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Registration number: 02387681

Fire Testing Technology Limited

Directors Report and Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 December 2017

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Company information

Directors Mr D Cicurel (Chairman)

Dr S Gregory (Managing Director)

Dr S Grayson Mr M Lavelle

Mr B Ormsby

Miss S Pasantes-Bermudez

Secretary

Mr C Talbot

Company number

02387681

Registered Office

52c Borough High Street

London SE1 1XN

Auditor

Grant Thornton UK LLP

Statutory Auditor

Chartered Accountants

Regent House 80 Regent Road

Leicester LE1 7NH

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Directors' report for the year ended 31 December 2017

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017. In preparing this report, the directors have taken advantage of the small companies exemptions provided by section 415A of the Companies Act 2006.

Principal activity

The principal activity of the company in the year continued to be that of design, assembly and sale of instruments designed to measure the reaction of a variety of materials to fire. The statement of comprehensive income is set out on page 6 and shows the profit for the year. The directors remain confident in the company's position in the market place and that it will continue to remain strong and profitable through forward looking management and operational planning.

Going concern

After reviewing the Company's forecasts and projections, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The Company therefore continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing its financial statements.

Directors

The directors who served during the year are as stated below:

Mr D Cicurel Dr S Gregory

Mr D Barnbrook

Dr S Gravson

Mr M Lavelle

Mr B Ormsby

Miss S Pasantes-Bermudez

Mr N Sambell

Resigned 31 December 2017

Appointed 15 November 2017

Resigned 11 October 2017

Statement of directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the directors' report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial period. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice) including FRS 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework'. Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK accounting standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

Directors' report for the year ended 31 December 2017

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.

The directors confirm that:

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

Auditor

Under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006, Grant Thornton UK LLP will be deemed to have been reappointed as auditor 28 days after these financial statements were sent to members or 28 days after the latest date prescribed for filing the accounts with the registrar, whichever is the earlier.

This report was approved by the board on 19 March 2018 and signed on its behalf by:

Mr C Talbot Secretary

Fire Testing Technology Limited

Company Registration Number: 02387681

Independent Auditor's Report to the members of Fire Testing Technology Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Fire Testing Technology Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 December 2017 which comprise the statement of comprehensive income, the balance sheet, statement of changes in equity, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework', The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2017 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

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

Who we are reporting to

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Conclusions relating to going concern

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

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

Independent Auditor's Report to the members of Fire Testing Technology Limited

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Directors' report set out on pages 1 to 2, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

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

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

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the directors' report.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemptions in preparing the Directors' report and the from the requirement to prepare a Strategic report.

Independent Auditor's Report to the members of Fire Testing Technology Limited

Responsibilities of directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement set out on Pages 1 to 2, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists.

Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

Philip Savers

Senior Statutory Auditor for and on behalf of Grant Thornton UK LLP Statutory Auditor, Chartered Accountants East Midlands 19 March 2018

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Statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2017

		2017 £	2016 £
	Notes	L	L
Turnover	1	6,808,491	6,154,224
Raw materials and consumables Other external charges Staff costs Amortisation Depreciation Other operating income	2	(2,762,327) (1,031,735) (1,765,241) (47,116) (37,928) 16,025	(2,488,547) (862,032) (1,570,885) (35,337) (10,987) 40,581
Operating profit	3	1,180,169	1,227,017
Income from share in group undertaking		720,000	200,000
Interest receivable and similar income		11	687
Interest payable and similar charges		(59,540)	(98,695)
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation		1,840,640	1,329,009
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	4	(206,791)	(221,928)
Profit for the financial year and total comprehensive income for the year		1,633,849	1,107,081

All of the activities of the company are classed as continuing.

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

Balance sheet as at 31 December 2017

			2017		2016
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Goodwill	5		80,037		80,037
Other intangible assets	6		153,121		200,237
Tangible assets	7		86,980		63,552
Investments	8	_	1,359,713	_	1,359,713
			1,679,851		1,703,539
Current assets					
Stocks	9	797,390		692,552	
Debtors	10	871,013		924,252	
Cash at bank and in hand	_	731,576	· _	708,734	
		2,399,979		2,325,538	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	11	(1,475,352)	_	(2,730,770)	
Net current assets/(liabilities)		_	924,627	. -	(405,232)
Total assets less current liabilities			2,604,478		1,298,307
Deferred tax	12		(34,014)		(41,692)
Total net assets		- -	2,570,464	- -	1,256,615
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	13		3,000		3,000
Profit and loss account			2,567,464		1,253,615
Shareholders' funds - all equity		_	2,570,464	-	1,256,615

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors on 19 March 2018 and signed on its behalf by:

