Registration number: 05882888

Aitchee Engineering Limited

Directors' Report and Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 December 2022

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Company information

Mr D Cicurel Directors

Dr S Gregory (Managing Director) Mr M Lavelle (Chairman)

Mr B Ormsby Mr E Wells Mr M Backshall

Secretary

Mr G Reece

Company number

05882888

Registered Office

52c Borough High Street

London SE1 1XN

Auditor

BDO LLP

2 City Place Beehive Ring Road

Gatwick West Sussex RH6 0PA

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Directors' report for the year ended 31 December 2022

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022. 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 manufacture of a variety of engineering parts and finished products for a number of industries. 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 return to profitability through forward looking management and operational planning.

Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The company ended 2022 with cash of £120,635, compared with cash of £128,579 at the end of 2021.

The directors have considered the ongoing impact of the war in Ukraine, the COVID-19 pandemic, and the recent increases in interest rates. 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 Ukraine and the pandemic 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 2024 and therefore they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

Directors

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

Mr D Cicurel
Mr M Backshall
Dr S Gregory (Managing Director)
Mr M Lavelle (Chairman)
Mr B Ormsby
Mr E Wells

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:

Directors' report for the year ended 31 December 2022

- 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.

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

In accordance with section 489(4) of the Companies Act 2006, a resolution to appoint BDO LLP as auditors was approved at the Annual General Meeting during the year, following an extensive tender process. In accordance with section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006, BDO LLP will be deemed to have been reappointed as auditor 28 days after these financial statements are 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 24 March 2023 and signed on its behalf by:

Mr B Ormsby Director

Aitchee Engineering Limited

Company Registration Number: 05882888

Independent Auditor's Report to the members of Aitchee Engineering Limited

Opinion on the financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 December 2022 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.

We have audited the financial statements of Aitchee Engineering Limited ("the Company") for the year ended 31 December 2022 which comprise the Statement of comprehensive income, the Balance sheet, the Statement of changes in equity and the 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 (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

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 believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

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.

Conclusions relating to going concern

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.

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.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the Directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other information

The Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Directors report and financial statements, other than 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.

Independent Auditor's Report to the members of Aitchee Engineering Limited

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 course of 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 this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. 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.

Other Companies Act 2006 reporting

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.

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.

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 take advantage of the small companies' exemptions in preparing the Directors' report and from the requirement to prepare a Strategic report.

Responsibilities of Directors

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors Responsibilities, 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.

Independent Auditor's Report to the members of Aitchee Engineering Limited

Extent to which the audit was 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. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

- We gained an understanding of the legal and regulatory framework applicable to the entity and the
 industry in which it operates, through discussion with management and our knowledge of the
 industry. We focused on significant laws and regulations that could give rise to a material
 misstatement in the financial statements, including, but not limited to, the Companies Act 2006,
 Financial Reporting Standard 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework (United Kingdom Generally
 Accepted Accounting Practice), Health and Safety, the Bribery Act 2010 and tax legislation
- · We considered compliance with these laws and regulations through discussions with management
- We assessed the susceptibility of the entity's financial statements to material misstatement, including how fraud might occur. In addressing the risk of fraud, including management override of controls and improper revenue recognition, we tested the appropriateness of journal entries made throughout the year by applying specific criteria
- We performed detailed testing of the entity's year end adjusting entries and journals made throughout the year, investigated any that appeared unusual as to the nature or amount; assessed whether the judgements made in accounting estimates were indicative of a potential bias and tested the application of cut-off in revenue recognition
- We remained alert to any indicators of fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations throughout the audit

Our audit procedures were designed to respond to risks of material misstatement in the financial statements, recognising that the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery, misrepresentations or through collusion. There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures performed and the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely we are to become aware of it.

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

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.

Docusigned by:

Mola Small

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Nicola Small (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of BDO LLP, Statutory Auditor
Gatwick, UK
24 March 2023

BDO LLP is a limited liability partnership registered in England and Wales (with registered number OC305127).

