

**RADAL TECHNOLOGY LIMITED**  
**UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**  
**PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR**

# **RADAL TECHNOLOGY LIMITED**

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# RADAL TECHNOLOGY LIMITED

## BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2022

	Notes	2022 £	£	2021 £	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Tangible assets	4		1,877		2,503
<b>Current assets</b>					
Stocks		40,710		22,400	
Debtors	5	48,036		44,801	
Cash at bank and in hand		24,826		54,794	
		<u>113,572</u>		<u>121,995</u>	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	6	<u>(42,763)</u>		<u>(41,357)</u>	
<b>Net current assets</b>			70,809		80,638
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			<u>72,686</u>		<u>83,141</u>
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year</b>	7		(32,390)		(44,167)
<b>Provisions for liabilities</b>			<u>(351)</u>		<u>(366)</u>
<b>Net assets</b>			<u>39,945</u>		<u>38,608</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital	8		100		100
Profit and loss reserves			39,845		38,508
<b>Total equity</b>			<u>39,945</u>		<u>38,608</u>

The notes on pages 3 - 8 form an integral part of these financial statements.

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

## **RADAL TECHNOLOGY LIMITED**

### **BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)**

***AS AT 31 MARCH 2022***

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For the financial year ended 31 March 2022 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

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.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 25 November 2022 and are signed on its behalf by:

B A Dunleavy  
**Director**

**Company Registration No. 03804188**

# **RADAL TECHNOLOGY LIMITED**

## **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

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### **1 Accounting policies**

#### **Company information**

Radal Technology Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Unit 1, Webber Court, Billington Road, Burnley, Lancashire, BB11 5UB.

#### **1.1 Accounting convention**

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

#### **1.2 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.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

#### **1.3 Tangible fixed assets**

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Leasehold improvements	7% per annum straight line
Fixtures and fittings	25% per annum reducing balance
Motor vehicles	25% per annum reducing balance

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.

#### **1.4 Impairment of fixed assets**

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

# **RADAL TECHNOLOGY LIMITED**

## **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

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### **1 Accounting policies**

**(Continued)**

#### **1.5 Stocks**

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

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.

#### **1.6 Financial instruments**

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

A financial instrument is a contract giving rise to a financial asset (such as trade and other debtors, cash and bank balances) or a financial liability (such as trade and other creditors, bank and other loans, hire purchase and lease creditors) or an equity instrument (such as ordinary or preference shares).

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

All the company's financial instruments are basic financial instruments and are recognised at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

**Amortised cost:** the original transaction value, less amounts settled, less any adjustment for impairment.

**Effective interest method:** where a financial instrument falls due more than 12 months after the balance sheet date and is subject to a rate of interest which is below a market rate, the original transaction value is discounted using a market rate of interest to give the net present value of future cash flows.

##### **Derecognition of financial assets**

Financial assets cease to be recognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows expire, or when substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are transferred to another entity.

Financial liabilities cease to be recognised when and only when the company's obligations are discharged, cancelled, or they expire.

#### **1.7 Taxation**

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

##### **Current tax**

Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

# **RADAL TECHNOLOGY LIMITED**

## **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

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### **1 Accounting policies**

**(Continued)**

#### **Deferred tax**

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and 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 calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to reserves, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in reserves.

#### **1.8 Employee benefits**

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

#### **1.9 Leases**

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leases asset are consumed.

#### **1.10 Government grants**

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

Government grants relating to the Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme are recognised as other income in the period to which the employee costs are recognised for the relevant furlough period.

#### **1.11 Foreign exchange**

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation in the period are included in profit or loss.

# RADAL TECHNOLOGY LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

### 2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

	2022 Number	2021 Number
Total	2	2

### 3 Intangible fixed assets

	Goodwill £
<b>Cost</b>	
At 1 April 2021 and 31 March 2022	10,000
<b>Amortisation and impairment</b>	
At 1 April 2021 and 31 March 2022	10,000
<b>Carrying amount</b>	
At 31 March 2022	-
At 31 March 2021	-

### 4 Tangible fixed assets

	Leasehold improvements £	Fixtures and fittings £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
<b>Cost</b>				
At 1 April 2021 and 31 March 2022	8,049	21,388	15,000	44,437
<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>				
At 1 April 2021	8,049	20,470	13,415	41,934
Depreciation charged in the year	-	230	396	626
At 31 March 2022	8,049	20,700	13,811	42,560
<b>Carrying amount</b>				
At 31 March 2022	-	688	1,189	1,877
At 31 March 2021	-	918	1,585	2,503



# **RADAL TECHNOLOGY LIMITED**

## **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

<b>5 Debtors</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
<b>Amounts falling due within one year:</b>		
Trade debtors	2,652	3,088
Other debtors	44,895	40,854
Prepayments and accrued income	489	859
	<u>48,036</u>	<u>44,801</u>

<b>6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Bank loans and overdrafts	10,923	6,053
Trade creditors	14,391	24,243
Corporation tax	10,376	5,379
Other taxation and social security	1,711	312
Accruals and deferred income	5,362	5,370
	<u>42,763</u>	<u>41,357</u>

Bank loans and overdraft includes a factoring creditor, which is secured by a fixed and floating charge over the Company's assets.

Bank loans and overdraft also include a Bounce Back Loan, which is secured by the Government.

<b>7 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Bank loans and overdrafts	32,390	44,167

Bank loans and overdraft relates to a Bounce Back Loan, which is secured by the Government.

<b>8 Called up share capital</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
	<b>Number</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
<b>Ordinary share capital</b>				
<b>Issued and fully paid</b>				
Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100	100	100

## **RADAL TECHNOLOGY LIMITED**

### **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

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#### **9 Directors' transactions**

Advances or credits have been granted by the company to its directors as follows:

Description	% Rate	Opening balance £	Amounts advanced £	Amounts repaid £	Closing balance £
Loan	2.00	40,854	45,762	(42,000)	44,616
		<u>40,854</u>	<u>45,762</u>	<u>(42,000)</u>	<u>44,616</u>

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.