Report and Financial Statements

Year Ended

31 December 2016

Company Number 02231611

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## **Company Information**

Directors

W R Baxter

L Baxter

Company secretary

K Kowalski

Registered number

02231611

Registered office

Hermitage Lane Industrial Estate

Kings Mill Way Mansfield

Nottinghamshire NG18 5ER

Independent auditor

BDO LLP Regent House Clinton Avenue Nottingham NG5 1AZ

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Registered number:02231611

### Balance sheet As at 31 December 2016

	Note		2016 £		2015 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4		18,233		17,368
Current assets					
Stocks	5	261,896		163,821	
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	6	154,753		356,571	
Cash at bank and in hand	7	178,948		603,895	
		595,597	•	1,124,287	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(121,757)		(103,561)	
Net current assets			473,840		1,020,726
Total assets less current liabilities Provisions for liabilities		_	492,073	•	1,038,094
Deferred tax	9		(2,526)		(2,559)
Net assets		_	489,547		1,035,535
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	10		2		2
Profit and loss account	11		489,545		1,035,533
		_	489,547	•	1,035,535

The Company's financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS102 section 1A - small entities.

The Company has opted not to file the statement of comprehensive income in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by:

W R Baxter Director

Date: 15 September 2017

The notes on pages 2 to 10 form part of these financial statements.

# Notes to the financial statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2016

#### 1. General information

Status Scientific Controls Limited is a private company, limited by shares, incorporated in England and Wales under the Companies Act. The address of the registered office is given in the company information page. The principal activity of the company during the year was the design and manufacture of electrical monitoring equipment.

#### 2. Accounting policies

#### 2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 Section 1A Small Entities, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

Management do not consider that the preparation of the financial statements require the use of any significant critical accounting estimates or judgements in applying accounting policies.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

#### 2.2 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

#### Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the Company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- the Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the transaction; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

## 2.3 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the period in which they are incurred.

# Notes to the financial statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2016

#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.3 Tangible fixed assets (continued)

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, on a reducing balance basis.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Plant & machinery

15% reducing balance

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

#### 2.4 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a first in, first out basis. Work in progress and finished goods include labour and attributable overheads.

At each balance sheet date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

#### 2.5 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

## 2.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

# Notes to the financial statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2016

#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.7 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

#### 2.8 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instruments transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other accounts receivable and payable.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate or in case of an out-right short-term loan not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially, at the present value of the future cash flow discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate of the recoverable amount, which is an approximation of the amount that the Company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the balance sheet date.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet when there is an 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.

# Notes to the financial statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2016

#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.9 Foreign currency translation

#### Functional and presentation currency

The Company's functional and presentational currency is GBP.

#### Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the profit and loss account.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the profit and loss account within 'finance income or costs'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the profit and loss account within 'other operating income'.

#### 2.10 Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting. Dividends on shares recognised as liabilities are recognised as expenses and classified within interest payable.

## 2.11 Pensions

#### Defined contribution pension plan

The Company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the statement of comprehensive income when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the balance sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

# Notes to the financial statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2016

#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.12 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the balance sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

## 2.13 Research and development

Research and development expenditure is written off in the year in which it is incurred.

# Notes to the financial statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2016

3.	Employees				
	The average monthly number of employees, including the directors, during the year was as follows:				
	201				
	No.				
	Employees 1	9 19			
4.	Tangible fixed assets				
		Plant & machinery £			
	Cost				
	At 1 January 2016	50,272			
	Additions	4,082			
	At 31 December 2016	54,354			
	Depreciation				
	At 1 January 2016	32,904			
	Charge for the year	3,217			
	At 31 December 2016	36,121			
	Net book value				
	At 31 December 2016	18,233			
	At 31 December 2015	17,368			

# Notes to the financial statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2016

5.	Stocks		
		2016 £	2015 £
	Raw materials and consumables	210,345	116,630
	Work in progress (goods to be sold)	51,551	47,191
		261,896	163,821
6.	Debtors		
		2016 £	2015 £
	Trade debtors	152,051	142,461
	Amounts owed by group undertakings	-	214,110
	Other debtors	2,702	-
		154,753	356,571
7.	Cash and cash equivalents		
		2016 £	2015 £
	Cash at bank and in hand	178,948	603,895
8.	Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year		
		2016 £	2015 £
	Trade creditors	84,499	88,690
	Amounts owed to group undertakings	22,733	- -
	Other taxation and social security	13,737	14,475
	Other creditors	788	396
		121,757	103,561
		<del></del> =	

# Notes to the financial statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2016

9.	Deferred taxation		
			2016 £
	At beginning of year		(2,559)
	Charged to the profit or loss		33
	At end of year	=	(2,526)
	The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:		
			2016 £
	Accelerated capital allowances		(2,526)
10.	Share capital		
		2016	2015
	Shares classified as equity	£	£
	Allotted, called up and fully paid		
	2 Ordinary shares of £1 each	2	2

#### 11. Reserves

#### **Profit & loss account**

Profit and loss account represents cumulative profits or losses, net of dividends paid and other adjustments.

## 12. Pension commitments

The company operates defined contributions pension schemes, the assets of which are held separately from those of the company in independently administered funds. The pension costs charged to the profit and loss account represent contributions payable by the company during the year and amounted to £10,175 (2015 - £Nil) of which £788 (2015 - £Nil) was unpaid at the balance sheet date and is included in creditors.

# Notes to the financial statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2016

#### 13. Controlling party

The company's parent undertaking is Richbloom Holdings Limited, which in the opinion of the directors is also the ultimate parent company. The registered address of the parent undertaking is Hermitage Lane Industrial Estate, Kings Mill Way, Mansfield, NG18 5ER. This is the parent undertaking of the largest and the smallest group for which consolidated financial statements are prepared. Consolidated accounts are available from Companies House, Cardiff, CF14 3UZ.

Richbloom Holdings Limited is ultimately controlled by W R Baxter.

#### 14. Auditor's information

The audit of Status Scientific Limited for the year ended 31 December 2016 by Gareth Singleton of BDO LLP has resulted in an unqualified audit opinion. There is no inclusion of an emphasis of matter paragraph.