# Stanhope-Seta Limited Financial Statements 31 July 2020

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# **Financial Statements**

# Year ended 31 July 2020

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# Officers and Professional Advisers

The board of directors M Richardson

M Verity G Verity

Company secretary M Richardson

Registered office 10 Orange Street

Haymarket London WC2H 7DQ

Auditor Shipleys LLP

Chartered Accountants & statutory auditor

10 Orange Street

Haymarket London WC2H 7DQ

## Strategic Report

## Year ended 31 July 2020

#### Principle Activity and business review

The principal activity of the company during the year was the manufacture or testing equipment for the hydrocarbon industries.

The directors are satisfied with the company's performance for the year. The company's Research and Development group is actively developing instruments to fulfill new industry requirements and improve existing technologies. Competition within the instrumentation sector is significant, not only from other established manufacturers but also from local domestic products coming from other countries. The company's product line is well established, and the directors are confident that the reputation of the company will greatly assist, where competition is present. The directors continue to monitor cost levels to ensure that an adequate return is received

The key financial highlights are as follows:

	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
	£	£	£	£	£
Turnover	15,194,043	14,135,931	14,267,508	12,681,217	12,135,027
Turnover growth	8	1	13	4	8
Gross profit margin	42	39	38	40	40
Profit before taxation	1,173,335	908,086	993,335	1,182,603	1,154,407

#### **Future developments**

The company's range of equipment is designed for the hydrocarbon industries. The company is reliant on the performance of these industries and therefore any change in their level of activity is likely to affect its results. Obsolescence of the existing test procedures represents a key risk to the company, and therefore ongoing development of the instrument range will be an important part of mitigating this and will provide new opportunities for the company.

#### Section 172 statement

Section 172 of the Companies Act 2006 requires Directors to take into consideration the interests of stakeholders in their decision making. The Directors continue to have regard to the interests of the Company's employees, other stakeholders and the Company's reputation when making decisions. Such consideration is included in the statements set out below, noting the directors' duty under s172 to act in good faith to promote the success of the Company for the benefit of its shareholders but having regard amongst other matters to the following:

- · the likely consequences of any decision in the long term;
- · the interests of the company's employees;
- the need to foster the company's business relationships with suppliers, customers and others;
- · the impact of the company's operations on the community and the environment;
- the desirability of the company maintaining a reputation for high standards of business conduct;
- the need to act fairly between members of the company

Although the Company has multiple stakeholders, the Board considered its key stakeholders were our employees, customers, candidates and suppliers. Stanhope-Seta is committed to high standards of business conduct and integrity at all times.

# Strategic Report (continued)

# Year ended 31 July 2020

This report was approved by the board of directors on ....... and signed on behalf of the board by:

M Richardson

M Richardson Company Secretary

Registered office: 10 Orange Street Haymarket London WC2H 7DQ

## **Directors' Report**

## Year ended 31 July 2020

The directors present their report and the financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 July 2020.

#### **Directors**

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

M Richardson M Verity G Verity

#### **Dividends**

Particulars of recommended dividends are detailed in note 11 to the financial statements.

#### Disclosure of information in the strategic report

A Strategic report is included in these accounts in accordance with section 414C(11) of the Companies Act 2006.

#### 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 company and 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 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.

# **Directors' Report** (continued)

# Year ended 31 July 2020

### **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 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 company's auditor is aware of that information.

M Richardson

M Richardson Company Secretary

Registered office: 10 Orange Street Haymarket London WC2H 7DQ

# Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Stanhope-Seta Limited Year ended 31 July 2020

#### **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Stanhope-Seta Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 July 2020 which comprise the statement of income and retained earnings, statement of financial position, 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 company's affairs as at 31 July 2020 and of its 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 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.

The impact of macro-economic uncertainties on our audit

Our audit of the financial statements requires us to obtain an understanding of all relevant uncertainties, including those arising as a consequence of the effects of macro-economic uncertainties such as Covid-19 and Brexit. All audits assess and challenge the reasonableness of estimates made by the directors and the related disclosures and the appropriateness of the going concern basis of preparation of the financial statements. All of these depend on assessments of the future economic environment and the company's future prospects and performance.

Covid-19 and Brexit are amongst the most significant economic events currently faced by the UK, and at the date of this report their effects are subject to unprecedented levels of uncertainty, with the full range of possible outcomes and their impacts unknown. We applied a standardised firm-wide approach in response to these uncertainties when assessing the company's future prospects and performance. However, no audit should be expected to predict the unknowable factors or all possible future implications for a company associated with these particular events.

# Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Stanhope-Seta Limited (continued)

## Year ended 31 July 2020

#### 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.

In our evaluation of the directors' conclusions, we considered the risks associated with the company's business, including effects arising from macro-economic uncertainties such as Covid-19 and Brexit, and analysed how those risks might affect the company's financial resources or ability to continue operations over the period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue. In accordance with the above, we have nothing to report in these respects.

However, as we cannot predict all future events or conditions and as subsequent events may result in outcomes that are inconsistent with judgements that were reasonable at the time they were made, the absence of reference to a material uncertainty in this auditor's report is not a guarantee that the company will continue in operation.

#### 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.

# Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Stanhope-Seta Limited

## Year ended 31 July 2020

#### Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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 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, 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.

#### 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 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.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs (UK), we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.

# Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Stanhope-Seta Limited (continued)

## Year ended 31 July 2020

- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

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.

#### Use of our report

28/10/2020

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.

Tim Hardy (Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of Shipleys LLP Chartered Accountants & statutory auditor 5 Woolsack Way Godalming Surrey GU7 1XW

# Statement of Income and Retained Earnings

# Year ended 31 July 2020

	Note	2020 £	2019 £
Turnover	4	15,194,043	14,135,931
Cost of sales		(8,805,213)	(8,676,887)
Gross profit		6,388,830	5,459,044
Distribution costs Administrative expenses		(218,751) (5,011,683)	(262,787) (4,301,632)
Operating profit	5	1,158,396	894,625
Interest receivable	9	14,939	13,461
Profit before taxation		1,173,335	908,086
Taxation on ordinary activities	10	98,393	96,715
Profit for the financial year and total comprehensive income		1,271,728	1,004,801
Dividends paid and payable	11	(600,000)	(364,000)
Retained earnings at the start of the year		8,505,371	7,864,570
Retained earnings at the end of the year		9,177,099	8,505,371

All the activities of the company are from continuing operations.

# **Statement of Financial Position**

# 31 July 2020

		2020		2019
	Note	£	£	£
Fixed assets Tangible assets	12		1,134,069	1,123,398
Current assets				
Stocks	13	3,456,605		3,405,134
Debtors	14	1,926,789		2,484,242
Cash at bank and in hand		7,410,227		5,334,402
		12,793,621		11,223,778
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	15	(3,750,491)		(2,841,705)
Net current assets			9,043,130	8,382,073
Total assets less current liabilities			10,177,199	9,505,471
Net assets			10,177,199	9,505,471
Capital and reserves				
Called up share capital	18		1,000,100	1,000,100
Profit and loss account	19		9,177,099	8,505,371
Shareholders' funds			10,177,199	9,505,471

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on  $\frac{27}{10}$ , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

M Richardson

M Richardson Company Secretary

Company registration number: 361699

# **Statement of Cash Flows**

# Year ended 31 July 2020

	2020 £	2019 £
Cash flows from operating activities Profit for the financial year	1,271,728	1,004,801
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation of tangible assets	144,034	127,584
Interest receivable	(14,939)	(13,461)
(Gains)/loss on disposal of tangible assets	(35,498)	8,594
Taxation on ordinary activities	(98,393)	(96,715)
Accrued expenses	661,384	226,700
Changes in: Stocks	(51,471)	431,877
Trade and other debtors	557,453	(435,015)
Trade and other creditors	247,402	166,982
Cash generated from operations	2,681,700	1,421,347
Interest received	14,939	13,461
Tax received	98,393	96,715
Net cash from operating activities	2,795,032	1,531,523
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of tangible assets	(160,206)	(220,848)
Proceeds from sale of tangible assets	40,999	40,500
Net cash used in investing activities	(119,207)	(180,348)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Dividends paid	(600,000)	(364,000)
Net cash used in financing activities	(600,000)	(364,000)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	2,075,825	987,175
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	5,334,402	4,347,227
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	7,410,227	5,334,402

#### **Notes to the Financial Statements**

## Year ended 31 July 2020

#### 1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the principal place of business is London Street, Chertsey, Surrey, KT16 8AP, UK.

## 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. Accounting policies

#### Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis and in accordance with applicable accounting standards.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

#### Going concern

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During the year the company made a profit before tax of £1,173,335 (2019: £908,086) and the statement of financial position shows net assets of £10,177,199 (2019: £9,505,471). The directors have considered the basis of preparation of the financial statements and have concluded that it is appropriate to prepare these on the going concern basis. This assessment is due to the company' forecasts demonstrating sufficient funds and cash flows to be able to manage its liabilities as they fall due for a period of not less than 12 months of the approval of the financial statements.

The directors have also considered and will continue to monitor the threat and implications of the Covid-19 pandemic, but it is too early to fully understand the impact that the virus will have on our business sector and the wider macro-economic environment. However, based on a review of the activities of the company and wider group to date, the current working capital position of the company and wider group and the ability to reduce certain costs in the short term, the directors currently believe that this risk can be managed for the year ahead. The company therefore continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing its financial statements.

