# **ROCK DEFORMATION RESEARCH LIMITED**

REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 July 2009

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# **ROCK DEFORMATION RESEARCH LIMITED**

### **ACCOUNTS**

for the year ended 31 July 2009

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#### REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

The Directors present their report and financial statements for the year ended 31 July 2009. This Directors' report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime, part 15 Companies Act 2006.

#### **GOING CONCERN**

In assessing the appropriateness of the application of the going concern basis, the Directors have considered the uncertainties around the general economic environment, the current and future trading performance of the Company and the available cash. The Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

#### PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The Company's principal activity is the production, sale and marketing of fault seal products and the provision of services to the oil industry. The activities include research and development of products.

#### **DIRECTORS**

The Directors who served during the year and up to the date of this report were as follows:

Professor J Francis

(Appointed 1 August 2008, resigned 10 July 2009)

S. Freeman

Professor R. J. Knipe

P. Locke

(Resigned 30 November 2008)

Professor P. J. Mackie

(Resigned 1 August 2008, appointed 1 November 2008, resigned 10 July 2009)

I. Pollock

R. J. Rule B. S. Smith (Appointed 10 July 2009) (Appointed 10 July 2009)

Professor B. W. Yardley

#### **AUDITORS**

In the case of each of the persons who are Directors of the Company at the date when this report was approved:

- so far as each of the Directors is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditors are unaware; and
- each of the Directors has taken all the steps that he ought to have taken as a Director to make himself aware
  of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditors are aware of that information.

This confirmation should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of S418 of the Companies Act 2006.

On 1 December 2008 Deloitte & Touche LLP changed its name to Deloitte LLP. A resolution to re-appoint Deloitte LLP as the company's auditor will be proposed at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

APPROVED BY THE BOARD and signed on its behalf:

H. M. Smith

4 November 2009

### DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES IN RESPECT OF THE PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Directors are responsible for preparing the Annual 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 of the profit or loss of the Company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements 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 of fraud and other irregularities.

The Directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information . included on the Company's website. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislations in other jurisdictions.

### INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF ROCK DEFORMATION RESEARCH LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements of Rock Deformation Research Limited for the year ended 31 July 2009 which comprise the Profit and Loss account, the Balance Sheet and the related notes 1 to 15. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (Effective April 2008) (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice applicable to Smaller Entities)

This report is made solely to the Company's members, as a body, in accordance with sections 495 and 496 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 auditors' 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.

#### Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

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. Our responsibility is to audit the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practice Board's (APB's) Ethical Standards for Auditors.

#### Scope of the audit of the financial statements

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurances that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes assessment of: whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the Company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed; the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the directors; and the overall presentation of the financial statements.

#### Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements:

- \* give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 July 2009 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- \* have been properly prepared in accordance with the United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice applicable to Smaller Entities; and;
- have been prepared in accordance with requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

### Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion the information given in the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.

### Matter on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where 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 required for our audit; or
- \* the Directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime or take advantage of the small companies exemption in preparing the Directors' report

Christopher Powell FCA (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of Deloitte LLP

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Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors Leeds

11 Dacember 2009

# **PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT**

for the year ended 31 July 2009

	Note	2009	2008
TURNOVER		1,913,575	2,399,265
Cost of sales		( 1,018,827 )	( 1,411,529 )
GROSS PROFIT		894,748	987,736
Administrative expenses		( 890,469 )	( 859,676 )
Other operating income		14,330	-
OPERATING PROFIT		18,609	128,060
Interest receivable		14,651	31,971
Interest payable		( 1,306 )	( 1,386 )
PROFIT ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES BEFORE TAXATION	1	31,954	158,645
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	4	( 10,307 )	( 53,569 )
PROFIT ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES AFTER TAXATION and FOR THE YEAR	12	£ 21,647	£ 105,076

# All amounts relate to continuing operations

There are no recognised gains or losses other than as disclosed above and accordingly no statement of total recognised gains and losses is shown.

