

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 02731823

T.P.R. Limited

Financial Statements

For the year ended

31 December 2019

T.P.R. Limited
Financial Statements

Year ended 31 December 2019

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T.P.R. Limited

Officers and Professional Advisers

The board of directors

D Atkins
M Fornari

Company secretary

D Atkins

Registered office

Evington Valley Road
Leicester
LE5 5LZ

Auditor

Streets Audit LLP
Chartered Accountants & statutory auditor
Enterprise House
38 Tyndall Court
Commerce Road
Lynch Wood
Peterborough
Cambridgeshire
PE2 6LR

Bankers

Barclays Bank Plc
1 Church Street
Peterborough
PE1 1XE

T.P.R. Limited

Strategic Report

Year ended 31 December 2019

We aim to present a balanced and comprehensive review of the development and performance of our business during the year and its position at the year end. Our review is consistent with the size and nature of our business, incorporating our key performance indicators and the principal risks and uncertainties that the business faces. The group continues to design, manufacture and sell high power electrical resistors. In line with expectations, turnover decreased 5% during the year from £10.7m to £10.1m. Decreased direct costs resulted in increased gross profit to £3m (2018: £2.7m). A slight increase in administrative expenses during the year resulting in an operating profit of £798k (2018 - £818k). The results for the year reflect the challenges which the company has faced during the period. During 2020 the worldwide spread of Coronavirus has occurred, and from March 2020 has affected the UK. This will affect how the company operated and the market it operates in. The company is making appropriate adjustments in terms of how it operates and to protect its employees. The UK Government is to provide a package of financial support to protect companies and these will be accessed as is necessary. The effects of the virus are likely to have a negative impact upon 2020 results, but the directors believe that the impact will be temporary.

Financial risk management objectives and policies The group's principal financial instruments comprise cash and various items, such as trade debtors and trade creditors, which arise directly from its operations. The main purpose of these financial instruments is to provide working capital for the company's operations. The existence of financial instruments exposes the group to a number of financial risks such as credit risk and liquidity risk, however the strong cash reserves of the company mitigates these risks. Despite the low level of financial risk faced by the group, the directors consider it important to review and agree policies for managing each of these risks and they are summarised below.

Credit risk The group seeks to manage its credit risk by dealing with established customers or otherwise checking the credit-worthiness of new customers, establishing clear contractual relationships with those customers and by identifying and addressing any credit issues arising in a timely manner.

Currency risk The group minimises its risk to foreign currency fluctuations by invoicing and purchasing in sterling where possible, and where not by balancing as far as possible sales and purchases in Dollars and Euros.

Liquidity risk The group seeks to manage financial risk by ensuring sufficient liquidity is available to meet foreseeable needs and to invest cash assets safely and profitably. Short-term flexibility is achieved by overdraft facilities. The group as far as possible minimises its risk to foreign currency fluctuations by invoicing and purchasing in sterling. The group is exposed, as are its competitors, to fluctuating steel prices. Consideration is given to this when tendering for contracts.

Outlook The group entered the current financial year with a strong business pipeline, as reflected in positive budgets for the year. As noted above the Coronavirus pandemic is expected to have a negative impact on the 2020 results but the directors believe that the impact will be temporary. We don't expect Brexit will have a significant impact on the business operations however we continue to monitor the situation closely. The board will continue to react to current market conditions and events whilst maintaining its high standards and continuing to deliver value to its customer base whilst delivering operational efficiencies to the business.

This report was approved by the board of directors on 15 December 2020 and signed on behalf of the board by:

D Atkins

Company Secretary

Registered office:

Evington Valley Road

Leicester

LE5 5LZ

T.P.R. Limited

Directors' Report

Year ended 31 December 2019

The directors present their report and the financial statements of the group for the year ended 31 December 2019 .

Directors

The directors who served the company during the year were as follows:

D Atkins

M Fornari

Dividends

Particulars of recommended dividends are detailed in note 12 to the financial statements.

Research and development

During the year the group incurred £87,056 (2018 - £194,628) in research and development costs.

Disclosure of information in the strategic report

The company has chosen to set out in the strategic report information about the future developments of the company and the financial instruments.

