

Annual Report and
Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2019
for
Wayne Fuel Management UK Ltd

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Wayne Fuel Management UK Ltd

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for the Year Ended 31 December 2019

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Wayne Fuel Management UK Ltd
Company Information
for the Year Ended 31 December 2019

DIRECTORS:

L Burke
D Crouse
A Johnston
A Sullivan
S Boyle

SECRETARY:

Addleshaw Goddard (Scotland) Secretarial Limited

REGISTERED OFFICE:

The Technology Management Centre
Moss Lane View
Skelmersdale
England
WN8 9TN

REGISTERED NUMBER:

04536379 (England and Wales)

**SENIOR STATUTORY
AUDITOR:**

Edward Moss

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS:

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditors
No.1 Spinningfields
Hardman Square
M3 3EB
Manchester

Wayne Fuel Management UK Ltd
Strategic Report
for the Year Ended 31 December 2019

BUSINESS MODEL

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Wayne Fueling Systems UK Holdco Ltd. The ultimate controlling party is Dover Corporation.

Wayne Fueling Systems provides highly engineered products & services to the energy infrastructure. The principal activities of the company and group are the supplying e-business solutions and facility management services for the retail petrol forecourt industry.

BUSINESS REVIEW AND RESULTS

The results for the company show sales for the year ended 31 December 2019 of £4,252k (period ended 31 December 2018: £4,095k) and a pre-tax profit of £324k (31 December 2018: loss of £363k). The company has net assets of £684k (31 December 2018: £360k).

The key financial and other performance indicators during the year were as follows:

	Year Ended 31.12.19 %	Year Ended 31.12.18 %
Standard variable margin (%)	22	15
Gross Margin (%)	16	10
EBITDA	13	(1)

Definition, method of calculation

Standard variable margin - standard variable margin is the ratio of standard cost to sales expressed as a percentage.

Gross margin - gross margin is the ratio of gross profit to sales expressed as a percentage.

EBITDA - EBITDA is the ratio of earnings before interest, tax, depreciation & amortisation to sales expressed as a percentage.

PRINCIPAL RISKS

The company is exposed to the normal risks attendant to operating in a competitive market. It manages this risk by having a broad spread of contracts and a commitment to quality and service to its customers.

FINANCIAL RISKS

The company's operations also expose it to a variety of financial risks that include foreign currency risk, credit risk and liquidity risk.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:



.....
A Sullivan - Director

Date: 5th June 2020

Wayne Fuel Management UK Ltd

Report of the Directors
for the Year Ended 31 December 2019

The directors present their report with the audited financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 December 2019.

REVIEW OF BUSINESS

MATTERS INCLUDED IN THE STRATEGIC REPORT

In accordance with S414(C) (11) of the Companies Act, included in the Strategic Report is information relating to the future development of the business, and financial risk management, which would otherwise be required to be contained in a Directors' Report.

DIVIDENDS

No dividends will be distributed for the year ended 31 December 2019.

DIRECTORS

The directors shown below have held office during the whole of the year from 1 January 2019 to the date of this report.

A Johnston

D Crouse

Other changes in directors holding office are as follows:

A Sullivan- appointed 5th April 2019

S Boyle- appointed 5th April 2019

L Burke – appointed 31st December 2019

W Spurgeon – resigned 31st December 2019

POLITICAL DONATIONS AND EXPENDITURE

Donations totalling £nil (2018: £nil) were made during the period to local and national charities.

GOING CONCERN

The directors have performed a going concern assessment, comprising a review of the company's financial position, future operations and forecasts for a period of at least 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements, which demonstrate that the company will be in a position to meet its liabilities as they fall due. On this basis the directors consider it appropriate to prepare financial statements on a going concern basis. Accordingly, these financial statements do not include any adjustments to the carrying amount and classification of assets and liabilities that may arise if the company was unable to continue as a going concern.

COVID- 19 IMPACT

Covid-19 was an event not foreseen as the business moved into 2020. However, the reaction to the implications of the virus moving from Asia to Europe was swift by the Wayne Fuel management UK management. The focus in Q1-20 was to ensure all staff were safe and government guidance was followed (the business was classified as 'essential'), including reviews and updates our working practices and risk assessments to ensure social distancing measures.

During late Q1 there were timing delays to project work due to the start of the lockdown and this impacted for a short period before returning to activities in June-20. The latest forecasts indicate that with the return to normal activities during Q2-20 there will be limited impact to full year profitability. Therefore with a strong customer base and backlog of work, the business is well placed to deal with the impact of Covid-19.