### **BALANCE SHEET**

31 July 2009

	Note		2009		20	008
FIXED ASSETS						
Intangible assets Tangible assets	5 6			- 67,025		- 88,253
				67,025		88,253
CURRENT ASSETS						
Stocks - work in progress Debtors - amounts falling due with one year Cash at bank and in hand	7	19,224 894,066 588,279			8,924 892,795 726,434	
		1,501,569	_		1,628,153	•
CREDITORS - amounts falling due within one year						
Trade creditors Payments received on account Corporation tax		213,171 238,102 2,770			90,905 225,427 32,092	
Amounts owed to ultimate holding company Amount owed to subsidiary undertaking Other taxation and social security Other creditors		102,068 69,865 16,231 11,317			111,784 19,463 11,864	
Accruals and deferred income		257,322			588,770	
		910,846	_		1,080,305	
NET CURRENT ASSETS	•			590,723		547,848
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			£	657,748		£'636,101
Representing:						
CAPITAL AND RESERVES						
Called up share capital Profit and loss reserve	11 12			300,000 357,748		300,000 336,101
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS	13		£	657,748		£ 636,101

The accounting policies and notes an pages 6 to 11 are an integral part of this balance sheet.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective April 2008) and the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime under Section 413 of the Companies Act 2006.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 4 November 2009

R.J.Knipe

### **ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

for the year ended 31 July 2009

The following accounting policies have been applied consistently in the year and the preceding year.

#### CONVENTION

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with applicable United Kingdom accounting standards and in accordance with the historical cost convention.

#### **GOING CONCERN**

In assessing the appropriateness of the application of the going concern basis, the Directors have considered the uncertainties around the general economic environment, the current and future trading performance of the Company and the available cash. The Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

#### TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS AND DEPRECIATION

For all tangible fixed assets, depreciation is calculated to write off their cost less estimated residual value by the equal instalments over period of their estimated economic lives as follows:-

Fixtures, fittings, tools and equipment - 3 to 4 years

#### INTANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS AND AMORTISATION

For all intangible assets, amortisation is calculated to write off their cost by equal instalments over 20 years which is their estimate useful economic life.

In compiling the annual financial statements regard is given generally as to whether there has been a likelihood of impairment due to particular market trends or other known circumstances.

### STOCKS

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is defined as the expenditure incurred in the normal course of business in bringing the products to their present condition. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price less any future costs to completion.

#### LEASE CONTRACTS

Rentals paid under other leases (operating leases) are charged against income on a straight line basis over the lease term.

## **FOREIGN CURRENCY**

Where supplies are obtained on terms denominated in foreign currency, the liability is initially recognised in the financial statements at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction. The liability is reflected in the financial statements at the rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date or at the amount to be paid where currency purchase arrangements have been made at the balance sheet date. Disparities between the amount reflected in the financial statements and the amount of sterling subsequently required to settle the liability are reflected in the reported results of the subsequent period.

#### **ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

for the year ended 31 July 2009

#### **PENSION SCHEMES**

The pension scheme for the Company's staff is the University of Leeds Pension and Assurance Scheme (PAS). The scheme is a defined benefit scheme which is externally funded and contracted out of the State Earnings-Related Pension Scheme. The fund is valued every three years by actuaries using the projected unit method, the rates of contribution being determined by the trustees on the advice of the actuaries.

The cost of providing benefits is determined using the projected unit method, with actuarial valuations being carried out at each balance sheet date. Actuarial gains and losses are recognised in full in the period in which they occur in the financial statements of the Holding Company. They are recognised outside the Income and Expenditure Account and in the Statement of Total Recognised Gains and Losses.

In the accounts of the Company the pension charge represents contributions payable by the Company to the scheme.

#### **TAXATION**

Current tax, including UK corporation and foreign tax, is provided at amounts expected to be paid (or recovered) using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the balance sheet date. Deferred taxation is provided in full on timing differences that result in an obligation at the balance sheet date to pay more tax, or a right to pay less tax, at a future date, at rates expected to apply when they crystallise based on current tax rates and law. Timing differences arise from the inclusion of items of income and expenditure in taxation computations in periods different from those in which they are included in financial statements. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is regarded as more likely than not that they will be recovered. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

## RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Research and development expenditure is charged to the profit and loss account in the period in which it is incurred.