Directors' responsibilities statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the strategic report, 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 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 group and the company and the profit or loss of the group 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 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 and detection of fraud and other irregularities. Auditor

Each of the persons who is a director at the date of approval of this report confirms that:

- so far as they are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the group and the company's auditor is unaware; and - they have taken all steps that they ought to have taken as a director to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the group and the company's auditor is aware of that information.

The auditor is deemed to have been re-appointed in accordance with section 487 of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the board of directors on 15 December 2020 and signed on behalf of the board by:

D Atkins

Company Secretary

Registered office:

Evington Valley Road

Leicester

LE5 5LZ

T.P.R. Limited

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of T.P.R. Limited

Year ended 31 December 2019

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of T.P.R. Limited (the 'parent company') and its subsidiaries (the 'group') for the year ended 31 December 2019 which comprise the consolidated income statement, consolidated statement of financial position, company statement of financial position, consolidated statement of changes in equity, company statement of changes in equity, consolidated statement of cash flows and the related notes, 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 FRS 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 group's and of the parent company's affairs as at 31 December 2019 and of the group's profit for the year then ended; - have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; - 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 group 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.

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 group's or the parent 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 other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information. 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.

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 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.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the group and the parent company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the strategic report or the directors' report. 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 by the parent company, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or - the parent company 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.

Responsibilities of directors

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, 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 group's and the parent 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 group or the parent 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. Use of our report

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.

Jonathan Day

(Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of

Streets Audit LLP

Chartered Accountants & statutory auditor

Enterprise House

38 Tyndall Court

Commerce Road

Lynch Wood

Peterborough

Cambridgeshire

PE2 6LR

16 December 2020

T.P.R. Limited

Consolidated Income Statement

Year ended 31 December 2019

		2019	2018
	Note	£	£
Turnover	5	10,124,134	10,681,428
Cost of sales		7,199,745	7,964,436
		-----	-----
Gross profit		2,924,389	2,716,992
Administrative expenses		2,125,890	1,898,990
		-----	-----
Operating profit	6	798,499	818,002
Other interest receivable and similar income	10	5,925	2,099
		-----	-----
Profit before taxation		804,424	820,101
Tax on profit	11	769,841	54,549
		-----	-----
Profit for the financial year		34,583	765,552
		-----	-----

All the activities of the group are from continuing operations.

The group has no other recognised items of income and expenses other than the results for the year as set out above.

T.P.R. Limited

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

31 December 2019

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	13	480,750	718,151
Tangible assets	14	1,169,172	1,118,780
		-----	-----
		1,649,922	1,836,931
Current assets			
Stocks	16	1,737,039	1,464,611
Debtors	17	2,358,497	2,624,994
Cash at bank and in hand		2,690,009	2,364,409
		-----	-----
		6,785,545	6,454,014
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	18	1,953,798	1,906,889
		-----	-----
Net current assets		4,831,747	4,547,125
		-----	-----
Total assets less current liabilities		6,481,669	6,384,056
Provisions			
Taxation including deferred tax	19	163,752	100,722
		-----	-----
Net assets		6,317,917	6,283,334
		-----	-----
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	22	416,244	416,244
Share premium account	23	702,729	702,729
Capital redemption reserve	23	22,961	22,961
Profit and loss account	23	5,175,983	5,141,400
		-----	-----
Shareholders funds		6,317,917	6,283,334
		-----	-----

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 15 December 2020 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

D Atkins

Director

Company registration number: 02731823

T.P.R. Limited

Company Statement of Financial Position

31 December 2019

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
Fixed assets			
Investments	15	1,187,690	1,187,690
Current assets			
Cash at bank and in hand		1,637	1,707
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	18	4,500	4,500
Net current liabilities		<u>2,863</u>	<u>2,793</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>1,184,827</u>	<u>1,184,897</u>
Net assets		<u>1,184,827</u>	<u>1,184,897</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	22	416,244	416,244
Share premium account	23	702,729	702,729
Capital redemption reserve	23	22,961	22,961
Profit and loss account	23	42,893	42,963
Shareholders funds		<u>1,184,827</u>	<u>1,184,897</u>

The loss for the financial year of the parent company was £ 70 (2018: £ 399,911 profit).

