Company Registration No. 04288359 (England and Wales)

DURGAN MONSTEIN PLC

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

DURGAN MONSTEIN PLC

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	G. R. Durgan J. H. Durgan
Secretary	G. R. Durgan
Company number	04288359
Registered office	10 Station Road Henley on Thames Oxfordshire RG9 1AY
Auditor	Kench & Co Ltd Chartered Accountants 10 Station Road Henley on Thames Oxfordshire RG9 1AY
Business address	Fielding House Jubilee Road Littlewick Green Maidenhead Buckinghamshire SL6 3QU

DURGAN MONSTEIN PLC

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DURGAN MONSTEIN PLC

STRATEGIC REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

The directors present the strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2016.

Fair review of the business
The results for the year and the financial position at the year end were considered satisfactory by the directors who remained committed to containing operating costs whilst taking advantage of opportunities to increase turnover.

At the year end, the Company had shareholders funds amounting to £14,380 (2015: £13,731).

Principal risks and uncertainties
The directors continue to monitor the principal risks and uncertainties facing the Company and they are confident that there are suitable policies in place and that no material risks or uncertainties exist which have not been considered. These policies are summarised below:

Currency Risk

The Company's principal foreign currency exposure arises from trading with overseas customers. The Company is able to limit its foreign currency exposure by invoicing in Pounds Sterling rather than in foreign currencies.

Credit Risk

The Company's principal financial assets are its bank balances. The Company's trading activities do, from time to time, expose it to credit risk, primarily attributable to its trade debtors and the amounts presented on the balance sheet are net of allowances for doubtful debts. The directors adopt a risk policy with regards to debtors based upon payment history with the Company.

Liquidity Risk

The Company seeks to ensure sufficient funds are available for ongoing operations and future developments through the appropriate management of its cash balances.

Interest Rate Risk

The Company limits its exposure to this risk by self-funding its day to day operations.

Key performance indicators
The Company continues to monitor performance throughout the financial year. In 2016, whilst the Company's turnover increased by approximately 11% and the directors took steps to contain direct costs, the gross profit margin decreased to 64% from 79% in the previous year. As a result, the Company reported a profit before tax of £705 compared with a profit before tax of £3,469 in 2015.

On behalf of the board

....

G. R. Durgan
Director
20 JUN 2017

DURGAN MONSTEIN PLC

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016.

Principal activities
The principal activity of the Company continued to be that of the provision of leadership mentoring to individuals and Corporate entities.

Directors
The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were as follows:

G. R. Durgan
J. H. Durgan

Results and dividends
The results for the year are set out on page 6.

No ordinary dividends were paid. The directors do not recommend payment of a final dividend.

Future developments
The Company is expected to continue to trade at these levels during the year ending 31st December 2017.

Auditor
Kench & Co Ltd have signified their willingness to continue in office and a resolution to re-appoint them as auditors will be proposed at the forthcoming annual general meeting.

Statement of disclosure to auditor
So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware. Additionally, the directors individually have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

On behalf of the board

....
G. R. Durgan
Director
2 0 JUN 2017
....

DURGAN MONSTEIN PLC

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

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;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF DURGAN MONSTEIN PLC

We have audited the financial statements of Durgan Monstein PLC for the year ended 31 December 2016 set out on pages 6 to 17. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland".

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.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditor

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement set out on page 3, 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 and express an opinion on 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 Practices Board'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 assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an 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. In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the Directors' Report and Strategic Report to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

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 December 2016 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of our 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)
TO THE MEMBERS OF DURGAN MONSTEIN PLC

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 and the Directors' Report.

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 we require for our audit.

Eric Kench FCA (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Kench & Co Ltd

20 JUN 2017

Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditor

10 Station Road
Henley on Thames
Oxfordshire
RG9 1AY

DURGAN MONSTEIN PLC

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

	Notes	2016 £	2015 £
Turnover	3	72,267	64,149
Cost of sales		(26,000)	(13,500)
Gross profit		46,267	50,649
Administrative expenses		(45,561)	(47,180)
Operating profit	4	706	3,469
Interest payable and similar expenses	8	(1)	-
Profit before taxation		705	3,469
Taxation	9	(56)	-
Profit for the financial year		649	3,469

The profit and loss account has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

DURGAN MONSTEIN PLC

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2016

	Notes	2016 £	2016 £	2015 £	2015 £
Current assets					
Debtors	11	18,796		27,588	
Cash at bank and in hand		115,038		86,964	
		133,834		114,552	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	12	(119,454)		(100,821)	
Net current assets			14,380		13,731
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	13		12,500		12,500
Profit and loss reserves			1,880		1,231
Total equity			14,380		13,731

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 20 JUN 2017 and are signed on its behalf by:

....
G. R. Durgan
Director

Company Registration No. 04288359

DURGAN MONSTEIN PLC

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

	Share capital	Profit and loss reserves	Total
	£	£	£
Balance at 1 January 2015	12,500	(2,238)	10,262
Year ended 31 December 2015:			
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	3,469	3,469
Balance at 31 December 2015	12,500	1,231	13,731
Year ended 31 December 2016:			
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	649	649
Balance at 31 December 2016	12,500	1,880	14,380

DURGAN MONSTEIN PLC

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

		2016		2015	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Cash flows from operating activities					
Cash generated from operations	**17**		28,075		49,546
Interest paid			(1)		-
Net cash inflow from operating activities			28,074		49,546
Investing activities					
Proceeds on disposal of tangible fixed assets		-		9,000	
Net cash (used in)/generated from investing activities			-		9,000
Net cash used in financing activities			-		-
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents			28,074		58,546
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year			86,964		28,418
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year			115,038		86,964

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Durgan Monstein PLC is a public company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 10 Station Road, Henley on Thames, Oxfordshire, RG9 1AY.