#### **TURNOVER**

Turnover represents the income receivable, excluding value added tax, in the ordinary course of business for services provided.

Where arrangements are made for invoices to be raised in advance of the Company fulfilling its obligations then an estimate of the invoiced amounts attributable to work undertaken by the Company before the balance sheet date based on the progress of the projects is included. To the extent that the invoiced amounts exceed the amounts attributable to work undertaken then payments received on account are reflected in the balance sheet.

In respect of long term contracts, revenue is recognised based on the value of work carried out during the year with reference to the total sales value and stage of completion of these contracts.

### **GROUP ACCOUNTS**

The financial statements present information about the Company as an individual undertaking and not as a group. This is because the Company has taken advantage of the exemption available within Section 400 of the Companies Act 2006 not to prepare consolidated group accounts on the basis that it is an intermediate holding Company. As such the accounts present only information on the Company.

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 July 2009

1	PROFIT ON ORDINARY ACTIVITY BEFORE TAXATION is arrived at after charging/(crediting):-		2009		2008
	Depreciation	£	51,044	£	36,579
	Profit on disposal of fixed assets	£	( 520 )	£	-
	Fees payable to the company's auditors for audit of the financial statements	£	4,176	£	4,392
	Fees payable to the company's auditors for other services	£	350	£	-
	Operating leases				
	- Rental costs of land and building	£	30,800	£	33,852
	- Equipment	£	6,119	£	5,367
	Research and development	£	139,909	£	-
	Dividends received	£	(14,330)	£	•

In the opinion of the directors disclosure of geographical markets supplied would seriously prejudice the company and details are therefore not disclosed.

2	DIRECTORS AND RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS	2009			2008
	Aggregate amount of emoluments	£	145,537	£	116,758
	Aggregate value of company contributions to pension schemes	£	21,710	£	12,210
	Number of directors to whom retirement benefits accrue under the schemes	2		_	2
	Aggregate amount paid to third parties for directors' services	£	123,293	£	147,263

Included above are emoluments of the highest paid director of £123,293 (2008: £147,263). There were no contributions to pension schemes for the highest paid director (2008: £Nil)

On 10 July 2009 R. Rule was appointed as a director of the company. R Rule was also a director of Combigen Limited and Redfish Ventures Limited which provided consultancy services on an arms length basis to the Company. Combigen Limited and Redfish Ventures Limited invoiced the company £17,500 for consultancy services prior to the date of R. Rule's appointment as a director. At the balance sheet date £9,245 was unpaid.

3	EMPLOYEES		2009	2008
	The average number employed by the company (including directors) was:		23	23
	The costs incurred were:			
	Wages and salaries		633,613	865,630
	Social security costs		5,220	74,996
	Other pension costs	•	103,914	114,918
		£	742,747	£1,055,544

At the balance sheet date unpaid pension contributions amounted to £11,317, (2008: £11,863).

67,025

88,253

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 July 2009

NET BOOK VALUE At 31 July 2009

At 31 July 2008

fo	r the year ended 31 July 2009				
4	TAXATION  Based on the results of the year :-  UK Corporation Tax		2009		2008
	On profits of the year Under-provision for previous year		13,000 3,307		44,000 569
	Total current tax		16,307	_	44,569
	Deferred tax at an average rate of 28% (2008: 30%) Timing differences		( 6,000 )		9,000
	Total deferred tax		(6,000)		9,000
	Tax charge	<u>£</u>	10,307	<u>£</u>	53,569
		<u></u>	10,307	<u></u>	55,505
	Factors affecting tax charge for year :- Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	£	31,954	£	158,645
	Profit on ordinary activities before taxation multiplied by 28% (2008: 30%)  Effects of:		8,947		47,594
	Permanent differences - overprovision for previous year Permanent differences - expenses not deductible for tax purposes		3,307 2,152		171 1,448
	Permanent differences - income not included for tax purposes		(4,012)		•
	Permanent differences - expenses enhanced for tax purposes  Depreciation for the period less than/(in excess of) capital allowances		5,913		(4,100) (544)
	Current tax charge for the year	£	16,307	£	44,569
	The company is a close company within the meaning of the Income and Corporation	n Ta	xes Act 19	88.	
5	INTANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS		Intelle	ctua	l property Rights
	COST At 1 August 2008 and 31 July 2009				200,000
	AMORTISATION At 1 August 2008 and 31 July 2009				200,000
	NET BOOK VALUE			_	
	At 31 July 2009			<u>£</u>	-
	At 31 July 2008			£	•
6	TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS				ings, tools equipment
	COST		·		
	At 31 July 2008 Additions				228,536 29,816
	Disposals				(964)
	At 31 July 2009				257,388
	DEPRECIATION .				<del></del>
	At 31 July 2008 Charge for the year				140,283
	Charge for the year Disposals				51,044 (964)
	At 31 July 2009				190,363
	<b>,</b>		-		