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 15 December 2020 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

D Atkins

Director

Company registration number: 02731823

T.P.R. Limited

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

Year ended 31 December 2019

	Called up share capital	Share premium account	Capital redemption reserve	Profit and loss account	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
At 1 January 2018	416,244	702,729	22,961	4,775,848	5,917,782
Profit for the year	-----	-----	-----	765,552	765,552
Total comprehensive income for the year	—	—	—	765,552	765,552
Dividends paid and payable 12	-----	-----	-----	(400,000)	(400,000)
Total investments by and distributions to owners	—	—	—	(400,000)	(400,000)
At 31 December 2018	416,244	702,729	22,961	5,141,400	6,283,334
Profit for the year	-----	-----	-----	34,583	34,583
Total comprehensive income for the year	—	—	—	34,583	34,583
At 31 December 2019	-----	-----	-----	-----	6,317,917

T.P.R. Limited

Company Statement of Changes in Equity

Year ended 31 December 2019

	Called up share capital	Share premium account	Capital redemption reserve	Profit and loss account	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
At 1 January 2018	416,244	702,729	22,961	43,052	1,184,986
Profit for the year	-----	-----	-----	399,911	399,911
Total comprehensive income for the year	—	—	—	399,911	399,911
Dividends paid and payable 12	-----	-----	-----	(400,000)	(400,000)
Total investments by and distributions to owners	—	—	—	(400,000)	(400,000)
At 31 December 2018	416,244	702,729	22,961	42,963	1,184,897
Loss for the year	-----	-----	-----	(70)	(70)
Total comprehensive income for the year	—	—	—	(70)	(70)
At 31 December 2019	-----	-----	-----	-----	1,184,827

T.P.R. Limited

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

Year ended 31 December 2019

	2019	2018
	£	£
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit for the financial year	34,583	765,552
<i>Adjustments for:</i>		
Depreciation of tangible assets	178,549	196,274
Amortisation of intangible assets	237,401	98,785
Other interest receivable and similar income	(5,925)	(2,099)
Loss on disposal of tangible assets	—	4,117
Tax on (loss)/profit	769,841	54,549
Accrued expenses	306,664	18,431
<i>Changes in:</i>		
Stocks	(272,428)	267,782
Trade and other debtors	266,497	149,618
Trade and other creditors	(412,198)	278,145
Cash generated from operations	1,102,984	1,831,154
Interest received	5,925	2,099
Tax paid	(554,368)	(77,412)
Net cash from operating activities	554,541	1,755,841
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of tangible assets	(228,941)	(55,459)
Proceeds from sale of tangible assets	—	1,463
Net cash used in investing activities	(228,941)	(53,996)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Dividends paid	—	(400,000)
Net cash used in financing activities	—	(400,000)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	325,600	1,301,845
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	2,364,409	1,062,564
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	2,690,009	2,364,409

T.P.R. Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 31 December 2019

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is Evington Valley Road, Leicester, LE5 5LZ.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland'.

3. Company information

T.P.R. Limited is a limited liability company, incorporated in England and Wales. The principal place of business is the registered office. The principal activity of the company during the year was that of a holding company. The principal activity of its subsidiary company during the year was the design, manufacture and sale of high power electrical resistors.

4. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis. The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

Consolidation

The financial statements consolidate the financial statements of the Group and all of its subsidiary undertakings. The parent company has applied the exemption contained in section 408 of the Companies Act 2006 and has not included its individual statement of comprehensive income.

Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported. These estimates and judgements are continually reviewed and are based on experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The judgements (apart from those involving estimations) that management has made in the process of applying the entity's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements are as disclosed in the accounting policies and notes to the financial statements. Accounting estimates and assumptions are made concerning the future and, by their nature, will rarely equal the related actual outcome. The key assumptions and other sources of estimation uncertainty that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are as disclosed in the accounting policies and notes to the financial statements.