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES IN RESPECT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The directors are responsible for preparing the Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulation. This report has been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to small companies within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have prepared the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland", and applicable law). 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 the financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- state whether applicable United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102, have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;

Wayne Fuel Management UK Ltd

Report of the Directors
for the Year Ended 31 December 2019

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES IN RESPECT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
- continued

- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and
- 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 enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006.

The directors 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

FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

The directors' plan is to maintain the management policies to grow the business in the coming years to offer a more complete service offering within the fuel dispenser retail industry.

STATEMENT OF DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO AUDITORS

In the case of each director in office at the date the Directors' Report is approved:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditors are unaware; and
- they have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as a director in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

DIRECTOR'S THIRD PARTY INDEMNITY PROVISIONS

The Directors have the benefit of an indemnity which is qualifying third party indemnity provision as defined by Section 234 of the Companies Act 2006, The indemnity was in force throughout the last financial year and is currently in force.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

The auditors, will be proposed for re-appointment at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:



.....
A Sullivan - Director

Date: 5th June 2020

Independent auditors' report to the members of Wayne Fuel Management UK Ltd

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion, Wayne Fuel Management UK Ltd's 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 (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland", and applicable law); and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements, included within the Annual Report and Financial Statements (the "Annual Report"), which comprise: the balance sheet as at 31 December 2019; income statement; statement of comprehensive income and the statement of changes in equity for the year then ended; and the notes to the financial statements, which include a description of the significant accounting policies.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) ("ISAs (UK)") and applicable law. Our responsibilities under ISAs (UK) are further described in the Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We remained independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, which includes the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

Conclusions relating to going concern

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which 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.

However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this statement is not a guarantee as to the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Reporting on other information

The other information comprises all of the information in the Annual Report other than the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, any form of assurance 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 an apparent material inconsistency or material misstatement, we are required to perform procedures to conclude whether there is a material misstatement of 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. We have nothing to report based on these responsibilities.

With respect to the Strategic Report and Report of the Directors, we also considered whether the disclosures required by the UK Companies Act 2006 have been included.

Based on the responsibilities described above and our work undertaken in the course of the audit, ISAs (UK) require us also to report certain opinions and matters as described below.

Strategic Report and Report of the Directors

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, the information given in the Strategic Report and Report of the Directors for the year ended 31 December 2019 is consistent with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

In light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we did not identify any material misstatements in the Strategic Report and Report of the Directors.

Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit

Responsibilities of the directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Statement of directors' responsibilities in respect of the financial statements, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the applicable framework and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. The directors are also responsible for such internal control as they 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.

Auditors' 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 auditors' 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 FRC's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditors' report.

Use of this report

This report, including the opinions, has been prepared for and only for the company's members as a body in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving these opinions, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.

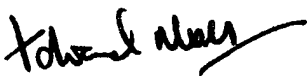
Other required reporting

Companies Act 2006 exception reporting

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion:

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

We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.



Edward Moss (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors
Manchester
5 June 2020

Wayne Fuel Management UK Ltd
Income Statement
for the Year Ended 31 December 2019

	Notes	Year Ended 31.12.19 £	Year Ended 31.12.18 £
TURNOVER	3	4,251,996	4,095,024
Cost of sales		<u>(3,568,560)</u>	<u>(3,700,468)</u>
GROSS PROFIT		683,436	394,556
Administrative expenses		<u>(347,223)</u>	<u>(751,272)</u>
		336,213	(356,716)
Other operating income		<u>548</u>	<u>2,814</u>
OPERATING PROFIT/(LOSS)	5	336,761	(353,902)
Interest payable and similar expenses	6	<u>(12,456)</u>	<u>(9,041)</u>
PROFIT/(LOSS) BEFORE TAXATION		324,305	(362,943)
Taxation on profit/(loss)	7	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
PROFIT/(LOSS) FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR		<u>324,305</u>	<u>(362,943)</u>

The notes form part of these financial statements

Wayne Fuel Management UK Ltd

Statement of Comprehensive Income
for the Year Ended 31 December 2019

	Year Ended 31.12.19 £	Year Ended 31.12.18 £
PROFIT/(LOSS) FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR	324,305	(362,943)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME/(EXPENSE) FOR THE YEAR	<u>324,305</u>	<u>(362,943)</u>

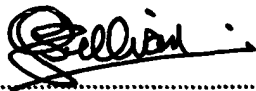
The notes form part of these financial statements