Aitchee Engineering Limited Statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2022

		2022 £	2021 £
·	Notes	-	4
Turnover	1	1,297,388	1,011,980
Raw materials and consumables Other external charges Staff costs Depreciation	2	(427,991) (103,035) (610,695) (64,721)	(364,504) (138,922) (473,147) (68,490)
Operating profit/(loss)	3	90,946	(33,083)
Interest payable and similar charges	4	(12,031)	(20,432)
Profit/(Loss) on ordinary activities before taxation	· -	78,915	(53,515)
Tax on loss on ordinary activities	5	(14,058)	9,011
Profit/(Loss) for the financial year and total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year	-	64,857	(44,504)

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 2022

			2022		2021
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	6		68,974		97,310
Right-of-use leased assets	7	_	40,832		82,304
•			109,806	_	179,614
Current assets					
Stock	8	180,766		162,995	
Debtors	9	120,496		107,388	
Cash at bank and in hand		120,635		128,579	
		421,897	_	398,962	
Creditors: amounts falling due	within one	year			
Trade and other creditors	10	(394,932)		(455,357)	
Right-of-use lease liabilities	11 _	(45,000)	_	(51,556)	
	_	(439,932)		(506,913)	
Net current liabilities		-	(18,035)	_	(107,951)
Total assets less current liabilities			91,771		71,663
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year			•		
Right-of-use lease liabilities	11		-		(45,000)
Borrowings	12		(270,000)		(270,000)
		-	(270,000)		(315,000)
Deferred tax	13		(6,267)		(6,016)
Total net liabilities		-	(184,496)	_	(249,353)
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	14		2		2
Profit and loss account		_	(184,498)		(249,355)
Shareholders' funds - all equity		-	(184,496)	_	(249,353)
		-		_	

In preparing these financial statements, the directors have taken advantage of the small companies exemptions provided by section 415A of the Companies Act 2006.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors on 24 March 2023 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 2022

	Share capital £	Profit and Loss account £	Total equity
Balance at 1 January 2022	2	(249,355)	(249,353)
Profit for the year	-	64,857	64,857
Total comprehensive income for the year	•	64,857	64,857
Balance at 31 December 2022	2	(184,498)	(184,496)
Balance at 1 January 2021	2	(204,851)	(204,849)
Loss for the year	-	(44,504)	(44,504)
Total comprehensive income for the year	•	(44,504)	(44,504)
Balance at 31 December 2021	2	(249,355)	(249,353)

Statement of accounting policies

General information

Aitchee Engineering 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 manufacture of a variety of engineering parts and finished products for a number of industries.

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.

Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The company ended 2022 with cash of £120,635, compared with cash of £128,579 at the end of 2021.

The directors have considered the ongoing impact of the war in Ukraine, the COVID-19 pandemic, and the recent increases in interest rates. 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 Ukraine and the pandemic 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 2024 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:

Judgements in applying accounting policies

The directors do not consider there to be any significant judgements in applying accounting policies.

Statement of accounting policies

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.
- Right-of-use lease liabilities: the company estimates the incremental borrowing rate used to measure lease liabilities based on expected third party financing costs when the interest rate implicit in the lease cannot be readily determined.

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 at 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:

Plant and machinery:

15% straight line on cost

Fixtures, fittings and equipment:

15%/33% straight line on cost

Motor vehicles:

25% straight line on cost

Material residual value estimates and expected useful lives are updated as required but at least annually.

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

Debtors are recognised and carried at the original invoice amount less a provision for uncollectable amounts. An estimate of uncollectable amounts is made on initial recognition of each receivable and updated should collection of the amount become no longer probable. The Group uses historical experience and external information to determine the need for, and quantum of, any such provision. Uncollectable amounts are written off to the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income when identified.

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.

Statement of accounting policies

Taxation

Current tax is the tax currently payable based on taxable profit or loss 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 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.

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.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

1. REVENUE

Turnover attributable to geographical markets outside the United Kingdom amounted to £nil for the year (2021: £nil). All turnover related to the sale of goods, recognised at a point in time.

2. INFORMATION REGARDING DIRECTORS AND EMPLOYEES

	2022	2021
Staff costs (including directors)	£	£
Wages and salaries	536,119	420,433
Social security costs	56,889	39,281
Other pension costs	17,687	13,433
	610,695	473,147
Average number of persons employed:	No.	No.
Directors	1	1
Manufacturing	12	10
Sales and administration	2	2
	15	13

In addition to the directors stated above, five (2021: five) directors of the Company are directors of another group company, and are remunerated by that group company.

Directors' emoluments:	£	£
Emoluments	64,864	58,702
Defined contribution pension scheme contributions	2,928	2,656
	67,792	61,358

During the year one director participated in a money purchase pension scheme (2021: one).

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

3. OPERATING LOSS

Operating profit/(loss) is stated after charging:	2022 £	2021 £
Depreciation of owned fixed assets	28,336	26,354
Depreciation of right-of-use leased assets	36,385	42,136
Auditor's remuneration - audit	3,927	3,183

No fees were paid to the company's auditor for services other than the statutory audit of the company (2021: £nil).

