Company No: 01699180 (England and Wales)

CYGNUS INSTRUMENTS LIMITED
Unaudited Financial Statements
For the financial year ended 31 December 2021
Pages for filing with the registrar

CYGNUS INSTRUMENTS LIMITED UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2021

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CYGNUS INSTRUMENTS LIMITED BALANCE SHEET As at 31 December 2021

	Note	2021	2020
		£	£
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	3	70,261	32,122
		70,261	32,122
Current assets			
Stocks	4	766,530	659,945
Debtors	5	290,024	467,500
Investments	6	402,314	380,997
Cash at bank and in hand		1,438,433	906,934
		2,897,301	2,415,376
Creditors			
Amounts falling due within one year	7	(302,050)	(252,350)
Net current assets		2,595,251	2,163,026
Total assets less current liabilities		2,665,512	2,195,148
Provisions for liabilities		(12,383)	(9,350)
Net assets		2,653,129	2,185,798
Capital and reserves			
Called-up share capital		80,000	80,000
Fair value reserve		52,789	39,860
Profit and loss account		2,520,340	2,065,938
Total shareholder's funds		2,653,129	2,185,798

CYGNUS INSTRUMENTS LIMITED BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED) As at 31 December 2021

For the financial year ending 31 December 2021 the Company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Directors' responsibilities:

- The members have not required the Company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the financial year in accordance with section 476;
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements; and
- These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and a copy of the Profit and Loss Account has not been delivered.

The financial statements of Cygnus Instruments Limited (registered number: 01699180) were approved and authorised for issue by the Director on 07 June 2022. They were signed on its behalf by:

Lucinda Naomi Crosthwaite Eyre Director

1. Accounting policies

The principal accounting policies are summarised below. They have all been applied consistently throughout the financial year and to the preceding financial year, unless otherwise stated.

General information and basis of accounting

Cygnus Instruments Limited (the Company) is a private company, limited by shares, incorporated in the United Kingdom under the Companies Act 2006 and is registered in England and Wales. The address of the Company's registered office is 30 Prince Of Wales Road, Dorchester, Dorset, DT1 1PW, United Kingdom.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include certain items at fair value, and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102 (FRS 102) 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' issued by the Financial Reporting Council and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The financial statements are presented in pounds sterling which is the functional currency of the company and rounded to the nearest \pounds .

Foreign currency

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rate of exchange at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the Balance Sheet date are reported at the rates of exchange prevailing at that date.

Exchange differences are recognised in the Profit and Loss Account in the period in which they arise except for exchange differences arising on gains or losses on non-monetary items which are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

Turnover is recognised when the significant risks and rewards are considered to have been transferred to the customer.

Employee benefits

Defined contribution schemes

The Company operates a defined contribution scheme. The amount charged to the Profit and Loss Account in respect of pension costs and other post-retirement benefits is the contributions payable in the financial year. Differences between contributions payable in the financial year and contributions actually paid are included as either accruals or prepayments in the Balance Sheet.

Taxation

Deferred tax

Deferred tax arises as a result of including items of income and expenditure in taxation computations in periods different from those in which they are included in the Company's financial statements. Deferred tax is provided in full on timing differences which result in an obligation to pay more or less tax at a future date, at the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the Balance Sheet date that are expected to apply when the timing differences reverse. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and a valuation allowance is set up against deferred tax assets so that the net carrying amount equals the highest amount that is more likely than not to be recovered based on current or future taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are presented within provisions for liabilities on the balance sheet.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any provision for impairment. The cost of tangible assets includes directly attributable incremental costs incurred in their acquisition and installation. Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, other than investment property and freehold land, at rates calculated to write off the cost or valuation, less estimated residual value, of each asset on a straight-line or reducing balance basis over its expected useful life, as follows:

Plant and machinery 20 % reducing balance

Vehicles 25 % reducing balance

Fixtures and fittings 3 years straight line

Residual value represents the estimated amount which would currently be obtained from disposal of an asset, after deducting estimated costs of disposal, if the asset were already of the age and in the condition expected at the end of its useful life.

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

Impairment of assets

Assets, other than those measured at fair value, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each Balance Sheet date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in the Profit and Loss Account as described below.

Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to sell, which is equivalent to the net realisable value. Cost includes materials, direct labour and an attributable proportion of manufacturing overheads based on normal levels of activity. Cost is calculated using the FIFO (first-in, first-out) method. Provision is made for obsolete, slow-moving or defective items where appropriate.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

Trade and other debtors

Trade and other debtors are initially recognised at fair value and thereafter stated at amortised cost using the effective interest method less impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts, except where the effect of discounting would be immaterial. In such cases the receivables are stated at cost less impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in creditors: amounts falling due within one year.

Trade and other creditors

Trade and other creditors are initially recognised at fair value and thereafter stated at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, unless the effect of discounting would be immaterial, in which case they are stated at cost. If there is an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the Company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Financial assets and liabilities are only offset in the Balance Sheet when, and only when there exists a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and the Company intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Company will be required to settle that obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the Balance Sheet date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (when the effect of the time value of money is material).

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, a receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

Ordinary share capital

The ordinary share capital of the Company is presented as equity.

2. Employees

	2021	2020
	Number	Number
Monthly average number of persons employed by the Company during the year, including directors	24	23

3. Tangible assets

	Plant and machinery	Vehicles	Fixtures and fittings	Total
	£	£	£	£
Cost				
At 01 January 2021	294,523	0	231,632	526,155
Additions	0	21,000	32,093	53,093
Disposals	(227,340)	0	(158,611)	(385,951)
At 31 December 2021	67,183	21,000	105,114	193,297
Accumulated depreciation				
At 01 January 2021	269,969	0	224,064	494,033
Charge for the financial year	7,367	3,500	4,087	14,954
Disposals	(227,340)	0	(158,611)	(385,951)
At 31 December 2021	49,996	3,500	69,540	123,036
Net book value				
At 31 December 2021	17,187	17,500	35,574	70,261
At 31 December 2020	24,554	0	7,568	32,122

4. Stocks

	2021	2020
	£	£
Stocks	705,172	609,905
Work in progress	61,358	50,040
	766,530	659,945

5. Debtors

	2021	2020
	£	£
Trade debtors	226,839	409,755
Amounts owed by Group undertakings	0	1,000
Other debtors	63,185	56,745
	290,024	467,500

6. Current asset investments

	2021	2020
	£	£
Fair value at 1 January 2021	380,997	363,911
Fair value adjustments	15,962	8,965
Additions	5,355	8,121
	402,314	380,997
7. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2021	2020
	£	£
Trade creditors	100,351	89,962
Other creditors	171,666	138,353
Other taxation and social security	30,033	24,035

8. Related party transactions

Transactions with the entity's directors

Advances

The Directors loan account is repayable on demand and interest is charged on overdrawn balances exceeding £10,000 at the official HMRC rates.

302,050

252,350

At 1 January 2021, the balance owed by the director was £2,842. During the year £2,842 was repaid by the director. At 31 December 2021, the balance owed by the director was £nil.

At 1 January 2020, the balance owed by the director was £3,604. During the year £762 was repaid by the director. At 31 December 2020, the balance owed by the director was £2,842.

9. Ultimate controlling party

Parent Company:

Cygnus NDT Solutions Limited

30 Prince of Wales Road, Dorchester, Dorset, DT1 1PW

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.