## 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.

Significant judgements and estimates

Stock

Provisions are made for slow moving and obsolete stock and are reviewed regularly by the directors and management of the company. Stock is either written off or written down to the net realisable value in these instances.

## Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

## Year ended 31 July 2020

#### Accounting policies (continued)

#### Revenue recognition

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and represents amounts receivable for the design and manufacture quality control instruments used to measure the physical characteristics that determine product quality and consistency, stated net of discounts and of Value Added Tax.

Turnover is recognised once the goods have been delivered and the significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the customer.

#### 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.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all 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 and loss account.

## **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.

#### Interest income

Interest income is reported on the accruals basis, using the effective interest rate method.

#### **Tangible assets**

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

### Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

## Year ended 31 July 2020

#### 3. Accounting policies (continued)

#### **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:

Freehold Property - over 50 years

Plant & Equipment - 15% or 33.3% straight line

Fixtures & Fittings - 15% straight line Motor Vehicles - 25% straight line

Freehold land is not depreciated.

#### Impairment of fixed assets

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date.

#### Stocks

Stock and work in progress have been valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Finished goods stock includes a proportion of factory overhead expenditure. Stock and work in progress have been valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Finished goods stock includes a proportion of factory overhead expenditure.

#### Financial instruments

#### Financial assets

Financial assets are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. The Company does not hold any third party financial assets.

#### Loans and receivables

Trade receivables and other receivables that have fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as 'loans and receivables'. Loans and receivables are initially recognised at fair value and are subsequently measured using the effective interest method less provision for any impairment.

#### Financial liabilities and equity instruments

Financial liabilities and equity 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. Other financial liabilities (including borrowing and trade and other payables) are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

#### **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.

# Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

# Year ended 31 July 2020

## 3. Accounting policies (continued)

### Defined contribution plans (continued)

Audit-related assurance services

When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

### 4. Turnover

5.

6.

Turnover arises from:		
	2020	2019
Sale of goods	<b>£</b> 15,194,043	£ 14,135,931
The turnover is attributable to the one principal activity of the coby the geographical markets that substantially differ from each of		
	2020 £	2019 £
United Kingdom Overseas	_	1,374,591
Overseas		
	15,194,043	14,135,931
Operating profit		
Operating profit or loss is stated after charging/(crediting):		
	2020 £	2019 £
Depreciation of tangible assets	144,034	127,584
(Gains)/loss on disposal of tangible assets	(35,498)	8,594
Foreign exchange differences	3,180	<u>3,592</u>
Auditor's remuneration		
	2020 £	2019 £
Fees payable for the audit of the financial statements	15,000	15,000
Fees payable to the company's auditor and its associates for other	er services:	

23,089

16,322

# Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

# Year ended 31 July 2020

# 7. Particulars of employees

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year, including the directors ad key management personnel, amounted to:

Production staff Administrative staff Management staff	2020 No. 35 53 3 91	2019 No. 35 53 3 91
The aggregate payroll costs incurred during the year, relating to the ab	ove, were:	
Wages and salaries Social security costs Other pension costs	2020 £ 4,618,809 540,858 67,464 5,227,131	2019 £ 4,378,436 499,881 74,831 4,953,148
Directors' remuneration		
The directors' aggregate remuneration in respect of qualifying services	was: 2020 £	2019 £
Remuneration	1,867,200	1,367,200
Remuneration of the highest paid director in respect of qualifying service	ces:	
	2020	2019

	2020	2019
	£	£
Aggregate remuneration	913,600	663,600

There are considered to be no key management personnel other than the directors, of which their remuneration has been disclosed above.

## 9. Interest receivable

8.

	2020	2019
	£	£
Interest on cash and cash equivalents	14,939	13,461

# Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

# Year ended 31 July 2020

# 10. Taxation on ordinary activities

Major components of tax income

	2020 £	2019 £
Current tax: Adjustments in respect of prior periods	(98,393)	(96,715)
Taxation on ordinary activities	(98,393)	(96,715)

## Reconciliation of tax income

The tax assessed on the profit on ordinary activities for the year is lower than (2019: lower than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2019: 19%).

