Stanhope-Seta Limited Financial Statements 31 July 2019



Financial Statements

Year ended 31 July 2019

Contents	Page
Officers and professional advisers	1
Strategic report	2
Directors' report	3
Independent auditor's report to the members	5
Statement of income and retained earnings	9
Statement of financial position	10
Statement of cash flows	11
Notes to the financial statements	12

Officers and Professional Advisers

The board of directors

M Richardson

M Verity **G** Verity

Company secretary

M Richardson

Registered office

10 Orange Street

Haymarket London WC2H 7DQ

Auditor

Shipleys LLP Chartered Accountants & statutory auditor

10 Orange Street

Haymarket London WC2H 7DQ

Strategic Report

Year ended 31 July 2019

Principle Activity and business review

The principal activity of the company during the year was the manufacture or testing equipment for the hydrocarbon industries.

The directors are satisfied with the company's performance for the year. The company's Research and Development group is actively developing instruments to fulfil new industry requirements and improve existing technologies. Competition within the instrumentation sector is significant, not only from other established manufacturers but also from local domestic products coming from other countries. The company's product line is well established, and the directors are confident that the reputation of the company will greatly assist, where competition is present. The directors continue to monitor cost levels to ensure that an adequate return is received.

The key financial highlights are as follows:

Ma Ru

	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
	£	£	£	£	£
Turnover	14,135,931	14,267,508	12,681,217	12,135,027	13,237,407
Turnover growth	1	13	4	8	3
Gross profit margin	39	38	40	40	39
Profit before taxation	908,086	993,335	1,182,603	1,154,407	1,026,517

Future developments

The company's range of equipment is designed for the hydrocarbon industries. The company is reliant on the performance of these industries and therefore any change in their level of activity is likely to affect its results. Obsolescence of the existing test procedures represents a key risk to the company, and therefore ongoing development of the instrument range will be an important part of mitigating this and will provide new opportunities for the company.

M Richardson Company Secretary

Registered office: 10 Orange Street Haymarket London WC2H 7DQ

Directors' Report

Year ended 31 July 2019

The directors present their report and the financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 July 2019.

Directors

The directors who served the company during the year were as follows:

M Richardson M Verity G Verity

Dividends

Particulars of recommended dividends are detailed in note 11 to the financial statements.

Disclosure of Information in the strategic report

A Strategic report is included in these accounts in accordance with section 414C(11) of the Companies Act 2006.

Directors' responsibilities statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the strategic report, 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 United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards 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 the profit or loss of the company for that period.

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

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- 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. 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.

Directors' Report (continued)

Year ended 31 July 2019

Auditor

Each of the persons who is a director at the date of approval of this report confirms that:

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

M Richardson Company Secretary

Registered office: 10 Orange Street Haymarket London WC2H 7DQ

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Stanhope-Seta Limited Year ended 31 July 2019

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Stanhope-Seta Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 July 2019 which comprise the statement of income and retained earnings, statement of financial position, statement of cash flows 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 FRS 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 July 2019 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice;
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Stanhope-Seta Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 July 2018 which comprise the statement of income and retained earnings, statement of financial position, statement of cash flows 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 FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

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.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Stanhope-Seta Limited (continued)

Year ended 31 July 2019

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information. 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.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions 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 strategic report and the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the strategic report and the directors' report have 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 strategic report or 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, 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.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Stanhope-Seta Limited (continued)

Year ended 31 July 2019

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.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs (UK), we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Stanhope-Seta Limited (continued)

Year ended 31 July 2019

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.

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.

Tim Hardy (Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of Shipleys LLP Chartered Accountants & statutory auditor 10 Orange Street Haymarket London WC2H 7DQ

13/1/2017

Statement of Income and Retained Earnings

Year ended 31 July 2019

•	Note	2019 £	2018 £
Turnover	4	14,135,931	14,267,508
Cost of sales		(8,676,887)	(8,864,442)
Gross profit		5,459,044	5,403,066
Distribution costs Administrative expenses		(262,787) (4,301,632)	(262,374) (4,152,102)
Operating profit	5	894,625	988,590
Interest receivable	9	13,461	4,745
Profit before taxation		908,086	993,335
Taxation on ordinary activities	10	96,715	36,773
Profit for the financial year and total comprehensive income		1,004,801	1,030,108
Dividends pald and payable	11	(364,000)	(364,000)
Retained earnings at the start of the year		7,864,570	7,198,462
Retained earnings at the end of the year		8,505,371	7,864,570

All the activities of the company are from continuing operations.

