

Registration number: 02991756

Thermal Hazard Technology Limited

Directors' Report and Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 December 2021

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Thermal Hazard Technology Limited

Company information

Directors	Mr M Lavelle (Chairman) Mr D Cicurel Dr S Mores Mr P O'Kane Mr S Ottaway Mr G Spink Mr B Ormsby Mr S Andrews
Secretary	Mr G Reece
Company number	02991756
Registered Office	52c Borough High Street London SE1 1XN
Auditor	Grant Thornton UK LLP Statutory Auditor Chartered Accountants 30 Finsbury Square London EC2A 1AG

Thermal Hazard Technology Limited

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Thermal Hazard Technology Limited

Directors' report for the year ended 31 December 2021

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021. 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 the design and manufacture of scientific instruments focusing on calorimeters. The statement of comprehensive income is set out on page 7 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. See the Going concern accounting policy on page 10 for more details.

Directors

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

Mr M Lavelle (Chairman)	
Mr D Cicurel	
Dr S Gregory	Resigned 25 February 2022
Dr S Mores	
Mr P O'Kane	
Dr M Ottaway	Resigned 31 August 2021
Mr S Ottaway	
Mr G Spink	
Mr B Ormsby	
Mr S Andrews	Appointed 1 September 2021

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 Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law, 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.

Thermal Hazard Technology Limited

Directors' report for the year ended 31 December 2021

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

We will be appointing a new auditor for the audit of the 2022 financial statements following an extensive tender process in the second half of 2021. The Auditor, BDO UK LLP, has expressed a willingness to be appointed. In accordance with section 489(4) of the Companies Act 2006, a resolution to appoint BDO UK LLP will be proposed at the Annual General Meeting.

This report was approved by the board on 22 March 2022 and signed on its behalf by:



Mr G Reece
Secretary

Thermal Hazard Technology Limited
Company Registration Number: 02991756

Thermal Hazard Technology Limited

Independent Auditor's Report to the members of Thermal Hazard Technology Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Thermal Hazard Technology Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 December 2021 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 2021 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.

Conclusions relating to going concern

We are responsible for concluding 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 report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify the auditor's opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.

In our evaluation of the directors' conclusions, we considered the inherent risks associated with the company's business model including effects arising from macro-economic uncertainties such as Brexit and Covid-19, we assessed and challenged the reasonableness of estimates made by the directors and the related disclosures and analysed how those risks might affect the company's financial resources or ability to continue operations over the going concern period.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

The responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the 'Responsibilities of directors for the financial statements' section of this report.

Thermal Hazard Technology Limited

Independent Auditor's Report to the members of Thermal Hazard 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 and 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 from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

Thermal Hazard Technology Limited

Independent Auditor's Report to the members of Thermal Hazard Technology Limited

Responsibilities of directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement set out on pages 1 and 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.

Explanation as to what extent the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. Owing to the inherent limitations of an audit, there is an unavoidable risk that material misstatements in the financial statements may not be detected, even though the audit is properly planned and performed in accordance with the ISAs (UK).

The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

- We obtained an understanding of how the company is complying with the legal and regulatory frameworks by making enquiries of management. We corroborated our enquiries through our review of board minutes (where available) and review of legal and professional fees incurred in the year;
- We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that are applicable to the company and determined that the most significant in the context of the Company are those related to the financial reporting framework, being FRS 101 and the Companies Act 2006;
- In addition, we concluded that there are certain significant laws and regulations that may have an effect on the determination of the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements and those laws and regulations relating to health and safety, employee matters, environmental, and bribery and corruption practices;