	2020 £	2019 £
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	1,173,335	908,086
Profit on ordinary activities by rate of tax Effect of expenses not deductible for tax purposes Effect of capital allowances and depreciation Utilisation of tax losses Unused tax losses Deduction for qualifying R&D expenditure Deductions allowable for tax purposes	222,934 2,274 (14,261) (16,735) 2,789 (295,334) (60)	172,536 5,139 (5,624) 32,242 2,530 (302,553) (985)
Tax on profit	(98,393)	(96,715)
Dividends		

## 11.

Dividends paid during the year:		
	2020	2019
*	£	£
Dividends on equity shares	600.000	364.000

# Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

# Year ended 31 July 2020

## 12. Tangible assets

	Land and buildings £	Plant and machinery £	Fixtures and fittings £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
Cost At 1 August 2019	1,025,510	807,258	432,044	303,374	2,568,186
Additions Disposals	17,346	63,062 (240,807)	4,435	75,363 (83,177)	160,206 (323,984)
At 31 July 2020	1,042,856	629,513	436,479	295,560	2,404,408
Depreciation					
At 1 August 2019	181,901	683,866	368,635	210,386	1,444,788
Charge for the year	14,353	64,965	13,486	51,230	144,034
Disposals	_	(240,807)		(77,676) ———	(318,483)
At 31 July 2020	196,254	508,024	382,121	183,940	1,270,339
Carrying amount					
At 31 July 2020	846,602	121,489	54,358	111,620	1,134,069
At 31 July 2019	843,609	123,392	63,409	92,988	1,123,398

#### 13. Stocks

	2020	2019
	£	£
Raw materials	1,821,970	1,889,398
Work in progress	326,146	356,369
Finished goods	1,308,489	1,159,367
	3,456,605	3,405,134

There is no material difference between the replacement cost of stocks and the amounts stated above. The provision for slow moving and obsolete stock at the year-end was £189,509 (2019: £212,370).

Movements within stock are recognised within cost of sales in the profit and loss account.

### 14. Debtors

	2020 £	2019 £
Trade debtors	1,597,150	1,943,366
Prepayments and accrued income	120,110	122,197
VAT recoverable	169,993	216,657
Other debtors	39,536	202,022
	1,926,789	2,484,242

## Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

## Year ended 31 July 2020

#### 14. Debtors (continued)

All trade debtor amounts are short term. All of the Company's trade and other debtors have been reviewed for indicators of impairment and, where necessary, a provision for impairment provided. The carrying value is considered a fair approximation of their fair value. The Company's management considers that all the above financial assets that are not impaired or past due are of good credit quality, as such no provision has been made against the trade debtor balance. The provision for trade debtors at the year-end was £nil (2019: £nil).

### 15. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2020	2019
	£	£
Trade creditors	1,280,563	1,041,276
Accruals and deferred income	2,125,902	1,464,518
Social security and other taxes	143,651	91,238
Director loan accounts	200,375	95,403
Other creditors	_	149,270
	3,750,491	2,841,705

2020

2040

All amounts are short term. The Directors consider that the carrying value of trade and other creditors to be a reasonable approximation of fair value.

#### 16. Employee benefits

#### **Defined contribution plans**

The Company operates a defined contribution scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Company, being invested with an insurance company. Contributions payable in the period by the Company to the scheme amounted to £67,464 (2019: £74,831). There was an amount owed to the scheme of £16,657 at the reporting date (2019: £11,366).

#### 17. Financial instruments

The carrying amount for each category of financial instrument is as follows:

, ,	2020 £	2019 £
Financial assets that are measured at amortised cost Financial assets that measured at amortised cost	9,167,023	11,007,221
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	3,606,465	2,750,467

The Company holds or issues financial instruments to finance its operations. The Company does not trade in financial instruments.

### Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

## Year ended 31 July 2020

### 18. Called up share capital

#### Issued, called up and fully paid

	2020		2019	
	No.	£	No.	£
A Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100.00	100	100.00
B Ordinary shares of £1 each	1,000,000	1,000,000.00	1,000,000	1,000,000.00
	1,000,100	1,000,100.00	1,000,100	1,000,100.00

Non equity shares consist of 100 'A' ordinary shares of £1 each. The shares confer the right on a winding up to the return of the capital paid up in priority to any other class of share.

#### 19. Reserves

Profit and loss account - This reserve records retained earnings and accumulated losses.

#### 20. Other financial commitments

As at 31 July 2020 the company had no capital or other commitments or contracts for capital expenditure in place in the year (2019: £nil).

# 21. Contingencies

The company had given guarantees in respect of performance bonds at 31 July 2020 and at 31 July 2019. No claim has arisen in respect of these bonds and the amounts involved are not significant in relation to the company's net assets.

A at the reporting date, the Company had a class guarantee facility of £9m available. This facility is due for review in June 2021.

#### 22. Directors' advances, credits and guarantees

At the balance sheet, the company owed the directors £200,375 (2019: £95,403) the amount is repayable on demand and no interest is charged.

#### 23. Related party transactions

The company is under the control of the director, Mrs M Richardson by virtue of her 100% shareholding.

No related party transactions were undertaken as such that are required to be disclosed under FRS 102.