- 1 Depreciation charge The annual depreciation charge for each class of tangible fixed asset is based on an estimate of the useful economic life of the respective assets. This is reviewed periodically by the directors to ensure that they reflect both the external and internal factors.
- 2 Amortisation The annual amortisation charge for intangible assets and goodwill is based on an estimate of the useful economic life of the respective assets. This is reviewed periodically by the directors to ensure that they reflect both the external and internal factors.
- 3 Impairment of investments The group makes an estimate of the recoverable value of investments. When assessing impairment of investments, management considers factors including the net assets of the investments.

Revenue recognition

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

Income tax

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively. Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. R&D tax credits are recognised in the period they relate to. Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all material timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other 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. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Foreign currencies

Foreign currency transactions are initially recorded in the functional currency, by applying the spot exchange rate as at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate ruling at the reporting date, with any gains or losses being taken to the profit or loss.

Operating leases

Lease income is recognised in profit or loss on a straight line basis over the lease term. The aggregate cost of lease incentives are recognised as a reduction to income over the lease term on a straight-line basis. Costs, including depreciation, incurred in earning the lease income are recognised as an expense. Any initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging the operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the lease and recognised as an expense over the lease term on the same basis as the lease income.

Goodwill

Goodwill arising on consolidation represents business acquisitions and the excess of the cost of the acquisition over the company's interest in the net amount of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the acquired business. Goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. It is amortised on a straight-line basis over its useful life. Where a reliable estimate of the useful life of goodwill or intangible assets cannot be made, the life is presumed not to exceed ten years. Patents are initially recorded at cost.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and are subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. Any intangible assets carried at revalued amounts, are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation, as determined by reference to an active market, less any subsequent accumulated amortisation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. Intangible assets acquired as part of a business combination are recorded at the fair value at the acquisition date.

Amortisation

Amortisation is calculated so as to write off the cost of an asset, less its estimated residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Goodwill	-	5% straight line
Patents	-	20% straight line

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in amortisation rate, useful life or residual value of an intangible asset, the amortisation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Plant and machinery	-	8 to 33% straight line
Fixtures and fittings	-	10% straight line
Motor vehicles	-	20% straight line
Property improvements	-	10 % straight line

Investments

Fixed asset investments are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

Stocks

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value, after making due allowance for obsolete and slow moving items. Cost is derived from purchase invoices. Stock is recorded on a first in first out basis.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the entity has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recognised as a liability in the statement of financial position and the amount of the provision as an expense.

Financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Financial instruments are classified and accounted for, according to the substance of the contractual arrangement, as either financial assets, financial liabilities or equity instruments. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the group after deducting all of its liabilities.

Defined contribution plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund.

5. Turnover

Turnover arises from:

	2019	2018
	£	£
Sale of goods	10,124,134	10,681,428

The turnover is attributable to the one principal activity of the group. An analysis of turnover by the geographical markets that substantially differ from each other is given below:

	2019	2018
	£	£
United Kingdom	5,101,464	4,985,042
Overseas	5,022,670	5,696,386
	10,124,134	10,681,428

6. Operating profit

Operating profit or loss is stated after charging/crediting:

	2019	2018
	£	£
Amortisation of intangible assets	237,401	98,785
Depreciation of tangible assets	178,549	196,274
Loss on disposal of tangible assets	–	4,117
Impairment of trade debtors	311	–
Foreign exchange differences	43,298	(28,176)
Operating lease costs	208,500	208,500

7. Auditor's remuneration

	2019	2018
	£	£
Fees payable for the audit of the financial statements	13,000	13,000
Fees payable to the company's auditor and its associates for other services:		
Audit-related assurance services	2,000	—
Other non-audit services	—	2,188
	2,000	2,188

8. Staff costs

The average number of persons employed by the group during the year, including the directors, amounted to:

	2019	2018
	No.	No.
Production staff	45	53
Management staff	37	41
	82	94

The aggregate payroll costs incurred during the year, relating to the above, were:

	2019	2018
	£	£
Wages and salaries	3,116,774	2,925,732
Social security costs	293,853	297,403
Other pension costs	134,370	134,773
	3,544,997	3,357,908

9. Directors' remuneration

The directors' aggregate remuneration in respect of qualifying services was:

