

Company Registration No. 09912664 (England and Wales)

DURA UPCYCLING LTD (FORMALLY DURA SURPLUS LTD)

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

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DURA UPCYCLING LTD (FORMALLY DURA SURPLUS LTD)

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DURA UPCYCLING LTD (FORMALLY DURA SURPLUS LTD)

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2019

	Notes	2019 £	£	2018 £	£
Current assets					
Debtors	3	1,268		1	
Cash at bank and in hand		50,460		33,929	
		<u>51,728</u>		<u>33,930</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	4	<u>(61,877)</u>		<u>(22,159)</u>	
Net current (liabilities)/assets			(10,149)		11,771
			<u></u>		<u></u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	5		1		1
Profit and loss reserves			(10,150)		11,770
			<u></u>		<u></u>
Total equity			(10,149)		11,771
			<u></u>		<u></u>

The director of the company have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account or director's report within the financial statements.

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

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 12 December 2019

SC Burns

Director

Company Registration No. 09912664

DURA UPCYCLING LTD (FORMALLY DURA SURPLUS LTD)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Dura Upcycling Ltd (Formally Dura Surplus Ltd) is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Dura House, Telford Road, Clacton on Sea, Essex, CO15 4LP.

1.1 Accounting convention

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

The financial statements 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 director has a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the director continues to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1.3 Turnover

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

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

1.4 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand 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.

DURA UPCYCLING LTD (FORMALLY DURA SURPLUS LTD)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors and loans from fellow group companies 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.

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.

1.6 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs.

Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1.7 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.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons employed by the company during the year was 0 (2018 - 0).

3 Debtors

	2019	2018
Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
Other debtors	1,268	1
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

DURA UPCYCLING LTD (FORMALLY DURA SURPLUS LTD)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

4 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2019	2018
	£	£
Corporation tax	-	401
Other creditors	61,877	21,758
	<u>61,877</u>	<u>22,159</u>

5 Called up share capital

	2019	2018
	£	£
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and not fully paid		
1 Ordinary of £1 each	1	1
	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>

6 Audit report information

As the income statement has been omitted from the filing copy of the financial statements, the following information in relation to the audit report on the statutory financial statements is provided in accordance with s444(5B) of the Companies Act 2006:

The auditor's report was unqualified.

The senior statutory auditor was Michael Breame.
The auditor was Rickard Luckin Limited.

7 Related party transactions

At the balance sheet date the company owed £60,575 (2018: £20,678) to Dura Composites Limited, a fellow subsidiary undertaking. During the year the controlling party changed and is now Dura Group Limited. Consolidated financial statements for Dura Group Limited can be obtained from Companies House.

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.