Thermal Hazard Technology Limited

Independent Auditor's Report to the members of Thermal Hazard Technology Limited

- We assessed the susceptibility of the company's financial statements to material misstatement, including how fraud might occur, by evaluating management's incentives and opportunities for manipulation of the financial statements. This included the evaluation of the risk of management override of controls. We determined that the principal risk was in relation to revenue recognition;
- Our audit procedures included:
 - obtaining an understanding of the design and implementation of controls that management has in place to prevent and detect fraud;
 - journal entry testing, with a focus on material manual journals, including those with unusual account combinations
 - challenging assumptions and judgements made by management in its significant accounting estimates; and
 - testing the completeness of the Company's related party transactions;
- In addition, we completed audit procedures to conclude on the compliance of disclosures in the report and accounts with the applicable financial reporting framework requirements;
- These audit procedures were designed to provide reasonable assurance that the financial statements were free from fraud or error. However, detecting irregularities that result from fraud is inherently more difficult than detecting those that result from error, as those irregularities that result from fraud may involve collusion, deliberate concealment, forgery or intentional misrepresentations. Also, the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely we would become aware of it;
- The engagement Director assessed whether the engagement team collectively had the appropriate competence and capabilities to identify and recognise non-compliance with laws and regulations through assessment of the team's:
 - understanding of, and practical experience with audit engagements of a similar nature and complexity through appropriate training and participation; and
 - knowledge of the industry in which the client operates.

Use of our report

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

Grant Thornton

Krishan Sivathondan
Senior Statutory Auditor
for and on behalf of Grant Thornton UK LLP
Statutory Auditor, Chartered Accountants
London
22 March 2022

Thermal Hazard Technology Limited

Statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2021

		Year ended 31 December 2021 £	Period from 1 May to 31 December 2020 £
	Notes		
Turnover	1	7,956,428	4,666,687
Raw materials and consumables		(3,361,026)	(2,569,118)
Other external charges		(1,448,618)	(647,344)
Staff costs	2	(1,668,504)	(955,295)
Depreciation		(205,465)	(169,696)
Other operating income	3	93,773	165,830
Operating profit	4	1,366,588	491,064
Interest payable and similar charges	5	(8,678)	(6,729)
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation		1,357,910	484,335
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	6	(189,387)	(124,345)
Profit for the financial period and total comprehensive income for the period		1,168,523	359,990

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

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

Thermal Hazard Technology Limited

Balance sheet as at 31 December 2021

	Notes	£	2021 £	£	2020 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	7		246,005		279,426
Right-of-use leased assets	8		165,616		222,743
Intangible assets	9		71,196		-
Investments	10		300,560		300,560
			<u>783,377</u>		<u>802,729</u>
Current assets					
Stock	11	914,281		839,957	
Debtors	12	3,003,318		1,716,064	
Cash at bank and in hand		394,929		901,503	
		<u>4,312,528</u>		<u>3,457,524</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year					
Trade and other creditors	13	(2,354,597)		(2,147,957)	
Right-of-use lease liabilities	14	(91,089)		(77,752)	
		<u>(2,445,686)</u>		<u>(2,225,709)</u>	
Net current assets			<u>1,866,842</u>		<u>1,231,815</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>2,650,219</u>		<u>2,034,544</u>
Right-of-use lease liabilities: amounts falling due after more than one year	14		(52,036)		(131,679)
Deferred tax	15		(33,872)		(7,077)
Total net assets			<u>2,564,311</u>		<u>1,895,788</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	16		200		200
Share premium			392		392
Capital redemption reserve			8		8
Profit and loss account			2,563,711		1,895,188
Shareholders' funds - all equity			<u>2,564,311</u>		<u>1,895,788</u>

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors on 22 March 2022 and signed on its behalf by:

Brad Ormsby

Mr B Ormsby
Director

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

Thermal Hazard Technology Limited

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2021

	Share capital £	Share premium £	Capital redemption reserve £	Profit and loss account £	Total equity £
Balance at 1 January 2021	200	392	8	1,895,188	1,895,788
Dividends payable	-	-	-	(500,000)	(500,000)
Transactions with owners	-	-	-	(500,000)	(500,000)
Profit for the year	-	-	-	1,168,523	1,168,523
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	1,168,523	1,168,523
Balance at 31 December 2021	200	392	8	2,563,711	2,564,311
Balance at 1 May 2020	200	392	8	2,385,198	2,385,798
Dividends payable	-	-	-	(850,000)	(850,000)
Transactions with owners	-	-	-	(850,000)	(850,000)
Profit for the period	-	-	-	359,990	359,990
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-	359,990	359,990
Balance at 31 December 2020	200	392	8	1,895,188	1,895,788

Thermal Hazard Technology Limited

Statement of accounting policies

General information

Thermal Hazard 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 the design and manufacture of scientific instruments.

Statement of compliance

The financial statements were prepared in accordance with FRS 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework' and are presented in Sterling (£). The company has elected to adopt the standard for the Year ended 31 December 2021 for the first time.

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.

Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The company ended December 2021 with cash of £394,929, compared with cash of £901,503 at the end of December 2020, after payment of dividends of £500,000. This was enabled through profitable and cash generative trading throughout the year.

The directors have considered the ongoing impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, and potential impacts of Brexit and the events in Ukraine. The company's financial position remains robust, with sufficient cash, no debt and a satisfactory order book. The directors have also performed reasonably possible stress testing on forecast cashflows, considering potential scenarios from the pandemic, Brexit and Ukraine and, as a result, consider that the company is appropriately placed to manage its business risks.

The directors therefore have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. In making this assessment the directors have considered the period until the end of March 2023 and therefore they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

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:

Thermal Hazard Technology Limited

Statement of accounting policies

Judgements in applying accounting policies

- Capitalisation of development costs: Expenditure incurred in the development of major new products is capitalised as internally generated intangible assets only when it has been judged that strict criteria are met, specifically in relation to the products' technical feasibility and commercial viability (the ability to generate probable future economic benefits for the company). The assessment of technical feasibility and future commercial viability of development projects requires significant judgement particularly around whether a product in development will have a sufficient appeal to its niche market and also the level of marketplace competition. During 2021 the company capitalised £71,196 of expenditure on new or significantly improved products (2020: £nil), as per note 9.

Sources of estimation uncertainty

- Stock is carried at the lower of cost and net realisable value which requires an estimation of products' future selling prices. A provision is also recorded to reduce any slow-moving, obsolete or demonstration stock to net realisable value.
- 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.

Turnover

In accordance with IFRS 15 'Revenues from Contracts with Customers', turnover is measured by reference to the fair value of consideration received or receivable by the company, excluding value added tax, in exchange for transferring the promised goods or services to the customer. The consideration is allocated to each separate performance obligation that is identified in a sales contract, based on stand-alone selling prices. Sales of instruments and spares, and sales of services, such as non-specialised installation and training, extended warranty, maintenance and service, contract testing, software licenses or consultancy are assessed to be separate performance obligations.

Turnover is recognised when (or as) the company satisfies the identified performance obligation. For sales of instruments, spares, installation, and one-off services the performance obligation is satisfied at a point in time; for turnover from other services, the performance obligation is satisfied over time. As the period of time between payment and performance is less than one year, the company does not adjust turnover for the effects of financing.

Turnover from sales of instruments and spares is recognised at the point at which the customer obtains control of the asset, which is on the point of despatch to the customer. Turnover from installations and one-off services is recognised at the point at which the installation or service is completed.

Turnover from extended warranty, maintenance and testing contracts and software licenses is recognised rateably as the performance obligation to the customer is satisfied.

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:

Leasehold improvements:	over the minimum life of the lease
Computer equipment:	33% straight line on cost
Plant and machinery:	25% reducing balance basis or 25% straight line on cost
Fixtures, fittings and equipment:	25% reducing balance basis or 25% straight line on cost
Motor vehicles:	25% reducing balance basis or 15% straight line on cost

Thermal Hazard Technology Limited

Statement of accounting policies

Leasing

In accordance with IFRS 16, any contract entered into which contains an identified asset, whose use the company has the right to direct throughout the period of the lease, and the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from, is accounted for as a lease. At lease commencement date, the company recognises a right-of-use leased asset and a lease liability on the balance sheet. The lease liability is measured at the present value of the total lease payments due over the life of the lease, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease if readily available, or at the company's incremental borrowing rate. The right-of-use asset is measured at cost, being the lease liability, plus any initial direct costs incurred by the company, or lease payments made in advance of the commencement date.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis to the end of the lease term.

The company assesses the right-of-use asset for impairment when such indicators exist. Lease liabilities are remeasured to reflect any reassessment or modification of the lease – when the lease liability is remeasured, the corresponding adjustment is reflected in the right-of-use leased asset, or in the statement of comprehensive income if the asset is already reduced to zero.

Stock

Stock 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.

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 statement of comprehensive income.

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 statement of comprehensive income.

Taxation

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

Thermal Hazard Technology Limited

Statement of accounting policies

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 statement of comprehensive income, 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 statement of comprehensive income 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. Assets capitalised are amortised on a straight line basis over three years from the start of the commercial sales life.

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.

