Company Registration No. 09575966 (England and Wales)	
DURA PUMP LTD	
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019	
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR	

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BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019

		201	9	2018	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	3		11,700		35,100
Tangible assets	4		222,292		165,721
			233,992		200,821
Current assets					
Stocks		183,822		149,257	
Debtors	5	443,798		601,172	
Cash at bank and in hand		532,764		461,948 ———	
		1,160,384		1,212,377	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(809,222)		(854,539)	
year	•				
Net current assets			351,162		357,838
Total assets less current liabilities			585,154		558,659
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	7		(285,421)		(267,485)
Provisions for liabilities			(33,672)		(22,957)
Net assets			266,061		268,217
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	8		100		100
Profit and loss reserves	U		265,961		268,117
Tront and 1000 redorate					
Total equity			266,061		268,217

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 31 December 2019 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 13 February 2020 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr O Lockett-Ford

Director

Company Registration No. 09575966

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

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Dura Pump Ltd is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Boughton Fair Lane, Moulton, Northampton, NN3 7RT.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary a mounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest \pounds .

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Turnover

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

1.3 Research and development expenditure

Research expenditure is written off against profits in the year in which it is incurred. Identifiable development expenditure is capitalised to the extent that the technical, commercial and financial feasibility can be demonstrated.

1.4 Intangible fixed assets - goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of acquisition of unincorporated businesses over the fair value of net assets acquired. It is initially recognised as an asset at cost and is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is considered to have a finite useful life and is amortised on a systematic basis over its expected life, which is five years.

1.5 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Plant and equipment 25% on reducing balance
Fixtures and fittings 25% on reducing balance
Computers 25% on reducing balance

Motor vehicles 25% on reducing balance and at varying rates on cost

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

1.6 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply.

1.7 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

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

1.8 Cash and cash equivalents

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

1.9 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

1.10 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1.11 Taxation

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

Current tax

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

1.12 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

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

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

1.13 Retirement benefits

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

1.14 Leases

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

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

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leases asset are consumed.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 25 (2018 - 23).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

3	Intangible fixed assets					Goodwill £
	Cost					~
	At 1 January 2019 and 31 December 2019					117,000
	Amortisation and impairment					
	At 1 January 2019					81,900
	Amortisation charged for the year					23,400
	At 31 December 2019					105,300
	Carrying amount					
	At 31 December 2019					11,700
	At 31 December 2018					35,100
4	Tangible fixed assets					
		Plant and	Fixtures and	Computers M	otor vehicles	Total
		equipment £	fittings £	£	£	£
	Cost	-	-	~	-	~
	At 1 January 2019	52,527	66,964	36,244	142,162	297,897
	Additions	18,462	1,110	8,076	112,379	140,027
	Disposals	-	-	-	(68,141)	(68,141)
	At 31 December 2019	70,989	68,074	44,320	186,400	369,783
	Depreciation and impairment					
	At 1 January 2019	24,020	31,660	19,053	57,443	132,176
	Depreciation charged in the year	9,398	8,942	5,582	30,946	54,868
	Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	-	-	(39,553)	(39,553)
	At 31 December 2019	33,418	40,602	24,635	48,836	147,491
	Carrying amount					
	At 31 December 2019	37,571	27,472	19,685	137,564	222,292
	At 31 December 2018	28,507	35,304	17,191	84,719	165,721
5	Debtors					
	Amounts falling due within one year:				2019 £	2018 £
					440.00	564.65
	Trade debtors Other debtors				416,381 27,417	504,356 96,816
					443,798	601,172
					=====	====

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

5	Debtors		(Continued)
6	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2019	2018
		£	£
	Bank loans and overdrafts	_	168,475
	Trade creditors	118,172	137,573
	Amounts owed to group undertakings	200,900	200,900
	Taxation and social security	146,427	108,012
	Other creditors	343,723	239,579
		809,222	854,539
	Finance leases and hire purchase contracts are secured over the assets concerned.		
7	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		
		2019	2018
		£	£
	Other creditors	005 404	207.405
	Other creditors	285,421	267,485
8	Called up share capital		
		2019	2018
		£	£
	Ordinary share capital		
	Issued and fully paid		
	100 Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100

9 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

At the reporting date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases of £76,376 (2018 - £105,424). The amount due within one year is £39,647 (2018 - £35,964)

10 Related party transactions

Included within other creditors are loans, from directors, totalling £452,865 (2018 - £379,719). The amount due after more than one year is £225,000 (2018 - £250,000). A market rate of interest is charged on the loans.

Also included within creditors due within one year is a loan from the company's parent undertaking of £200,900 (2018 - £200,900). The loan has been made on an interest free basis and has no fixed date for repayment.

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.