4. INTEREST PAYABLE AND SIMILAR CHARGES

	2022	2021
	£	£
Interest payable on right-of-use lease liabilities	1,835	6,932
Other interest payable	10,196	13,500
·	12,031	20,432

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

5. TAX ON PROFIT/(LOSS) ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES

	2022	2021
	£	£
Current tax		
Current tax on profit/(loss) for the year	17,011	(7,833)
Adjustment in respect of prior years	(3,204)	(12)
Total current tax	13,807	(7,845)
Deferred tax		
Current year	(2,868)	(2,621)
Effect of changes in tax rates	(904)	1,444
Adjustment in respect of prior years	4,023	11
Total deferred tax	251	(1,166)
Tax per statement of comprehensive income	14,058	(9,011)
The charge/(credit) for the year can be reconciled to the profit/(loss income as follows:	s) per the statement of	of comprehensive
madina da fanana.	2022	2021
	£	£
Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities before tax	78,915	(53,515)
Tax on profit/(loss) at standard UK tax rate of 19% (2021: 19%)	14,994	(10,168)
Effect of:		
Tax rate changes	(904)	1,444
Tax effect of super deduction	(851)	(286)
Adjustment in respect of prior years	`819 [°]	` (1)
Tax per statement of comprehensive income	14,058	(9,011)

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 deferred tax at the year end (2021: 25%).

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

6. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Motor vehicles £	Plant and machinery £	Office equipment £	Total £
Cost				
At 1 January and 31 December 2022	12,721	316,911	14,021	343,653
Depreciation				
At 1 January 2022	7,574	231,041	7,728	246,343
Charge for the year	1,507	25,065	1,764	28,336
At 31 December 2022	9,081	256,106	9,492	274,679
Net book value				
At 31 December 2022	3,640	60,805	4,529	68,974
At 31 December 2021	5,147	85,870	6,293	97,310

7. RIGHT OF USE LEASED ASSETS

	Leasehold land and buildings £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
Cost		_	_
At 1 January and 31 December 2022	207,387	10,112	217,499
Depreciation			
At 1 January 2022	125,083	10,112	135,195
Charge for the year	36,385	-	36,385
Remeasurement of lease	5,087	-	5,087
At 31 December 2022	166,555	10,112	176,667
Net book value			
At 31 December 2022	40,832	····	40,832
At 31 December 2021	82,304	•	82,304

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

8. STOCK

	2022	2021
	£	£
Raw materials	139,729	119,645
Work in progress	41,037	43,350
	180,766	162,995

In 2022, a total of £427,991 of inventories was included in the statement of comprehensive income as an expense (2021: £346,504). All inventories form part of the assets pledged as security in respect of bank loans.

9. DEBTORS

	2022	2021
	£	£
Trade debtors	1,855	20,971
Amounts owed by group companies	115,076	71,292
Prepayments	3,565	15,125
	120,496	107,388

Trade debtors are stated after a provision of £nil (2021: £nil).

10. CREDITORS

	2022	2021
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year		
Trade creditors	39,744	52,637
Amounts owed to group companies	276,318	290,173
Corporation tax payable	17,011	-
Social security and other taxes	18,412	82,008
Accruals and deferred income	43,447	30,539
	394,932	455,357

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

11. RIGHT-OF-USE LEASE LIABILITIES

The company has lease liabilities primarily for its premises used in operations.

Maturity of right-of-use lease liabilities:

	2022	2021
	£	£
Due within one year	45,000	53,391
Due between one and five years	-	45,000
Total commitment	45,000	98,391
Interest charges included above	-	(1,835)
Net present value of lease liabilities	45,000	96,556
Current	45,000	51,556
Non-current	<u> </u>	45,000

12. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE AFTER MORE THAN ONE YEAR

Amounts falling due after more than one year are wholly in respect of a subordinated loan advanced by the ultimate parent undertaking. The interest charge on this loan for the year ended 31 December 2022 was £13,500 (2021: £13,500). The loan is repayable on demand at any time after 30 June 2024 provided that all liabilities to third parties falling due on or before that date have been met.

13. DEFERRED TAX

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At 1 January 2022	6,016
Charge in the year	(3,772)
Adjustment in respect of prior year	4,023
At 31 December 2022	6,267

£

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 (2021: 25%). The amounts provided in respect of deferred tax relate to accelerated capital allowances.

14. CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL

	2022	2021
	£	£
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
2 Ordinary shares of £1 each	2	2

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

15. 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.

16. ULTIMATE PARENT UNDERTAKING

The ultimate parent undertaking of this company is Judges Scientific plc, which is incorporated in England and Wales, at the same registered address as the Company. 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 2022 to £55,642,001 (2021: £17,007,750) are secured on the company's assets.