	2019	2018
	£	£
Remuneration	110,829	111,062
Company contributions to defined contribution pension plans	39,190	8,293
	150,019	119,355

The number of directors who accrued benefits under company pension plans was as follows:

	2019	2018
	No.	No.
Defined contribution plans	4	4

10. Other interest receivable and similar income

	2019	2018
	£	£
Interest on cash and cash equivalents	5,925	2,099

11. Tax on (loss)/profit

Major components of tax income

	2019	2018
	£	£
Current tax:		
UK current tax income	152,443	144,696
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	554,368	(67,284)
	-----	-----
Total current tax	706,811	77,412
	-----	-----
Deferred tax:		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	63,030	(22,863)
	-----	-----
Tax on (loss)/profit	769,841	54,549
	-----	-----

Reconciliation of tax expense

The tax assessed on the profit on ordinary activities for the year is higher than (2018: lower than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19 % (2018: 19 %).

	2019	2018
	£	£
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	804,424	820,101
	-----	-----
Profit on ordinary activities by rate of tax	183,611	162,194
Adjustment to tax charge in respect of prior periods	554,368	—
Effect of expenses not deductible for tax purposes	—	7,116
Effect of capital allowances and depreciation	53,365	47
Utilisation of tax losses	—	(47,524)
Research and development credit in respect of earlier years	(21,503)	(67,284)
	-----	-----
Tax on (loss)/profit	769,841	54,549
	-----	-----

The subsidiary company claimed trading losses from investments in Limited Liability Partnerships in earlier years. HMRC have disputed the treatment of these losses and have demanded additional corporation tax payments totalling £1,554,390.

The group has made further provision for tax payments on account to HMRC to avoid future interest charges being applied against these demands. The directors do not consider this to be an acceptance of the liability and continue to dispute the matter with HM Revenue & Customs.

12. Dividends

	2019	2018
	£	£
Dividends paid during the year (excluding those for which a liability existed at the end of the prior year)	—	400,000
	-----	-----

13. Intangible assets

Group	Goodwill £	Patents, trademarks and licences £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 January 2019 and 31 December 2019	1,975,690	17,000	1,992,690
Amortisation			
At 1 January 2019	1,267,739	6,800	1,274,539
Charge for the year	227,201	10,200	237,401
At 31 December 2019	1,494,940	17,000	1,511,940
Carrying amount			
At 31 December 2019	480,750	—	480,750
At 31 December 2018	707,951	10,200	718,151

The company has no intangible assets.

14. Tangible assets

Group	Plant and machinery £	Fixtures and fittings £	Motor vehicles £	Property improvements £	Total £
Cost					
At 1 January 2019	2,511,396	192,311	13,400	79,483	2,796,590
Additions	132,497	4,302	—	92,142	228,941
Disposals	(5,600)	—	—	—	(5,600)
At 31 December 2019	2,638,293	196,613	13,400	171,625	3,019,931
Depreciation					
At 1 January 2019	1,460,938	152,139	13,400	51,333	1,677,810
Charge for the year	162,466	6,958	—	9,125	178,549
Disposals	(5,600)	—	—	—	(5,600)
At 31 December 2019	1,617,804	159,097	13,400	60,458	1,850,759
Carrying amount					
At 31 December 2019	1,020,489	37,516	—	111,167	1,169,172
At 31 December 2018	1,050,458	40,172	—	28,150	1,118,780

The company has no tangible assets.

15. Investments

Group	Other investments other than loans £
Cost	
At 1 January 2019 and 31 December 2019	303,333
Impairment	
At 1 January 2019 and 31 December 2019	303,333

Carrying amount**At 1 January 2019 and 31 December 2019**

—

At 31 December 2018

—

Company

**Shares in group
undertakings**
£

Cost**At 1 January 2019 and 31 December 2019****1,187,690****Impairment****At 1 January 2019 and 31 December 2019**

—

Carrying amount**At 1 January 2019 and 31 December 2019****1,187,690**

At 31 December 2018

1,187,690

The group has retained its investment in Helium Productions LLP.

The directors continue to value the remaining investment at £nil at the year end date based on the net assets of the partnership.

