

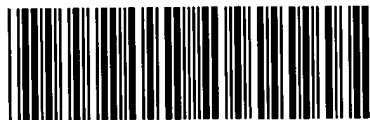
Sweepax Pumps Limited

**Directors' report and financial
statements**

Registered number 03198281

For the year ended 31 December 2017

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Directors' report

The directors present their annual report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017.

Principal activity

The company owns an intellectual property and licence agreement in pump engineering technology and, in prior years, received royalty income for the use of these. No income was received during 2017 and on 12 March 2018 the directors decided to cease trading.

Results and dividends

The results for the year are as set out in the profit and loss account on page 6.

No dividends were paid during the year (2016: £Nil) and the directors do not recommend the payment of a final dividend. On 12 March 2018 the directors declared an interim dividend for 2018 of £19,478.

Going concern

50% of the company's share capital is owned by Andrews Sykes Group plc and the company is reliant on the continuing financial support and success of that group.

The group's consolidated financial statements for the 12 months ended 31 December 2017 were approved on 17 May 2018. In those financial statements, the board of Andrews Sykes Group plc concluded that "after making enquiries, the board has a reasonable expectation that the group has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, the board continues to adopt the going concern basis when preparing this annual report and financial statements". Further information explaining why the board reached this conclusion is given on page 12 of the group's 2017 annual report and financial statements.

The directors of this company have confirmed with the board of Andrews Sykes Group plc that they still consider the above statement to be valid as at the date of approval of these financial statements. Given that assurance, the directors have continued to adopt the going concern basis in the preparation of this company's annual report and financial statements.

Directors

The directors who served during the financial year and subsequently are as follows:

T Oakley
LJ Oakley
PT Wood
D Himsworth

Disclosure of information to auditor

The directors who held office at the date of approval of this directors' report confirm that, so far as they are each aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware; and each director has taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as a director to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

Auditor

The auditor, Grant Thornton UK LLP, will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

Pursuant to Section 487 of the Companies Act 2006, the auditor will be deemed to be re-appointed and Grant Thornton UK LLP will, therefore, continue in office.

Directors' report *(continued)*

Small company provision

In preparing this report, the Directors have taken advantage of the small companies' exemption in Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006.

Signed by order of the board


MJ Calderbank ACA
Company Secretary

St David's Court
Union Street
Wolverhampton
WV1 3JE

5 September 2018

Statement of directors' responsibilities in respect of the directors' report and the financial statements

The directors are responsible for preparing the directors' 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 they have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with UK Accounting Standards and applicable law (UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice) including *FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland*.

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 judgments and 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; and
- 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 have general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the company and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

Independent auditor's report to the members of Sweepax Pumps Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Sweepax Pumps Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 December 2017 which comprise the Profit and loss account, Statement of income and retained earnings, the Balance sheet, the Cash flow statement, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2017 and of its result 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.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Who we are reporting to

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.

Conclusions relating to going concern

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Independent auditor's report to the members of Sweepax Pumps Limited (continued)

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

- the information given in the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the directors' report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report under the Companies Act 2006

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 directors' report.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which 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; or
- the directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemptions in preparing the directors' report and from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

Responsibilities of directors for the financial statements

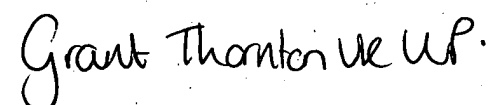
As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 3, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.



Rebecca Eagle
Senior Statutory Auditor
for and on behalf of Grant Thornton UK LLP
Statutory Auditor, Chartered Accountants
Birmingham

5 September 2018

Profit and loss account

For the year ended 31 December 2017

	<i>Note</i>	2017 £	2016 £
Turnover	2	-	974
Operating profit, being the profit on ordinary activities before taxation	3	-	974
Taxation	4	-	(195)
Profit for the financial year		-	779

All results are derived from continuing activities in both years.

There are no items of other comprehensive income in either year other than those reflected in the profit and loss account. Accordingly no separate statement of other comprehensive income is presented.