Mr B Ormsby Director

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2017

	Share capital	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£
Balance at 1 January 2017	3,000	1,253,615	1,256,615
Dividend payable	-	(320,000)	(320,000)
Transactions with owners	•	(320,000)	(320,000)
Profit for the year	-	1,633,849	1,633,849
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	1,633,849	1,633,849
Balance at 31 December 2017	3,000	2,567,464	2,570,464
Balance at 1 January 2016	3,000	1,234,534	1,237,534
Dividend payable	-	(1,088,000)	(1,088,000)
Transactions with owners	-	(1,088,000)	(1,088,000)
Profit for the year	-	1,107,081	1,107,081
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	1,107,081	1,107,081
Balance at 31 December 2016	3,000	1,253,615	1,256,615

Statement of accounting policies

General information

Fire Testing Technology Limited is a company limited by shares. It was incorporated in England and its registered office is 52c Borough High Street, London, SE1 1XN. The principal activity of the company during the year was continued to be that of design, assembly and sale of instruments designed to measure the reaction of a variety of materials to fire.

Statement of compliance

The financial statements were prepared in accordance with FRS 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework' and are presented in Sterling (£).

Basis of preparation

The Company meets the definition of a qualifying entity under FRS 101. The financial statements have therefore been prepared in accordance with FRS 101 as issued by the Financial Reporting Council.

As permitted by FRS 101, for both periods presented, the Company has taken advantage of the disclosure exemptions available under that standard in relation to financial instruments, capital management, presentation of a cash flow statement, share based payments, fair value measurements, comparative reconciliations for tangible and intangible assets, standards not yet effective, related party transactions with other wholly-owned members of the group and key management personnel compensation. Equivalent disclosures are, where required, given in the group accounts of Judges Scientific plc. The group accounts of Judges Scientific plc are available to the public.

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis.

Use of accounting estimates and judgements

Many of the amounts included in the financial statements involve the use of judgement and/or estimation. These judgements and estimates are based on management's best knowledge of the relevant facts and circumstances, having regard to prior experience, but actual results may differ from the amounts included in the financial statements. Information about such judgements and estimation is contained in the accounting policies and/or the notes to the financial statements and the key areas are summarised below:

Judgements in applying accounting policies

The directors must judge whether all of the conditions required for revenues to be recognised in the income statement of the financial year, as set out below, have been met.

Sources of estimation uncertainty

- depreciation rates are based on estimates of the useful lives and residual values of the assets involved;
- warranty provisions are based on estimates of the likely cost of repairing or replacing faulty units.

The principal accounting policies are set out below.

Statement of accounting policies

Turnover

Turnover is measured by reference to the fair value of consideration received or receivable by the company, excluding Value Added Tax, and is recognised when all the following conditions have been satisfied:

- sales of instruments and spares are recognised on point of despatch to the customer;
- income from services such as installation, support, training or consultancy is recognised when the service is performed;
- the amount of turnover and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably; and
- it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the company.

Tangible fixed assets and depreciation

Fixed assets are initially recorded at cost. Depreciation is provided at annual rates calculated to write off the cost less residual value of each asset over its expected useful life, as follows:

Lease improvements:

over the minimum life of the lease

Plant and machinery:

15% on written down value or 15%/20% straight line on cost 15% on written down value or 15%/33% straight line on cost

Fixtures, fittings and equipment:

15 /6 Off Writter down value of 15 /6/55 /6

Motor vehicles:

25% straight line on cost

Leasing

Rentals payable under operating leases are charged against income on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Stock

Stocks and work in progress are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost includes materials, direct labour and an attributable proportion of manufacturing overheads based on normal levels of activity.

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.

Creditors

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

Statement of accounting policies

Pensions

The company operates defined contribution pension schemes for employees and directors. The assets of the schemes are held by investment managers separately from those of the company. Contributions payable are charged to the profit and loss account.

Foreign currencies

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange prevailing at the accounting date. Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rate of exchange prevailing at the date of transaction. All differences are taken to the profit and loss account.

Taxation

Current tax is the tax currently payable based on taxable profit for the year.

Deferred taxes are calculated using the liability method on temporary differences. Deferred tax is generally provided on the difference between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and their tax bases. However, deferred tax is not provided on the initial recognition of goodwill, nor on the initial recognition of an asset or liability unless the related transaction is a business combination or affects tax or accounting profit. Deferred tax on temporary differences associated with shares in subsidiaries is not provided if reversal of those temporary differences can be controlled by the group and it is probable that reversal will not occur in the foreseeable future. In addition, tax losses available to be carried forward as well as other income tax credits to the group are assessed for recognition as deferred tax assets.