Subsidiaries, associates and other investments

Details of the investments in which the group and the parent company have an interest of 20% or more are as follows:

	Class of share	Percentage of shares held
Subsidiary undertakings		
Cressall Resistors Limited, Evington Valley Road, Leicester, LE5 5LZ	Ordinary	100

16. Stocks

	Group		Company	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
	£	£	£	£
Raw materials and consumables	1,248,473	1,098,024	—	—
Work in progress	488,566	366,587	—	—
	1,737,039	1,464,611	—	—

17. Debtors

	Group		Company	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
	£	£	£	£
Trade debtors	2,054,308	1,709,976	—	—
Prepayments and accrued income	179,887	229,776	—	—
Corporation tax repayable	—	134,568	—	—
Other debtors	124,302	550,674	—	—
	-----	-----	----	----
	2,358,497	2,624,994	—	—
	-----	-----	----	----

The debtors above include the following amounts falling due after more than one year:

	Group		Company	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
	£	£	£	£
Other debtors	518,766	518,766	—	—
	-----	-----	----	----

18. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	Group		Company	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
	£	£	£	£
Payments received on account	85,459	56,117	—	—
Trade creditors	928,114	1,188,097	—	—
Accruals and deferred income	541,016	234,352	4,500	4,500
Corporation tax	152,443	—	—	—
Social security and other taxes	127,342	121,888	—	—
Other creditors	119,424	306,435	—	—
	-----	-----	----	----
	1,953,798	1,906,889	4,500	4,500
	-----	-----	----	----

Please see note 11 for more details of the Accelerated payment notice .

19. Provisions

Group	Deferred tax (note 20) £
At 1 January 2019	100,722
Additions	63,030

At 31 December 2019	163,752

The company does not have any provisions.

20. Deferred tax

The deferred tax included in the statement of financial position is as follows:

	Group		Company	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
	£	£	£	£
Included in provisions (note 19)	163,752	100,722	—	—

The deferred tax account consists of the tax effect of timing differences in respect of:

	Group		Company	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
	£	£	£	£
Accelerated capital allowances	163,752	102,204	—	—
Pension plan obligations	—	(1,482)	—	—
	163,752	100,722	—	—

The net reversal of deferred tax liability expected to occur during the next financial year is £36,346 being depreciation in excess of capital allowances.

21. Employee benefits

Defined contribution plans

The amount recognised in profit or loss as an expense in relation to defined contribution plans was £ 126,016 (2018: £ 126,480).

22. Called up share capital

Issued, called up and fully paid

	2019		2018	
	No.	£	No.	£
Ordinary shares of £ 1 each	416,244	416,244	416,244	416,244

23. Reserves

Share premium account - this reserve records the amount above the nominal value received for shares sold, less transaction costs . Capital redemption reserve - this reserve records the nominal value of shares repurchased by the company. Profit and loss account - this reserve records retained earnings and accumulated losses.

24. Analysis of changes in net debt

	At 1 Jan 2019	Cash flows	At 31 Dec 2019
	£	£	£
Cash at bank and in hand	2,364,409	325,600	2,690,009

25. Operating leases

The total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	Group		Company	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
	£	£	£	£
Not later than 1 year	22,431	16,112	—	—
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	26,060	21,126	—	—
	48,491	37,238	—	—

26. Related party transactions

Group

During the year the group purchased goods totalling £515,531 (2018 £571,816) from group companies. The balance owing to group companies at the year end was £52,776 (2018 - £7,482). Sales to group companies in the year totalled £226,241 (2018 - £148,002) and the balance owing from group companies was £14,520 (2018 - £106,598). During the year the group was charged rent from a company with common directors, amounting to £168,641 (2018 - £168,641). At the year end the group owed £Nil (2018 - £Nil) to this company. During the year the group was charged management charges by group companies totalling £122,706 (2018 - £122,706). At the year end the group owed £54,778 (2018 - £49,737) of this balance.

Company

During the year the company received dividends totalling £nil (2018 - £400,000) from its subsidiary company. The total compensation paid to key management personnel was £502,789 (2018 - £499,889).

27. Controlling party

The Fornari family are the company's controlling shareholders by virtue of their ownership of the group.

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