Statement of income and retained earnings

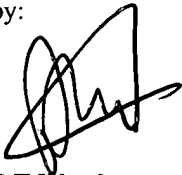
For the year ended 31 December 2017

	2017 £	2016 £
Retained earnings at the beginning of the year	19,478	18,699
Profit for the financial year	-	779
	19,478	19,478

Balance sheet
At 31 December 2017

	<i>Note</i>	2017 £	2016 £
Current assets			
Debtors	5	46,844	46,844
Current liabilities			
Creditors falling due within one year	6	(27,362)	(27,362)
Net assets		<u>19,482</u>	<u>19,482</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	7	4	4
Profit and loss account		<u>19,478</u>	<u>19,478</u>
Shareholders' funds		<u>19,482</u>	<u>19,482</u>

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors on 5 September 2018 and were signed on its behalf by:



P T Wood
 Director

Company number: 03198281

Cash flow statement
For the year ended 31 December 2017

	2017 £	2016 £
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit for the financial year	-	779
Adjustments for:		
Tax charge on profit on ordinary activities	-	195
Movement in debtors	-	(974)
Movement in creditors	195	198
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Cash from operations	195	198
Taxation paid	(195)	(198)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
<i>Net cash generated from operating activities</i>	-	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	-	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	-	-
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

Notes

(forming part of the financial statements)

1 Accounting policies

Sweepax Pumps Limited (the "Company") is a company limited by shares and incorporated and domiciled in the UK.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard* applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland ("*FRS 102*") as issued in August 2014. The amendments to FRS 102 issued in July 2015 have been applied. The presentation currency of these financial statements is sterling.

The accounting policies set out below have, unless otherwise stated, been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements.

In the opinion of the directors there were no judgements required when applying these accounting policies that have significant effect on the financial statements and estimates with a significant risk of material adjustment in the next year.

Change in accounting policy/prior period adjustments

There are no accounting policy or prior year adjustments in these financial statements.

Measurement convention

The financial statements are prepared on the historical cost basis. The following accounting policies have been applied consistently in dealing with items which are considered material in relation to the company's financial statements:

Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on the assumption that the company is a going concern and will continue to trade for at least 12 months following the date of approval of the financial statements and based on the assessment made by the directors in the directors' report; see going concern commentary on page 1 in the directors' report.

Basic financial instruments

Trade and other debtors/creditors

Trade and other debtors are recognised initially at transaction price less attributable transaction costs. Trade and other creditors are recognised initially at transaction price plus attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses in the case of trade debtors. If the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, for example if payment is deferred beyond normal business terms, then it is measured at the present value of future payments discounted at a market rate of instrument for a similar debt instrument.

Interest-bearing borrowings classified as basic financial instruments

Interest-bearing borrowings are recognised initially at the present value of future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Subsequent to initial recognition, interest-bearing borrowings are stated at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances and call deposits.

Other financial instruments

Financial instruments not considered to be basic financial instruments (Other financial instruments)

The Company does not currently hold any financial instruments that do not fall within the definition of basic financial instruments.

Notes (continued)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Impairment excluding stocks and deferred tax assets

Financial assets (including trade and other debtors)

A financial asset not carried at fair value through profit or loss is assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is objective evidence that it is impaired. A financial asset is impaired if objective evidence indicates that a loss event has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset, and that the loss event had a negative effect on the estimated future cash flows of that asset that can be estimated reliably.

An impairment loss in respect of a financial asset measured at amortised cost is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. For financial instruments measured at cost less impairment an impairment is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount and the best estimate of the amount that the Company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date. Interest on the impaired asset continues to be recognised through the unwinding of the discount. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss. When a subsequent event causes the amount of impairment loss to decrease, the decrease in impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss.

Non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Company's non-financial assets, other than stocks and deferred tax assets, are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. For the purpose of impairment testing, assets that cannot be tested individually are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or groups of assets (the "cash-generating unit").

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or its CGU exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss. Impairment losses recognised in respect of CGUs are allocated to reduce the carrying amounts of the other assets in the unit (group of units) on a *pro rata* basis.

An impairment loss is reversed if and only if the reasons for the impairment have ceased to apply.