Wayne Fuel Management UK Ltd

Balance Sheet
31 December 2019

	Notes	31.12.19 £	31.12.18 £
FIXED ASSETS			
Intangible assets	8	477,281	651,732
Tangible assets	9	70,377	106,570
		<u>547,658</u>	<u>758,302</u>
CURRENT ASSETS			
Stocks	10	67,571	101,950
Debtors	11	1,546,977	1,035,654
Cash at bank		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
		1,614,548	1,137,604
CREDITORS			
Amounts falling due within one year	12	<u>(1,478,026)</u>	<u>(1,536,031)</u>
NET CURRENT ASSETS/(LIABILITIES)		<u>136,522</u>	<u>(398,427)</u>
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		684,180	359,875
CREDITORS			
Amounts falling due after more than one year	14	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
NET ASSETS		<u>684,180</u>	<u>359,875</u>
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Called up share capital	16	100	100
Retained earnings	17	<u>684,080</u>	<u>359,775</u>
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS		<u>684,180</u>	<u>359,875</u>

The financial statements on pages 7 to 20 were approved by the Board of Directors on 5th June 2020 and were signed on its behalf by:



.....
A Sullivan - Director

The notes form part of these financial statements

Wayne Fuel Management UK Ltd

Statement of Changes in Equity
for the Year Ended 31 December 2019

	Called up share capital £	Retained earnings £	Total equity £
Balance at 1 January 2018	100	722,718	722,818
Changes in equity			
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	(362,943)	(362,943)
Balance at 31 December 2018	100	359,775	359,875
Changes in equity			
Total comprehensive profit for the year	-	324,305	324,305
Balance at 31 December 2019	100	684,080	684,180

The notes form part of these financial statements

Wayne Fuel Management UK Ltd

Notes to the Financial Statements
for the Year Ended 31 December 2019

1. STATUTORY INFORMATION

Wayne Fuel Management UK Ltd is a private company, limited by shares, registered in the United Kingdom. The company's registered number and registered office address can be found on the Company Information page.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparing the financial statements

These financial statements were prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The financial reporting standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland", Companies Act 2006 and the Companies Act 2016. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The accounting policies have been applied consistently, other than where new policies have been adopted.

The financial statements relate to a private limited company limited by shares, incorporated in the United Kingdom.

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. In the directors' opinion, there is no reason why the Company cannot continue to trade for at least the next twelve months and as such, the directors consider the going concern basis appropriate.

Critical accounting estimates and judgements

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.

The Company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are addressed below.

a) Useful economic lives of property, plant and equipment

The annual depreciation charge for property, plant and equipment is sensitive to changes in the estimated useful economic lives and residual values of the assets. The useful economic lives and residual values are reassessed annually. They are amended when necessary to reflect current estimates, based on technological advancement, future investments, economic utilisation and the physical condition of the assets. See note 9 for the carrying amount of the property, plant and equipment and note 2 for the useful economic lives for each class of assets.

b) Inventory provisioning

The Company manufactures and sells products and is subject to changing customer demands and economic trends. As a result, it is necessary to consider the recoverability of the cost of the inventory and the associated provisioning required. When calculating the inventory provision, management considers the nature and condition of the inventory, as well as applying assumptions around anticipated saleability of the finished goods and future usage of raw materials. See note 11 for the net carrying amount of the inventory and associated provision.

c) Impairment of trade receivables

The Company makes an estimate of the recoverable value of trade and other debtors. When assessing impairment of trade and other receivables, management considers factors including the credit rating of the receivable, the ageing profile of receivables and the historical experience. See note 12 for the net carrying amount of the receivables and associated impairment provision.

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes.

Stocks

Stock is valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value on a FIFO basis.

Work in progress valuation includes cost plus any profit element earned as at the year end.

Cost includes all direct expenditure and an appropriate proportion of fixed and variable overheads.

Wayne Fuel Management UK Ltd

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Year Ended 31 December 2019

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES – continued

Tangible fixed assets

Depreciation is provided at the following annual rates in order to write off each asset over its estimated useful life.

Leasehold property	- 25% per annum straight line
Plant and Machinery	- 25% per annum straight line
Motor vehicles	- 25% per annum straight line
Office equipment	- 25% per annum straight line

The carrying values of tangible fixed assets are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable.

Taxation

Taxation for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Income Statement, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Current tax is recognised at the amount of tax payable using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date.

Timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements. Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the year end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

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.

Foreign currencies

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 transaction. Exchange differences are taken into account in arriving at the operating profit.