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.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

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

1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable for services and expenses net of VAT.

1.4 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.

1.5 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.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with 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.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method 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. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Other financial assets

Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments which are not subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price. Such assets are subsequently carried at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss, except that investments in equity instruments that are not publicly traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. 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.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments 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.

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares 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 payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

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

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

Other financial liabilities

Derivatives, including interest rate swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts, are not basic financial instruments. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in profit or loss in finance costs or finance income as appropriate, unless hedge accounting is applied and the hedge is a cash flow hedge.

Debt instruments that do not meet the conditions in FRS 102 paragraph 11.9 are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss. Debt instruments may be designated as being measured at fair value though profit or loss to eliminate or reduce an accounting mismatch or if the instruments are measured and their performance evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

1.6 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.

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.

1.7 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.

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

3 Turnover and other revenue

An analysis of the company's turnover is as follows:

	2016	2015
	£	£
Turnover		
Management consultancy	72,267	64,149

Turnover analysed by geographical market

	2016	2015
	£	£
United Kingdom	72,267	39,834
Belgium	-	24,315
	72,267	64,149

4 Operating profit

	2016	2015
Operating profit for the year is stated after charging/(crediting):	£	£
Profit on disposal of tangible fixed assets	-	(1,082)

5 Auditor's remuneration

	2016	2015
Fees payable to the company's auditor and associates:	£	£
For audit services		
Audit of the financial statements of the company	3,135	3,100
For other services		
All other non-audit services	1,985	2,315

6 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

	2016	2015
	Number	Number
	3	3

6 Employees **(Continued)**

Their aggregate remuneration comprised:

	2016	2015
	£	£
Wages and salaries	30,265	30,215
Social security costs	943	1,076
	31,208	31,291

7 Directors' remuneration

	2016	2015
	£	£
Remuneration for qualifying services	1,425	1,375

8 Interest payable and similar expenses

	2016	2015
	£	£
Other finance costs:		
Other interest	1	-
	1	-

9 Taxation

	2016	2015
	£	£
Current tax		
UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	56	-

9 Taxation (Continued)

The actual charge for the year can be reconciled to the expected charge for the year based on the profit or loss and the standard rate of tax as follows:

	2016	2015
	£	£
Profit before taxation	705	3,469
Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20.00% (2015: 20.00%)	141	694
Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	-	(189)
Tax effect of utilisation of tax losses not previously recognised	(4)	(416)
Permanent capital allowances in excess of depreciation	(81)	(89)
Taxation charge for the year	56	-

10 Financial instruments

	2016	2015
	£	£
Carrying amount of financial assets		
Debt instruments measured at amortised cost	15,560	22,813
Carrying amount of financial liabilities		
Measured at amortised cost	118,046	98,614

11 Debtors

	2016	2015
Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
Trade debtors	4,140	4,019
Other debtors	14,656	23,569
	18,796	27,588

12 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2016	2015
	£	£
Trade creditors	69,376	69,431
Corporation tax	56	-
Other taxation and social security	1,352	2,207
Other creditors	5,420	9,735
Accruals and deferred income	43,250	19,448
	119,454	100,821

13 Share capital

	2016	2015
	£	£
Ordinary share capital		
Authorised		
10,000,000 Ordinary shares of 10p each	50,000	50,000
Issued and fully paid		
500,000 Ordinary shares of 10p each on which 2.5p has been paid	12,500	12,500

14 Directors' transactions

At the start of the year, the Company owed Mr G. R. Durgan £9,735. During the year, G. R. Durgan paid expenses on behalf of the Company of £4,282 (2015: £8,046) and the Company paid expenses on behalf of the director of £8,597 (2015: £16,827). Also during the year, G. R. Durgan withdrew assets from the Company with a market value of £nil (2015: £9,000). At the 31st December 2016, the Company owed Mr G. R. Durgan £5,420.

15 Related party transactions

Remuneration of key management personnel

The remuneration of key management personnel is as follows.

	2016	2015
	£	£
Aggregate compensation	1,425	1,375

15 Related party transactions **(Continued)**

At the start of the year, the Company owed Emile Woolf International Limited £69,330. Emile Woolf International Limited is a Company in which Mr G. R. Durgan has a controlling interest. During the year, Emile Woolf International Limited invoiced the Company £nil (2015: £15,330) for consultancy work. At the year end, the Company owed Emile Woolf International Limited £69,330.

At the start of the year, Thomas Murray Network Management Limited owed the company £4,019. Thomas Murray Network Management Limited is a related party in which Mr G. R. Durgan is a director and non-executive chairman. During the year, the Company invoiced £40,592 (2015: £40,133) to Thomas Murray Network Management Limited. At the year end, Thomas Murray Network Management Limited owed the company £4,140.

At the start of the year, the Durgan Grandchildren Settlement, a related party in which Mr G. R. Durgan is a trustee and beneficiary, owed the Company £18,794. During the year, the Company paid expenses of £11,420 (2015: £18,794) on behalf of the Durgan Grandchildren Settlement. Also during the Durgan Grandchildren Settlement made repayments of £18,794 (2015: £nil). At the year end, the Company was owed £11,420 by the Durgan Grandchildren Settlement.

16 Controlling party

The ultimate controlling party is Mr G. R. Durgan, a director of the Company, by reason of his majority shareholding.

17 Cash generated from operations

	2016	2015
	£	£
Profit for the year after tax	649	3,469
Adjustments for:		
Taxation charged	56	-
Finance costs	1	-
Gain on disposal of tangible fixed assets	-	(1,082)
Movements in working capital:		
Decrease in debtors	7,253	32,563
Increase in creditors	20,116	14,596
Cash generated from operations	28,075	49,546