Company Registration No. 09912664 (England and Wales)	
DURA UPCYCLING LIMITED	
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020	
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# **BALANCE SHEET**

### **AS AT 31 MARCH 2020**

		2020	)	2019	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
O					
Current assets Debtors	3	<b>1</b> ,413		1,268	
Cash at bank and in hand	3	52,917		50,460	
Qasir at bank and in riand					
		54,330		51,728	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one		,			
year	4	(71,934)		(61,877)	
Net current liabilities			(17,604)		(10,149)
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	5		1		1
Profit and loss reserves			(17,605)		(10,150)
					<del></del>
Total equity			(17,604)		(10,149)

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 14 January 2021

SC Burns

Director

Company Registration No. 09912664

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

#### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

Dura Upcycling Limited 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

These financial statements are prepared on the going concern basis. The directors have a reasonable expectation that the company will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future as it has the continuing support of the wider Group and continues to form part of the Group's overall strategy.

#### 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 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.

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

#### 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.

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges are recognised in profit or loss immediately, together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk.

#### 2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons employed by the company during the year was 0 (2019 - 0).

		2020	2019
		Number	Number
	Total	-	-
3	Debtors		
		2020	2019
	Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
	Other debtors	1,413	1,268
4	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
		2020	2019
		£	£
	Other creditors	71,934	61,877

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

5 Called	up share	capital
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Called up share capital		
	2020	2019
	£	£
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and not fully paid		
1 Ordinary of £1 each	1	1

#### 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.

# Related party transactions

At the balance sheet date the company owed £70,584 (2019: £60,575) to Dura Composites Limited, a fellow subsidiary undertaking. The ultimate controlling party is 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.