Pension costs and other post-retirement benefits

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions payable to the company's pension scheme are charged to profit or loss in the period to which they relate.

Intangible assets

Goodwill represents the difference between amounts paid on the cost of a business combination and the acquirer's interest in the fair value of its identifiable assets and liabilities of the acquiree at the date of acquisition. Subsequent to initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is amortised on a straight-line basis to the Profit and loss account over its useful economic life of ten years.

Other intangible assets are initially recognised at cost. After recognition, under the cost model, intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

All intangible assets are considered to have a finite useful life. If a reliable estimate of the useful life cannot be made, the useful life shall not exceed five years.

Operating leases

Rentals payable under operating leases are charged as an expense to the profit and loss account on a straight line over the lease term. The disclosure of the total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases for each of the following periods – not later than one year, later than one year and not later than five years; and later than five years are included within the financial statements.

Wayne Fuel Management UK Ltd

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Year Ended 31 December 2019

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES – continued

Reduced disclosure exemption

FRS 102 allows a qualifying entity certain disclosure exemption, if certain conditions, have been complied with, including notification of and no objection to, the use of exemptions by the company's shareholders. A qualifying entity is defined as a member of a group that prepares publicly available financial statements, which give a true and fair view, in which that member is consolidated. The company is a qualifying entity as its results are consolidated into the financial statements of Dover Corporation which are publicly available from the website, www.dovercorporation.com.

As a qualifying entity, the company has taken advantage of the following exemptions:

- (i) from the requirement to prepare a statement of cash flows as required by paragraph 3.17(d) of FRS 102;
- (ii) from the requirement to present certain financial instrument disclosures, as required by sections 11 and 12 of FRS 102;
- (iii) from the requirement to present a reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding at the beginning and end of the period as required by paragraph 4.12(a)(iv) of FRS 102;
- (iv) from the requirement to disclose the key management personnel compensation in total as required by paragraph 33.7 of FRS 102; and
- (v) from the requirement to disclose related party transactions as provided by paragraph 33.1A of FRS 102.

Financial instruments

The company has chosen to adopt Sections 11 and 12 of FRS 102 in respect of financial instruments.

i. Financial assets

Basic financial assets, including trade and other receivables and cash and bank balances, are initially recognised at transaction price, 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.

Such assets are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

At the end of each reporting period financial assets measured at amortised cost are assessed for objective evidence of impairment. If an asset is impaired the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

Financial assets are derecognised when (a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled; or (b) substantially all the risks and rewards of the ownership of the asset are transferred to another party; or (c) despite having retained some significant risks and rewards of ownership, control of the asset has been transferred to another party who has the practical ability to unilaterally sell the asset to an unrelated third party without imposing additional restrictions.

ii. Financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other payables 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.

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

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts 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 payables are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the liability is extinguished, that is when the contractual obligation is discharged, cancelled or expires.

iii. Offsetting

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and 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.

Wayne Fuel Management UK Ltd

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Year Ended 31 December 2019

3. TURNOVER

The turnover and profit before taxation are attributable to the one principal activity of the company.

An analysis of turnover by geographical market is given below:

	Year Ended 31.12.19	Year Ended 31.12.18
	£	£
United Kingdom	4,168,121	3,936,520
Europe excluding UK	<u>83,875</u>	<u>158,504</u>
	<u>4,251,996</u>	<u>4,095,024</u>

4. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS

	Year Ended 31.12.19	Year Ended 31.12.18
	£	£
Wages and salaries	1,098,342	1,139,035
Social security costs	96,851	123,427
Other pension costs	<u>55,348</u>	<u>52,991</u>
	<u>1,250,541</u>	<u>1,315,453</u>

Directors emoluments are borne by the parent company, for which no recharge is made to this company.

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

Year Ended 31.12.19	Year Ended 31.12.18
Number	Number
<u>31</u>	<u>36</u>

5. OPERATING PROFIT/(LOSS)

The operating profit/(loss) is stated after charging/(crediting)

	Year Ended 31.12.19	Year Ended 31.12.18
	£	£
Depreciation - owned assets	58,920	74,850
Profit on disposal of fixed assets	(1,293)	(3,399)
Impairment of intangible assets	-	-
Amortisation of intangible assets	174,451	240,336
Fees payable for audit	<u>20,000</u>	<u>19,500</u>