Statement of Financial Position

31 July 2019

		2019		2018
•	Note	£	£	£
Fixed assets Tangible assets	12		1,123,398	1,079,228
Current assets				
Stocks	13	3,405,134		3,837,011
Debtors	14	2,484,242		2,049,227
Cash at bank and in hand		5,334,402		4,347,227
		11,223,778		10,233,465
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	15	(2,841,705)		(2,448,023)
Net current assets		·	8,382,073	7,785,442
Total assets less current liabilities			9,505,471	8,864,670
Net assets			9,505,471	8,864,670
Capital and reserves				
Called up share capital	18		1,000,100	1,000,100
Profit and loss account	19		8,505,371	7,864,570
•	-			
Shareholders funds			9,505,471	8,864,670
•				

M Richardson Company Secretary

Company registration number: 361699

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Statement of Cash Flows

Year ended 31 July 2019

	2019 £	2018 £
Cash flows from operating activities	4 004 004	4 000 400
Profit for the financial year	1,004,801	1,030,108
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation of tangible assets	127,584	134,701
Interest receivable	(13,461)	
Loss/(gains) on disposal of tangible assets	8,594 (06.745)	
Taxation on ordinary activities	(96,715) 226,700	(36,773) 57,966
Accrued expenses	220,700	37,800
Changes in:	404.077	(0.44.040)
Stocks	431,877	(341,313)
Trade and other debtors Trade and other creditors	(435,015) 166,982	36,728 (345,393)
rrade and other creditors		(343,383)
Cash generated from operations	1,421,347	520,528
Interest received	13,461	4,745
Tax received	96,715	36,773
Net cash from operating activities	1,531,523	562,046
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of tangible assets	(220,848)	(239,861)
Proceeds from sale of tangible assets	40,500	13,500
Net cash used in investing activities	(180,348)	(226,361)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Dividends paid	(364,000)	(364,000)
Net cash used in financing activities	(364,000)	(364,000)
	<u> </u>	
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	987,175	(28,315)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	4,347,227	4,375,542
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	5,334,402	4,347,227

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 31 July 2019

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the principal place of business is London Street, Chertsey, Surrey, KT16 8AP, UK.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland',

3. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis and in accordance with applicable accounting standards.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported. These estimates and judgements are continually reviewed and are based on experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Significant judgements and estimates

Stock

Provisions are made for slow moving and obsolete stock and are reviewed regularly by the directors and management of the company. Stock is either written off or written down to the net realisable value in these instances.

Revenue recognition

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and represents amounts receivable for the design and manufacture quality control instruments used to measure the physical characteristics that determine product quality and consistency, stated net of discounts and of Value Added Tax.

Turnover is recognised once the goods have been delivered and the significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the customer.

Income tax

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 July 2019

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Income tax (continued)

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other 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. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Foreign currencies

Foreign currency transactions are initially recorded in the functional currency, by applying the spot exchange rate as at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate ruling at the reporting date, with any gains or losses being taken to the profit and loss account.

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. Dividends on shares recognised as liabilities are recognised as expenses and classified within interest payable.

Interest Income

Interest income is reported on the accruals basis, using the effective interest rate method.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Freehold Property

over 50 years

Plant & Equipment

- 15% or 33.3% straight line

Fixtures & Fittings
Motor Vehicles

15% straight line 25% straight line

Freehold land is not depreciated.

Impairment of fixed assets

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 July 2019

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Stocks

Stock and work in progress have been valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Finished goods stock includes a proportion of factory overhead expenditure. Stock and work in progress have been valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Finished goods stock includes a proportion of factory overhead expenditure.

Financial instruments

Financial assets

Financial assets are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. The Company does not hold any third party financial assets.

Loans and receivables

Trade receivables and other receivables that have fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as 'loans and receivables'. Loans and receivables are initially recognised at fair value and are subsequently measured using the effective interest method less provision for any impairment.

Financial liabilities and equity instruments

Financial liabilities and equity are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities. Other financial liabilities (including borrowing and trade and other payables) are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Defined contribution plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund.

When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

4. Turnover

Turnover arises from:

Sale of goods

2019 2018 £ £ 14,135,931 14,267,508

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 July 2019

4. Turnover (continued)

The turnover is attributable to the one principal activity of the company. An analysis of turnover by the geographical markets that substantially differ from each other is given below:

	United Kingdom Overseas	2019 £ 1,374,591 12,761,340 14,135,931	2018 £ 1,606,586 12,660,922 14,267,508
5.	Operating profit		
	Operating profit or loss is stated after charging/crediting:	2019 £	2018 £
	Depreciation of tangible assets Loss/(gains) on disposal of tangible assets Foreign exchange differences	127,584 8,594 3,592	134,701 (10,751) 2,781
6.	Auditor's remuneration		
	Fees payable for the audit of the financial statements	2019 £ 15,000	2018 £ 15,000
	Fees payable to the company's auditor and its associates for other s	ervices:	
	Audit-related assurance services	16,322	16,452

7. Particulars of employees

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year, including the directors and key management personnel, amounted to:

	2019	2018
	No.	No.
Production staff	35	35
Administrative staff	53	51
Management staff	3	3
•	91	89

The aggregate payroll costs incurred during the year, relating to the above, were:

	2019	2018
	£	£
Wages and salaries	4,378,436	4,059,273
Social security costs	499,881	453,865
Other pension costs	74,831	43,401
	4,953,148	4,556,539
	Harrier Harrier	-

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 July 2019

8. Directors' remuneration

The directors' aggregate remuneration in respect of qualifying	ng services was:	
,	2019	2018
	£	. £
Remuneration	1,367,200	1,117,200
Remuneration of the highest paid director in respect of qual	Ifying services:	
	2019	2018
	£	£
Aggregate remuneration	663,600	538,600

There are considered to be no key management personnel other than the directors, of which their remuneration has been disclosed above.