Deferred tax liabilities are provided in full, with no discounting. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that the underlying deductible temporary differences will be able to be offset against future taxable income. Current and deferred tax assets and liabilities are calculated at tax rates that are expected to apply to their respective period of realisation, provided they are enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

Changes in deferred tax assets or liabilities are recognised as a component of tax expense in the income statement, except:

- where they relate to items that are charged or credited directly to equity in which case the related deferred tax is also charged or credited directly to equity, or
- where items are recognised in other comprehensive income, in which case the related deferred tax is recognised in other comprehensive income.

Research and development

Research and development expenditure is recognised in the Profit and Loss account as an expense as incurred until it can be demonstrated that the conditions for capitalisation under IAS 38 apply.

The criteria for capitalisation include demonstration that the project is technically and commercially feasible, the company has sufficient resources to complete development and the asset will generate probable future economic benefit.

No research and development expenditure has been capitalised to date.

Statement of accounting policies

Provisions for warranty claims

Provisions for warranty claims are recognised when; the company has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event; it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and the amount has been reliably estimated. Provisions are discounted where the time value of money is material.

Investments

Fixed asset investments are stated at cost less provision for diminution in value.

Group accounts

These financial statements contain information about Fire Testing Technology Limited as an individual company and do not contain consolidated information as the parent of a group. The company is entitled to an exemption under Section 400 of the Companies Act 2006 from the obligation to prepare consolidated financial statements as it and its subsidiary undertakings are included by full consolidation in the consolidated financial statements of its parent, Judges Scientific plc, a company registered in the UK.

Equity

Equity comprises the following:

- "Share capital" represents the nominal value of equity shares.
- "Profit and loss account" represents retained profits and losses.

Goodwill

Goodwill is the difference between the fair value of the consideration paid and the fair value of the net identifiable assets and liabilities acquire in a business combination. Following recognition, it is not amortised; however, it is subject to impairment testing on an annual basis or more frequently if circumstances indicate that the asset may have become impaired and is carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is allocated to cash-generating units for the purpose of impairment testing.

Intangible assets acquired as part of a business combination

In accordance with IFRS 3 'Business combinations', an intangible asset acquire in a business combination is deemed to have a cost to the Group of its fair value at the acquisition date. The fair value of the intangible asset reflects market expectations about the probability that the future economic benefits embodied in the asset will flow to the Group. Amortisation charges are included as adjusting items in the operating costs in the Statement of Comprehensive Income. Amortisation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost of each intangible asset over its excepted useful life, as follows:

Research and Development: 5 years Brand and domain names: 5 years

Subsequent to initial recognition, intangible assets are state at deemed cost less accumulated amortisation.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017

1. REVENUE

Turnover attributable to geographical markets outside the United Kingdom amounted to 96% for the year (2016: 97%).

2. INFORMATION REGARDING DIRECTORS AND EMPLOYEES

Staff costs (including directors)	2017 £	2016 £
Wages and salaries Social security costs Other pension costs	1,528,399 157,598 79,244	1,357,255 139,396 74,234
Other perision costs	1,765,241	1,570,885
Average number of persons employed:	No	No
Directors	7	7
Manufacturing	21	20
Sales and administration	12	12
	40	39
Directors' emoluments:	£	£
Emoluments	274,537	271,686
Defined contribution pension scheme contributions	40,222	39,948
	314,759	311,634
During the year four directors participated in a money purchase	pension scheme (201	6: four).
Emoluments of the highest paid director:	£	£
Emoluments	150,371	130,436
Defined contribution pension scheme contributions	6,395	5, <u>586</u>
•	156,766	136,022

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017

3. OPERATING PROFIT

Operating profit is stated after charging/(crediting):	2017	2016
	£	£
Amortisation of intangible assets	47,116	35,337
Depreciation of owned fixed assets	. 37,928	10,987
Auditor's remuneration - audit	11,000	11,000
Research and development	242,403	238,659
Acquisition costs	-	55,083
Foreign exchange	(16,025)	(95,664)
Operating lease rentals - land and buildings	78,000	78,000

Fees paid to the company's auditor for services other than the statutory audit of the company are not disclosed in these accounts since the consolidated accounts of its ultimate parent undertaking, Judges Scientific plc, are required to disclose non audit fees on a consolidated basis.