Impairment losses recognised in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

Turnover

Turnover represents the amount derived from the provision of goods and services falling within the company's activities after deduction of trade discounts and VAT. Turnover is accounted for on the accruals basis.

Taxation

Tax on the profit or loss for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the profit and loss account except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity or other comprehensive income, in which case it is recognised directly in equity or other comprehensive income.

Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is provided on timing differences which arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements. The following timing differences are not provided for: differences between accumulated depreciation and tax allowances for the cost of a fixed asset if and when all conditions for retaining the tax allowances have been met; and differences relating to short term timing differences to the extent that it is probable that they will reverse in the foreseeable future and the reporting entity is able to control the reversal of the timing difference. Deferred tax is not recognised on permanent differences arising because certain types of income or expense are non-taxable or are disallowable for tax or because certain tax charges or allowances are greater or smaller than the corresponding income or expense.

Notes (continued)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Taxation (continued)

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rate that is expected to apply to the reversal of the related difference, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date. Deferred tax balances are not discounted.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

2 Turnover

The turnover for the year was derived from the company's principal activity. The whole of the turnover is attributable to the UK market.

3 Operating profit

All operating expenses, including fees payable to the company's auditor in respect of the audit of company's financial statements and fees payable to the company's auditor in respect of non-audit services, are borne by related parties.

Directors' emoluments were borne by other group companies, Andrews Sykes Hire Limited and Andrews Sykes Group plc in both years and it is not practicable to ascertain the proportion of these directors' emoluments that specifically relate to the company. The company has no employees other than the directors in both years.

4 Taxation

Analysis of charge for the year

	2017 £	2016 £
<i>UK corporation tax</i>		
Tax on income for the year	-	195
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total current tax, being tax on profit on ordinary activities	-	195
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Factors affecting the tax charge for the year

The tax charge for the year is the same as (2016: the same as) that resulting by applying the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.25% (2016: 20%) as shown by the table below:

	2017 £	2016 £
<i>Tax reconciliation</i>		
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	-	974
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Tax at 19.25% (2016: 20%)	-	195
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total tax charge (see above)	-	195
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Factors that may affect future tax charges

A reduction in the UK corporation tax rate from 19% to 17% (effective from 1 April 2020) was substantively enacted on 6 September 2018 and received Royal Assent on 15 September 2016.

Notes *(continued)*

5 Debtors

	2017 £	2016 £
Amounts owed by related parties	46,840	46,840
Other debtors	4	4
	46,844	46,844

6 Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2017 £	2016 £
Amounts owed to related parties	27,362	27,167
Corporation tax	-	195
	27,362	27,362

7 Called up share capital

	2017 £	2016 £
<i>Called up, allotted and unpaid:</i>		
4 ordinary shares of £1 each	4	4

8 Financial instruments

Carrying amount of financial instruments

The carrying amounts of the financial assets and liabilities are:

	2017 £	2016 £
Assets measured at amortised cost	46,844	46,844
Liabilities measured at amortised cost	27,362	27,167

Financial assets measured at amortised cost comprise other debtors and intercompany balances.

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost comprise intercompany balances.

Notes *(continued)*

9 Related party transactions

Andrews Sykes Hire Limited is a subsidiary undertaking of Andrews Sykes Group plc, a company registered in England and Wales, which owns two shares in Sweepax Pumps Limited. The company has earned royalty income of £Nil (2016: £974) in respect of sales and hires made by Andrews Sykes Hire Limited during the year.

In addition, Andrews Sykes Hire Limited has incurred, but not recharged, the audit fee expense on behalf of the company. The year end balance owed by Andrews Sykes Hire Limited was £46,840 (2016: £46,840).

Andrews Sykes Group plc paid last year's corporation tax liability of £195 (2016: £198) on behalf of the company. The year end balance owed to Andrews Sykes Group plc was £27,362 (2016: £27,167).

T Oakley and L Oakley have a current account with the company. The balance owed by them to the company at 31 December 2017 was £Nil (2016: £Nil).

10 Controlling parties

The company was jointly controlled by Andrews Sykes Group plc, a company registered in England and Wales, and T Oakley and L Oakley throughout the year.