9. Interest receivable

	2019	2018
•	£	£
Interest on cash and cash equivalents	13,461	4,745

10. Taxation on ordinary activities

Major components of tax income

	2019 £	2018 £
Current tax: Adjustments in respect of prior periods	(96,715)	(36,773)
Taxation on ordinary activities	(96,715)	(36,773)

Reconciliation of tax income

The tax assessed on the profit on ordinary activities for the year is lower than (2018: lower than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2018: 19%).

	2019 £	2018 £
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	908,086	993,335
Profit on ordinary activities by rate of tax	172,536	188,734
Effect of expenses not deductible for tax purposes	5,139	2,766
Effect of capital allowances and depreciation	(5,624)	4,783
Utilisation of tax losses	32,242	=
Unused tax losses	2,530	90,973
Deduction for qualifying R&D expenditure	(302,553)	(321,024)
Deductions allowable for tax purposes	(985)	(3,005)
Tax on profit	(96,715)	(36,773)

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 July 2019

11. Dividends

	Dividends paid during th	2019	2018			
	Dividends on equity share	£ 364,000	£ 364,000			
12.	Tangible assets					
		Land and buildings	Plant and machinery £	Fixtures and fittings £	Motor vehicles	Total £
	Cost At 1 August 2018 Additions Disposals	980,118 45,392 -	723,137 84,121	396,594 35,450 -	322,789 55,885 (75,300)	2,422,638 220,848 (75,300)
	At 31 July 2019	1,025,510	807,258	432,044	303,374	2,568,186
	Depreciation At 1 August 2018 Charge for the year Disposals	168,159 13,742	635,542 48,324	356,215 12,420	183,494 53,098 (26,206)	1,343,410 127,584 (26,206)
	At 31 July 2019	181,901	683,866	368,635	210,386	1,444,788
	Carrying amount At 31 July 2019	843,609	123,392	63,409	92,988	1,123,398
	At 31 July 2018	811,959	87,595	40,379	139,295	1,079,228
13.	Stocks					
	•				2019 £	2018 £
	Raw materials Work in progress Finished goods	1			1,889,398 356,369 1,159,367	2,131,032 309,521 1,396,458
					3,405,134	3,837,011
14.	Debtors					
					2019 £	2018 £
	Trade debtors Prepayments and accrue VAT recoverable Other debtors	ed income			1,943,366 122,197 216,657 202,022	1,721,834 117,437 206,836 3,120
	-				2,484,242	2,049,227

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 July 2019

15. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2019	2018
	£	£
Trade creditors	1,041,276	722,099
Accruals and deferred income	1,464,518	1,237,818
Social security and other taxes	91,238	93,775
Director loan accounts	95,403	394,331
Other creditors	149,270	
	2,841,705	2,448,023

16. Employee benefits

Defined contribution plans

The amount recognised in profit or loss as an expense in relation to defined contribution plans was £74,831 (2018: £43,401).

The Company operates a defined contribution scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Company, being invested with an insurance company. Contributions payable in the period by the Company to the scheme amounted to £74,831 (2018: £43,401). There was an amount owed to the scheme of £11,366 as at the reporting date (2018: £4,668).

17. Financial instruments

The carrying amount for each category of financial instrument is as follows:

	2019 £	2018 £
Financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amort Financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortised	ised cost	~
cost	11,007,221	10,026,629
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	2,750,467	2,354,248

18. Called up share capital

Issued, called up and fully paid

	2019		2018	
	No.	£	No.	£
A Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100.00	100	100.00
B Ordinary shares of £1 each	1,000,000	1,000,000.00	1,000,000	1,000,000.00
		1,000,100.00	1,000,100	1,000,100.00

Non equity shares consist of 100 'A' ordinary shares of £1 each. The shares confer the right on a winding up to the return of the capital paid up in priority to any other class of share.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 July 2019

19. Reserves

Profit and loss account - This reserve records retained earnings and accumulated losses.

20. Other financial commitments

As at 31 July 2019 the company had no capital or other commitments or contracts for capital expenditure in place in the year (2018: £nil).

21. Contingencies

The company had given guarantees in respect of performance bonds at 31 July 2019 and at 31 July 2018. No claim has arisen in respect of these bonds and the amounts involved are not significant in relation to the company's net assets.

22. Directors' advances, credits and guarantees

At the balance sheet, the company owed the directors totalling £95,403 (2018: £394,331).

23. Related party transactions

The company is under the control of the director, Mrs M Richardson by virtue of her 100% shareholding.

No related party transactions were undertaken as such that are required to be disclosed under FRS 102.