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 July 2009

7	DEBTORS		2009		2008
	Trade debtors		787,580		684,987
	Other debtors		12,759		11,256
	Amounts owed by ultimate holding company		-		29,135
	Deferred tax (Note 8)		14,000		8,000
	Prepayments and accrued income		79,727		159,417
		£	894,066	£	892,795
8	DEFERRED TAX	•	2009		2008
	ASSET				
	Capital allowances	£	14,000	£	8,000
	At 1 August 2008		8,000		17,000
	Credit/(charge) to profit and loss account for the period		6,000		( 9,000 )
	At 31 July 2009	£	14,000	£	8,000

In deriving these amounts the anticipated rate of Corporation Tax to be applicable is 28% (2008: 30%) No discounting for timing of future reversals is reflected in these figures.

### 9 SUBSIDIARY UNDERTAKING

The company owns all the shares of Rock Deformation Research USA Inc, a company incorporated in the USA which is a contractor for services to the oil industry.

The company has taken advantage of the exemption available within Section 400 of the Companies Act 2006 not to prepare consolidated group accounts on the basis that it is an intermediate holding company. As such, the accounts present only information on the company.

At 31 July 2009 the aggregate surplus of the share capital and reserves of Rock Deformation Research USA Inc amounted to £117,595 and its reported loss for the year ended 31 July 2009 was £905.

# 10 ULTIMATE CONTROLLING PARTY

In the opinion of the directors, the ultimate parent and controlling party is the University of Leeds. The company is a subsidiary of The University of Leeds which is registered in England and Wales.

The immediate controlling party is the University of Leeds.

Copies of the consolidated financial statements of the group into which the company is consolidated are available from University of Leeds, Leeds, LS2 9JT.

11 SHARE CAPITAL	2009	2008
Authorised 3,000,000 ordinary shares of £0.10 each 1 "A" share of £0.10	300,000	300,000
	£ 300,000	£ 300,000
Allotted, called up and fully paid 3,000,000 ordinary shares of £0.10 each 1 "A" share of £0.10	300,000	300,000
	£ 300,000	£ 300,000

The ordinary shares and the "A" share rank equally for rights to dividends, their priority and the amount receivable on a winding up and voting rights. The holder of the "A" share is entitled to appoint one person as a director to the Board.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 July 2009

12 SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS - EQUITY INTEREST		Share capital		Profit and loss account
At 1 August 2008 Profit for the year		300,000		336,101 21,647
At 31 July 2009	£	300,000	£	357,748
13 RECONCILIATION OF MOVEMENT IN SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS		2009		2008
Profit for the financial year and net addition to shareholders' funds Opening shareholders' funds		21,647 636,101		105,076 531,025
CLOSING SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS	£	657,748	£	636,101

### 14 CASH FLOW

The company qualifies as a small company under the terms of S382 of the Companies Act 2006. As a consequence it is exempt from the requirement to publish a cash flow statement.

# 15 FINANCIAL COMMITMENTS

The company is required to make payments during the twelve months following the Balance Sheet date as a consequence of operating leases:

	2009			2008				
		and and uildings		Other		and and Buildings		Other
Expiring in less than one year	£	•	£	-	£	_	£	835
Expiring in two to five years	£	30,800	£	4,867	£	30,800	£	4,867