4. TAX ON PROFIT ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES

	2017	2016
	£	£
Current tax		222.242
Current tax on profits for the year	202,360	233,012
Adjustment in respect of prior years	(34,057)	(8,140)
Total current tax	168,303	224,872
Deferred tax	(0.400)	(2 F00)
Current year	(9,108)	(2,590)
Adjustment in respect of previous periods	46,531	500
Effect of changes in tax rates	1,065	(854)
Total deferred tax	38,488	(2,944)
		004.000
Tax per income statement	206,791	221,928
The charge for the year can be reconciled to the profit per the ir		
	2017	2016
	£	£
Destination of the before her	4 040 040	4 220 000
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	1,840,640	1,329,009
Tax on profit at standard UK tax rate of 19.25% (2016: 20%)	354,258	265,802
Effect of:	•	12.062
Expenses not deductible	(40.200)	12,063
R&D tax relief	(18,389)	(1,398)
Income not taxable	(137,510)	(40,000)
Exercise of share options	(4,049)	(5,574)
Other timing differences	-	(471)
Tax rate changes	10.474	(854)
Adjustments in respect of prior years	12,474	(7,640)
Tax per income statement	206,791	221,928

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017

5. GOODWILL

	•	-
At 1 January 2017 and 31 December 2017		80,037
		

6. OTHER INTANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Research and development	Brand and domain names £	Total £
Gross Carrying amount			
At 1 January 2017 and 31 December 2017	26,250	209,324	235,574
Amortisation			
At 1 January 2017	3,938	31,399	35,337
Charge for the period	9,754	37,362	47,116
At 31 December 2017	13,692	68,761	82,453
Net book values			
At 31 December 2017	12,558	140,563	153,121
At 31 December 2016	22,312	177,925	200,237

7. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Leasehold Improvements £	Motor vehicles	Furniture, fixtures and fittings £	Plant and machinery	Total £
Cost					
At 1 January 2017	222,867	6,932	153,677	186,946	570,422
Additions		-	52,712	8,644	61,356
At 31 December 2017	222,867	6,932	206,389	195,590	631,778
Depreciation					
At 1 January 2017	198,995	6,932	121,820	179,123	506,870
Charge for the period	16,851		18,663	2,414	37,928
At 31 December 2017	215,846	6,932	140,483	181,537	544,798
Net book values					
At 31 December 2017	7,021		65,906	14,053	86,980
At 31 December 2016	23,872		31,857	7,823	63,552

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017

8. FIXED ASSET INVESTMENTS

Cost and net book value
At 1 January 2017 and 31 December 2017

£ 1,359,713

The company holds 100% of the ordinary share capital of Sircal Instruments (UK) Limited, Aitchee Engineering Limited, FTT Scientific Limited and Stanton Redcroft Limited, all of which are UK incorporated companies. FTT Scientific Limited and Stanton Redcroft Limited are dormant companies.

9. STOCK

		2017	2016
		£	£
Raw material		485,250	430,097
Work in progress	•	312,140	262,455
	•	797,390	692,552

In 2017, a total of £2,762,327 of inventories was included in the income statement as an expense (2016: £2,488,547). This includes an amount of £15,608 (2016: £9,359) resulting from write-downs of inventories. All inventories form part of the assets pledged as security in respect of bank loans.

10. DEBTORS

	2017	2016
	£	£
Trade debtors	730,435	749,077
Amounts owed by group companies	27,116	30,925
Other debtors	54,261	83,528
Prepayments	59,201	60,722
	871,013	924,252

Trade debtors are stated after a provision of £nil (2016: £nil).

11. CREDITORS

	2017	2016
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year		
Trade creditors	248,515	464,416
Amounts owed to group companies	87,052	1,432,653
Social security and other taxes	55,013	47,374
Corporation tax payable	452,924	238,455
Accruals and deferred income	631,848_	547,872
	1,475,352	2,730,770

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017

12. DEFERRED TAX

		£
At 1 January 2017		41,692
Credit in the year		(7,678)
At 31 December 2017		34,014
The amounts provided in respect of deferred taxation are comprelate to accelerated capital allowances and other intangible ass		% (2016: 17%) and
13. CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL		
	2017	2016
	£	£
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
3,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	3,000	3,000
14. OPERATING LEASE COMMITMENTS		
	2017	2016
	£	£
Operating lease payments expensed during the year:		
Land and property	78,000	78,000
	78,000	78,000
Minimum operating lease commitments falling due: Within one year		
Land and property	32,500	78,000
	32,500	78,000
·		
Between one and five years		
Land and property		30,559
	-	30,559

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017

15. CAPITAL COMMITMENTS

	2017 £	2016
At 31 December 2017 the company had capital commitments as follows:		٤
Contracted for but not provided in these financial statements	-	32,332

16. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

During the year charges were made in the sum of £1,689 (2016: £13,228) from Interscience Communications Limited, a company in which Dr S J Grayson is a director and shareholder.

As a wholly owned subsidiary of Judges Scientific plc, the company is exempt from the requirements of FRS101 to disclose transactions within the group.

17. ULTIMATE PARENT UNDERTAKING

The ultimate parent undertaking of this company is Judges Scientific plc, which is incorporated in England and Wales. The only group undertaking for which consolidated accounts are prepared is that headed by Judges Scientific plc. Bank loans advanced to or guaranteed by Judges Scientific plc amounting at 31 December 2017 to £18,072,000 (2016: £16,157,000) are secured on the company's assets.