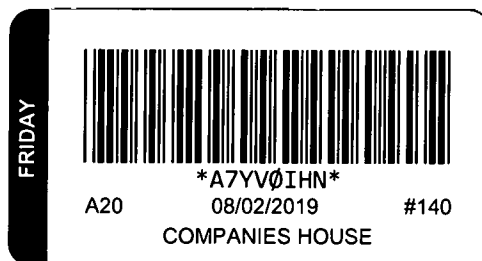

D & D INTERNATIONAL VALVES LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
INFORMATION FOR FILING WITH THE REGISTRAR
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2018



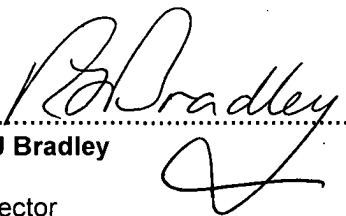
D & D INTERNATIONAL VALVES LIMITED

**DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2018**

We confirm that as directors we have met our duty in accordance with the Companies Act 2006 to:

- ensure that the Company has kept adequate accounting records;
- prepare financial statements which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31 August 2018 and of profit and loss for that period in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Practice in the UK; and
- follow the applicable accounting policies, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the notes to the financial statements.

The Directors' Responsibilities Statement was approved by the board on 04 February 2019 and signed on its behalf.


.....
R J Bradley
Director

D & D INTERNATIONAL VALVES LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 01634595

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 AUGUST 2018

	Note	2018 £	2017 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible fixed assets	4	687,896	705,115
Current assets			
Stocks	5	691,760	848,417
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	6	1,301,075	558,799
Cash at bank and in hand	7	132,031	225,230
		<u>2,124,866</u>	<u>1,632,446</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(981,805)	(593,864)
Net current assets		<u>1,143,061</u>	<u>1,038,582</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>1,830,957</u>	<u>1,743,697</u>
Provisions for liabilities			
Deferred tax	9	(10,801)	(12,916)
		<u>(10,801)</u>	<u>(12,916)</u>
Net assets		<u><u>1,820,156</u></u>	<u><u>1,730,781</u></u>

D & D INTERNATIONAL VALVES LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 01634595

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)
AS AT 31 AUGUST 2018

	Note	2018 £	2017 £
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	10	28,500	28,500
Capital redemption reserve		28,000	28,000
Profit and loss account		1,763,656	1,674,281
		<u>1,820,156</u>	<u>1,730,781</u>

The directors consider that the Company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 and members have not required the Company to obtain an audit for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of Companies Act 2006.

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 financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

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

The Company has opted not to file the statement of comprehensive income in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

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



G J Tattersall
Director

Date: 4 February 2019

The notes on pages 4 to 10 form part of these financial statements.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2018**

1. General information

D & D International Valves Limited is a private company limited by shares and is incorporated in England and Wales, registered number 01634595.

The address of its registered office is Saxham Business Park, Saxham, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk, IP28 6RX.

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 Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the Company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- the Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the transaction; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

2.3 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income using the effective interest method.

2.4 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

2.5 Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income in the year in which they are incurred.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2018

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.6 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 Statement of Comprehensive Income 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.

2.7 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income, 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.

2.8 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2018

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.8 Tangible fixed assets (continued)

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Freehold property	- 2% per annum straight line
Plant and machinery	- 20% per annum straight line
Motor vehicles	- 25% per annum reducing balance
Fixtures and fittings	- 20% per annum straight line

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 Statement of Comprehensive Income.

2.9 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 weighted average basis. Work in progress and finished goods include labour and attributable overheads.

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.

2.10 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.

2.11 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.

2.12 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 AUGUST 2018

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.13 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to the Statement of Comprehensive Income in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Balance Sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Balance Sheet.

2.14 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate or in the case of an out-right short-term loan not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially, at the present value of the future cash flow discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Balance Sheet when there is an 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.

2.15 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.

D & D INTERNATIONAL VALVES LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2018**

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 10 (2017 - 10).

4. Tangible fixed assets

	Freehold property £	Plant and machinery £	Motor vehicles £	Fixtures and fittings £	Total £
Cost or valuation					
At 1 September 2017	808,481	87,244	7,446	72,184	975,355
Additions	-	745	-	6,133	6,878
Disposals	-	-	-	(3,723)	(3,723)
At 31 August 2018	808,481	87,989	7,446	74,594	978,510
Depreciation					
At 1 September 2017	126,155	70,960	6,886	66,238	270,239
Charge for the year on owned assets	12,669	6,141	140	5,143	24,093
Disposals	-	-	-	(3,719)	(3,719)
At 31 August 2018	138,824	77,101	7,026	67,662	290,613
Net book value					
At 31 August 2018	669,657	10,888	420	6,932	687,897
At 31 August 2017	682,326	16,284	560	5,946	705,116

Included in land and buildings is freehold land at cost £175,052 (2017 - £175,052) which is not depreciated.

5. Stocks

	2018 £	2017 £
Raw materials and consumables	691,760	848,417

D & D INTERNATIONAL VALVES LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2018**

6. Debtors

	2018 £	2017 £
Trade debtors	1,262,612	514,022
Other debtors	-	5,932
Prepayments and accrued income	38,463	38,845
	1,301,075	558,799

7. Cash and cash equivalents

	2018 £	2017 £
Cash at bank and in hand	132,031	225,230
Less: bank overdrafts	(87,834)	-

8. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2018 £	2017 £
Bank overdrafts	87,834	-
Bank loans	-	22,237
Trade creditors	420,035	235,931
Corporation tax	95,126	100,465
Other taxation and social security	86,942	9,552
Other creditors	278,479	214,235
Accruals and deferred income	13,389	11,444
	981,805	593,864

The following liabilities disclosed as falling due within one year are secured by the company:

Bank overdraft £87,834 (2017 - £nil)
Bank loans £nil (2017 - £22,237).

D & D INTERNATIONAL VALVES LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2018**

9. Deferred taxation

	2018 £	2017 £
At beginning of year	(12,916)	(14,381)
Charged to profit or loss	2,115	1,465
At end of year	(10,801)	(12,916)

The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:

	2018 £	2017 £
Accelerated capital allowances	(10,801)	(12,916)

10. Share capital

	2018 £	2017 £
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
28,500 (2017 - 28,500) Ordinary shares of £1.00 each	28,500	28,500

11. Pension commitments

The Company operates a defined contributions pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the Company to the fund and amounted to £15,813 (2017 - £14,519). Contributions totalling £8,184 (2017 - £7,440) were payable to the fund at the balance sheet date and are included in creditors.

12. Related party transactions

The company, being wholly owned by Litral Holdings Limited, has taken advantage of the exemption from disclosure of transactions with other group companies.

13. Controlling party

The ultimate holding company is Litral Holdings Limited, a company incorporated in the United Kingdom.