<u>188,342</u>	<u>49,204</u>	<u>237,546</u>
<b>Depreciation</b>			
At 1 January 2019	148,236	36,697	184,933
Charge for the year	8,021	3,974	11,995
At 31 December 2019	<u>156,257</u>	<u>40,671</u>	<u>196,928</u>
<b>Net book value</b>			
At 31 December 2019	<u>32,085</u>	<u>8,533</u>	<u>40,618</u>
<b>At 31 December 2018</b>	<u>40,106</u>	<u>12,507</u>	<u>52,613</u>

FLUID CONTROLS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

12. Stocks

	2019 £	2018 £
Goods for resale	<u>590,463</u>	<u>875,730</u>

13. Debtors

	2019 £	2018 £
Trade debtors	958,903	665,409
Prepayments and accrued income	9,757	6,236
Deferred taxation	1,342	40
	<u>970,002</u>	<u>671,685</u>

14. Cash and cash equivalents

	2019 £	2018 £
Cash at bank and in hand	<u>858,028</u>	<u>648,932</u>

15. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2019 £	2018 £
Trade creditors	66,955	130,517
Corporation tax	82,148	67,082
Other taxation and social security	151,515	58,603
Accruals	459,007	321,647
	<u>759,625</u>	<u>577,849</u>

**FLUID CONTROLS LIMITED**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

**16. Deferred taxation**

	2019 £	2018 £
At beginning of year / period	40	40
Credit / (charge) to profit and loss account	1,302	-
<b>At end of year / period</b>	<b>1,342</b>	<b>40</b>

The deferred tax asset is made up as follows:

	2019 £	2018 £
Accelerated capital allowances	1,342	40

**17. Share capital**

	2019 £	2018 £
<b>Allotted, called up and fully paid</b>		
6,000 (2018 - 6,000) Ordinary A shares of £1.00 each	6,000	6,000
4,000 (2018 - 4,000) Ordinary B shares of £1.00 each	4,000	4,000
	<b>10,000</b>	<b>10,000</b>

The ordinary A and ordinary B shares rank equally in all respects, except for dividend rights.

**18. Commitments under operating leases**

At 31 December 2019 the Company had future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:

	2019 £	2018 £
Not later than 1 year	14,516	45,720
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	-	14,516
	<b>14,516</b>	<b>60,236</b>

**FLUID CONTROLS LIMITED**

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FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

**19. Related party transactions**

The directors, R J King and V M Shah, lease a property to the company. The rent payable to these directors for the year was £42,955 (2018: £37,675).

On the basis that 100% of the company's voting rights are controlled within the group, the company has taken advantage of the exemption under FRS 102 not to disclose intra-group transactions.

**20. Ultimate and immediate parent undertaking**

The ultimate parent undertaking is Indutrade AB, a company incorporated in Sweden. The immediate parent undertaking is ESI Process UK Limited, a company incorporated in the United Kingdom.

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.