6. INTEREST PAYABLE AND SIMILAR EXPENSES

	Year Ended 31.12.19	Year Ended 31.12.18
	£	£
Interest	<u>12,456</u>	<u>9,041</u>

Wayne Fuel Management UK Ltd

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Year Ended 31 December 2019

7. TAX ON PROFIT/(LOSS)

Analysis of the tax charge

The tax charge on the profit for the year was as follows:

	Year Ended 31.12.19 £	Year Ended 31.12.18 £
Current tax:		
UK corporation tax	-	-
Foreign tax suffered	-	-
Foreign tax (relief)	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total current tax	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Deferred tax:		
Timing differences	-	-
Adjustment re prior periods	-	-
Effect of changes in tax rates	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total deferred tax	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Tax on profit	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

Reconciliation of total tax charge included in profit and loss

The tax assessed for the year is lower (2018: higher) than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK. The difference is explained below:

	Year Ended 31.12.19 £	Year Ended 31.12.18 £
Profit/(Loss) before tax	<u>324,305</u>	<u>(362,943)</u>
Profit/(Loss) before tax multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2018 – 19%).	61,618	(68,959)
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	31,987	36,697
Effects of group relief/other reliefs	-	36,191
Deferred tax not provided	<u>(93,605)</u>	<u>(3,929)</u>
Total tax charge	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

The value of the unrecognised deferred tax asset as at 31.12.19 is £699,936; since the Company has historically had losses and sufficient profits are not forecasted at this time to be able to realise the tax benefit.

Deferred tax amounts not recognised (at the closing tax rate):

Fixed assets	(27,088)	(25,758)
Timing differences - trading	(3,251)	(1,041)
Losses	<u>(669,597)</u>	<u>(756,889)</u>
	<u>(699,936)</u>	<u>(783,688)</u>

Wayne Fuel Management UK Ltd

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Year Ended 31 December 2019

7. TAX ON PROFIT/(LOSS) - continued

Changes to the UK corporation tax rates were substantively enacted as part of Finance Bill 2017 (on 6 September 2016). These include reductions to the main rate to reduce the rate to 17% from 1 April 2020. Deferred taxes at the balance sheet date have been measured using these enacted tax rates and reflected in these financial statements.

In the Spring Budget 2020, the Government announced that the previously enacted decrease in the corporate tax rate from 19% to 17% from 1 April 2020 would no longer happen and that rates would remain at 19% for the foreseeable future. The new law was substantively enacted by a resolution under the Provisional Collection of Taxes Act 1968 on 17 March 2020. This change would not have a material effect on the company's deferred tax balance.

8. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Licenses	Development	Market Access Rights	Goodwill	Software
	£	£	£	£	£
COST					
At 1 January 2019	34,232	726,016	400,000	1,078,936	10,337
Additions	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
At 31 December 2019	<u>34,232</u>	<u>726,016</u>	<u>400,000</u>	<u>1,078,936</u>	<u>10,337</u>
ACCUMULATED AMORTISATION					
At 1 January 2019	34,232	598,826	400,000	554,394	10,337
Charge for year	-	66,557	-	107,894	-
Eliminated on disposal	-	-	-	-	-
At 31 December 2019	<u>34,232</u>	<u>665,383</u>	<u>400,000</u>	<u>662,288</u>	<u>10,337</u>
NET BOOK VALUE					
At 31 December 2019	<u>-</u>	<u>60,633</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>416,648</u>	<u>-</u>
At 31 December 2018	<u>-</u>	<u>127,190</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>524,542</u>	<u>-</u>

Wayne Fuel Management UK Ltd

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Year Ended 31 December 2019

8. INTANGIBLE ASSETS - continued

	Total £
COST	
At 1 January 2019	2,249,521
Additions	-
Disposals	-
	<u>2,249,521</u>
At 31 December 2019	<u>2,249,521</u>
ACCUMULATED AMORTISATION	
At 1 January 2019	1,597,789
Charge for year	174,451
Eliminated on disposal	-
	<u>1,772,240</u>
At 31 December 2019	<u>1,772,240</u>
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 31 December 2019	<u>477,281</u>
At 31 December 2018	<u>651,732</u>