Government grants

Government grants are recognised at their fair value in the statement of comprehensive income over the same period as the costs to which the grants relate, and is only recognised once there is a reasonable assurance that the company has complied with the conditions of the grant and that the grant will be received.

Equity

Equity comprises the following:

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

Thermal Hazard Technology Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021

1. REVENUE

Turnover attributable to geographical markets outside the United Kingdom amounted to 93% for the year ended 31 December 2021 (Period from 1 May to 31 December 2020: 94%).

Turnover of £7,956,428 (Period from 1 May to 31 December 2020: £4,666,687) includes £7,265,944 (Period from 1 May to 31 December 2020: £4,417,497) in respect of the sale of goods, recognised at a point in time, and £690,484 (Period from 1 May to 31 December 2020: £249,190) in respect of the sale of services, recognised at a point in time.

2. INFORMATION REGARDING DIRECTORS AND EMPLOYEES

	Year ended 31 December 2021 £	Period from 1 May to 31 December 2020 £
Staff costs (including directors)		
Wages and salaries	1,530,347	832,475
Social security costs	148,743	91,010
Other pension costs	54,007	31,810
Capitalised development costs	(64,593)	-
	<u>1,668,504</u>	<u>955,295</u>
Average number of persons employed:	No.	No.
Directors	9	8
Manufacturing	21	15
Sales and administration	11	9
	<u>41</u>	<u>32</u>
Directors' emoluments:	£	£
Emoluments	381,563	211,642
Defined contribution pension scheme contributions	14,247	8,115
	<u>395,810</u>	<u>219,757</u>

During the year four directors participated in a money purchase pension scheme (Period from 1 May to 31 December 2020: three).

Emoluments of the highest paid director:	£	£
Emoluments	117,256	66,448
Defined contribution pension scheme contributions	4,064	3,330
	<u>121,320</u>	<u>69,778</u>

Thermal Hazard Technology Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021

3. OTHER OPERATING INCOME

	Year ended 31 December 2021 £	Period from 1 May to 31 December 2020 £
Foreign exchange differences	(26,468)	64,361
Income from government grants	120,241	101,469
Proceeds from insurance claim	-	-
	<u>93,773</u>	<u>165,830</u>

Income from government grants includes £12,293 (2020: £2,889) in relation to claims made under the UK government's Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme.

4. OPERATING PROFIT

Operating profit is stated after charging/(crediting):	Year ended 31 December 2021 £	Period from 1 May to 31 December 2020 £
Depreciation of owned fixed assets	123,240	118,784
Depreciation of right-of-use leased assets	82,225	50,912
Auditor's remuneration - audit	10,894	10,375
Research and development	405,612	266,458
Foreign exchange	26,468	(64,361)

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.

5. INTEREST PAYABLE AND SIMILAR CHARGES

	Year ended 31 December 2021 £	Period from 1 May to 31 December 2020 £
Interest payable on right-of-use lease liabilities	<u>8,678</u>	<u>6,729</u>

Thermal Hazard Technology Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021

6. TAX ON PROFIT ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES

	Year ended 31 December 2021 £	Period from 1 May to 31 December 2020 £
Current tax		
Current tax on profits for the period	235,390	145,603
Adjustment in respect of prior periods	(72,798)	-
Total current tax	<u>162,592</u>	<u>145,603</u>
Deferred tax		
Current period	(7,016)	(21,258)
Effect of changes in tax rates	8,129	-
Adjustment in respect of prior periods	25,682	-
Total deferred tax	<u>26,795</u>	<u>(21,258)</u>
Tax per statement of comprehensive income	<u>189,387</u>	<u>124,345</u>

The charge for the period can be reconciled to the profit per the statement of comprehensive income as follows:

	Year ended 31 December 2021 £	Period from 1 May to 31 December 2020 £
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	<u>1,357,910</u>	<u>484,335</u>
Tax on profit at standard UK tax rate of 19% (2020: 19%)	<u>258,003</u>	<u>92,024</u>
Effect of:		
Expenses not deductible	65	32,321
Tax effect of super deduction	(3,196)	-
R&D tax relief	(26,498)	-
Effect of changes in tax rates	8,129	-
Adjustment in respect of prior periods	(47,116)	-
Tax per statement of comprehensive income	<u>189,387</u>	<u>124,345</u>

Thermal Hazard Technology Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021

7. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Leasehold improvements £	Plant and machinery £	Furniture, fixtures and fittings £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
Cost					
At 1 January 2021	235,078	299,656	174,088	43,054	751,876
Additions	33,744	56,075	-	-	89,819
At 31 December 2021	268,822	355,731	174,088	43,054	841,695
Depreciation					
At 1 January 2021	160,552	157,056	126,156	28,686	472,450
Charge for the year	42,745	43,870	33,033	3,592	123,240
At 31 December 2021	203,297	200,926	159,189	32,278	595,690
Net book value					
At 31 December 2021	65,525	154,805	14,899	10,776	246,005
At 1 January 2021	74,526	142,600	47,932	14,368	279,426

8. RIGHT-OF-USE LEASED ASSETS

	Leasehold land and buildings £
Cost	
At 1 January 2021	273,655
Additions	25,098
At 31 December 2021	298,753
Depreciation	
At 1 January 2021	50,912
Charge for the year	82,225
At 31 December 2021	133,137
Net book value	
At 31 December 2021	165,616
At 31 December 2020	222,743

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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021

9. INTANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Development costs £	Total £
Cost		
At 1 January 2021	-	-
Additions	71,196	71,196
At 31 December 2021	<u>71,196</u>	<u>71,196</u>
Amortisation		
At 1 January 2021	-	-
Charge for the year	-	-
At 31 December 2021	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Net book values		
At 31 December 2021	<u>71,196</u>	<u>71,196</u>
At 31 December 2020	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

10. FIXED ASSET INVESTMENTS

Subsidiary undertakings	£
Cost and net book value – 1 January and 31 December 2021	<u>300,560</u>

The company holds 100% of the ordinary share capital of Heath Scientific Company Ltd, a dormant company incorporated in the UK; 100% of the ordinary share capital of THT Inc., a company incorporated in the USA, and 50% of the ordinary share capital of KAN-THT, a company incorporated in India.

11. STOCK

	2021 £	2020 £
Raw materials	877,589	820,146
Work in progress	36,692	19,811
	<u>914,281</u>	<u>839,957</u>

In 2021, a total of £3,361,026 of inventories was included in the statement of comprehensive income as an expense (Period from 1 May to 31 December 2020: £2,569,118). This includes an amount of £126,384 (Period from 1 May to 31 December 2020: £209,591) resulting from write-downs of inventories.

Thermal Hazard Technology Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021

12. DEBTORS

	2021	2020
	£	£
Trade debtors	2,375,014	1,239,590
Amounts owed by group companies	466,024	78,843
Other debtors	86,432	312,733
Prepayments and accrued income	75,848	84,898
	<u>3,003,318</u>	<u>1,716,064</u>

Trade debtors are stated after a provision of £42,000 (2020: £nil).

13. CREDITORS

	2021	2020
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year		
Trade creditors	753,628	869,435
Amounts owed to group companies	63,429	63,429
Other creditors	-	3,130
Corporation tax payable	193,990	173,150
Social security and other taxes	15,521	35,815
Accruals and deferred income	1,328,029	1,002,998
	<u>2,354,597</u>	<u>2,147,957</u>

14. RIGHT-OF-USE LEASE LIABILITIES

The company has lease liabilities for its operating premises.

	2021	2020
	£	£
Maturity of right-of-use lease liabilities		
Due within one year	95,650	85,150
Due between one and five years	52,923	136,475
Total commitment	<u>148,573</u>	<u>221,625</u>
Interest charges included above	(5,448)	(12,194)
Net present value of lease liabilities	<u>143,125</u>	<u>209,431</u>
Current	91,089	77,752
Non-current	<u>52,036</u>	<u>131,679</u>

Thermal Hazard Technology Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021

15. DEFERRED TAX

At 1 January 2021	7,077
Charge in the year	1,113
Adjustment in respect of prior periods	25,682
At 31 December 2021	<u>33,872</u>

Finance Act 2021 which was substantively enacted on 24 May 2021 included provisions to increase the corporation tax rate further to 25% effective from 1 April 2023 and this rate has been applied when calculating the deferred tax at the year end (2020: 19%). The amounts provided in respect of deferred tax relate to accelerated capital allowances.

16. CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL

	2021	2020
	£	£
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
200 Ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>200</u>	<u>200</u>

17. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

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

18. 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 2021 to £17,007,750 (2020: £21,214,750) are secured on the company's assets.