9. TANGIBLE ASSETS

	Leasehold property £	Plant and Machinery £	Motor vehicles £	Office equipment £	Total £
COST					
At 1 January 2019	58,181	194,172	75,741	92,398	420,492
Additions	-	30,435	-	-	30,435
Disposals	-	(799)	(33,371)	(30,453)	(64,623)
	<u>58,181</u>	<u>223,808</u>	<u>42,370</u>	<u>61,945</u>	<u>386,304</u>
At 31 December 2019	<u>58,181</u>	<u>223,808</u>	<u>42,370</u>	<u>61,945</u>	<u>386,304</u>
ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION					
At 1 January 2019	30,286	146,554	60,181	76,901	313,922
Charge for year	14,545	24,685	7,846	11,844	58,920
Eliminated on disposal	-	(316)	(28,311)	(28,288)	(56,915)
	<u>44,831</u>	<u>170,923</u>	<u>39,716</u>	<u>60,457</u>	<u>315,927</u>
At 31 December 2019	<u>44,831</u>	<u>170,923</u>	<u>39,716</u>	<u>60,457</u>	<u>315,927</u>
NET BOOK VALUE					
At 31 December 2019	<u>13,350</u>	<u>52,885</u>	<u>2,654</u>	<u>1,488</u>	<u>70,377</u>
At 31 December 2018	<u>27,895</u>	<u>47,618</u>	<u>15,560</u>	<u>15,497</u>	<u>106,570</u>

Wayne Fuel Management UK Ltd

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Year Ended 31 December 2019

10. STOCKS

	31.12.19	31.12.18
	£	£
Stocks	64,257	85,861
Work-in-progress	<u>3,314</u>	<u>16,089</u>
	<u>67,571</u>	<u>101,950</u>

Stock recognised in cost of sales during the year as an expense was £345,923 (2018: £307,547).
Stock is recognised net of an impairment provision of £nil (2018: £15,660).

11. DEBTORS

	31.12.19	31.12.18
	£	£
Trade debtors	1,246,338	553,569
Amounts owed by group undertakings	32,706	12,584
Other debtors	-	224
Prepayments and accrued income	<u>267,933</u>	<u>469,277</u>
	<u>1,546,977</u>	<u>1,035,654</u>

12. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	31.12.19	31.12.18
	£	£
Trade creditors	68,805	266,367
Amounts owed to group undertakings	954,747	870,479
Taxation and other social security	169,123	66,403
Other creditors	-	117,017
Accruals and deferred income	<u>285,351</u>	<u>215,765</u>
	<u>1,478,026</u>	<u>1,536,031</u>

Wayne Fuel Management UK Ltd

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Year Ended 31 December 2019

13. LEASING AGREEMENTS

Minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases fall due as follows:

	31.12.19	31.12.18
	£	£
Within one year	14,119	42,729
Between one and five years	<u>327</u>	<u>2,249</u>
	<u>14,446</u>	<u>44,978</u>

Total rent paid under operating lease agreements during the period, recognised as an expense was £39,224 (2018: £66,221).

14. CREDITORS: Amounts falling due after more than one year

	31.12.19	31.12.18
	£	£
Other creditors	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

15. PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES

	31.12.19	31.12.18
	£	£
Deferred tax	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

	Deferred tax £
Balance at 1 January 2019	-
Balance at 31 December 2019	<u>-</u>

	Booked 31 Dec 2019 £	Booked 31 Dec 2018 £
Accelerated capital allowances	-	-
Short term trading differences - trading	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

The company has estimated tax losses of £3,938,808 (31 Dec 2018 - £4,452,286) available for carry forward against future trading profits.

Wayne Fuel Management UK Ltd

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Year Ended 31 December 2019

16. CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL

Allotted, issued and fully paid:

Number:	Class:	31.12.19 £	31.12.18 £
12 (2018:12)	Ordinary shares of £0.50 each	6	6
54 (2018:54)	'A' Ordinary shares of £0.50 each	27	27
62 (2018:62)	'B' Ordinary shares of £0.50 each	31	31
720 (2018:720)	'C' Ordinary shares of £0.05 each	36	36
		<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

17. RETAINED EARNINGS

	Retained earnings £
At 1 January 2019	359,775
Profit for the year	<u>324,305</u>
At 31 December 2019	<u>684,080</u>

18. ULTIMATE PARENT COMPANY

The parent undertaking of the smallest and largest group in which the results of the company are consolidated is that headed by Dover Corporation, a company incorporated in the USA, which is also the ultimate parent company. Copies of its consolidated financial statements are available from 3005 Highland parkway, Suite 200, Downers Grove, IL 60515, USA. Consequently, the company has taken advantage of the exemption from preparing consolidated financial statements under the terms of section 401 of the Companies Act 2006.

19. ULTIMATE CONTROLLING PARTY

The company is a 100% owned subsidiary of Wayne Fueling Systems UK Holdco.
The company's ultimate parent undertaking is Dover Corporation, a company incorporated in the USA.