

Company Registration No. NI028786 (Northern Ireland)

BENTLEY INSTRUMENT COMPANY LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

BENTLEY INSTRUMENT COMPANY LIMITED

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BENTLEY INSTRUMENT COMPANY LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2020

	Notes	2020 €	€	2019 €	€
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	4		1		1
Tangible assets	5		30,162		10,426
			<u>30,163</u>		<u>10,427</u>
Current assets					
Stocks	6	5,978		15,287	
Debtors	7	442,404		401,082	
Cash at bank and in hand		254,958		53,788	
		<u>703,340</u>		<u>470,157</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(234,774)		(131,162)	
Net current assets			<u>468,566</u>		<u>338,995</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			498,729		349,422
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	9		(20,360)		-
Net assets			<u>478,369</u>		<u>349,422</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	12		2		2
Profit and loss reserves	13		478,367		349,420
Total equity			<u>478,369</u>		<u>349,422</u>

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

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 30 December 2021 and are signed on its behalf by:

O E Conger
Director

Company Registration No. NI028786

BENTLEY INSTRUMENT COMPANY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Bentley Instrument Company Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in Northern Ireland. The registered office is 6b Upper Water Street, Newry, Co. Down, Northern Ireland, BT34 1DJ.

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 have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

Change in functional and presentation currency

Effective 1 January 2020, the Company adopted Euros as its functional currency. Prior to 1 January 2020, the functional currency of the Company was Pound Sterling. The change in functional currency of the Company is due to the transition of the company operations such that underlying transactions, event and conditions are now represented by the Euro.

As a result, the financial statements are prepared in euros, which is now the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest €.

The comparative figures were previously reported in £ sterling and therefore have been translated for presentation in these financial statements.

1.2 Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which assumes that the company will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. In making their assessment the directors have reviewed the balance sheet, the likely future cash flows of the business and have considered the facilities that are in place at the date of signing the report.

The group of which this company forms a part meets its day to day working capital requirements from its cash reserves, overdraft and loan facilities. The situation arising during the year in the UK and globally in respect of Covid-19 and the measures taken by the UK Government to contain the virus have impacted the global economy but also presented opportunities. The group has looked to diversify its operations during this period and has successfully achieved a growth in its sales levels and profitability as a result. With no indication that at the current time the trading position will change, the group's forecasts and projections show that they will be able to operate within those facilities.

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1.3 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.

BENTLEY INSTRUMENT COMPANY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

In respect of long term contracts for ongoing services, turnover represents the value of work done in the year, including estimates of amounts not invoiced. Turnover in respect of long term contracts and contract for ongoing services is recognised by reference to stage of completion.

1.4 Intangible fixed assets - goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of acquisition of unincorporated businesses over the fair value of net assets acquired. It is initially recognised as an asset at cost and is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is considered to have a finite useful life and is amortised on a systematic basis over its expected life.

1.5 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:

Plant and equipment	10% on cost
Computers	20-25% straight line
Motor vehicles	25% on cost

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.

1.6 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.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

BENTLEY INSTRUMENT COMPANY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.7 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.

Stocks held for distribution at no or nominal consideration are measured at the lower of replacement cost and cost, adjusted where applicable for any loss of service potential.

The cost of manufactured finished goods and work in progress includes direct labour costs, other direct labour costs and related productions overheads (based on standard operating capacity).

Provision is made for any foreseeable losses where appropriate in work in progress. No element of profit is included in the valuation of work in progress.

Cost is determined on a weighted average basis that approximates to a first-in, first out (FIFO) method. The company applies the standard cost method for the recognition and subsequent measurement of raw materials.

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.

1.8 Cash at bank and in hand

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

1.9 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.

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

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Classification of financial liabilities

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

BENTLEY INSTRUMENT COMPANY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

1.10 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges are recognised in profit or loss immediately, together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk.

1.11 Taxation

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

Current tax

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

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. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. 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 equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

BENTLEY INSTRUMENT COMPANY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.12 Employee benefits

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions are charged to the Income Statement as they become payable in accordance with the rules of the scheme. Differences between contributions payable in the year and contributions actually paid are shown in either accruals or prepayments on the Balance Sheet.

1.13 Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessees. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets at the lower of the assets fair value at the date of inception and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The related liability is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest is charged to the profit and loss account so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful life of the asset. Assets are assessed for impairment at each reporting date.

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.

The company has taken advantage of the exemption in respect of lease incentives on leases in existence as at the date of transition to FRS 102 (1 January 2015) and continues to credit such lease incentives to the income statement over the period to the first review date on which the rent is adjusted to market rate.

1.14 Foreign exchange

Assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into Euros at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into Euros at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of transaction. Exchange differences are taken into account in arriving at the operating result.

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

BENTLEY INSTRUMENT COMPANY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

(Continued)

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The estimates and assumptions which have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities are as follows.

Useful economic lives of tangible assets

The annual depreciation charge for tangible assets is sensitive to changes in the estimated useful economic lives and residual values of the assets. The useful economic lives and residual values are re-assessed annually. They are amended when necessary to reflect current estimate.

Impairment of debtors

The company makes an estimate of the recoverable value of trade and other debtors. When assessing impairment of trade and other debtors, management considers factors including the current credit rating of the debtor, the ageing profile of debtors and historical experience.

Stock provisioning

When calculating the stock provision, management considers the nature and condition of the stock, as well as applying assumptions around anticipated saleability of finished goods and future usage of raw materials.

3 Employees

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

	2020 Number	2019 Number
Total	5	4

4 Intangible fixed assets

Goodwill
€

Cost

At 1 January 2020 and 31 December 2020

1

Amortisation and impairment

At 1 January 2020 and 31 December 2020

-

Carrying amount

At 31 December 2020

1

At 31 December 2019

1

BENTLEY INSTRUMENT COMPANY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

5 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and equipment	Computers	Motor vehicles	Total
	€	€	€	€
Cost				
At 1 January 2020	50,205	27,711	23,484	101,400
Additions	-	-	37,376	37,376
Disposals	-	-	(23,484)	(23,484)
At 31 December 2020	50,205	27,711	37,376	115,292
Depreciation and impairment				
At 1 January 2020	46,401	27,711	16,862	90,974
Depreciation charged in the year	1,075	-	8,895	9,970
Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	-	(15,814)	(15,814)
At 31 December 2020	47,476	27,711	9,943	85,130
Carrying amount				
At 31 December 2020	2,729	-	27,433	30,162
At 31 December 2019	3,804	-	6,622	10,426

Fixed assets included in the above, which are held under hire purchase contracts have a net book value of €29,589 (2019: €8,309) and depreciation charge of €7,787 (2019: €6,647).

6 Stocks

	2020	2019
	€	€
Stocks	5,978	15,287

Included within stock is a stock provision of €37,182 (2019: €30,590)

7 Debtors

	2020	2019
	€	€
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	344,808	231,387
Corporation tax recoverable	3,049	3,225
Amounts owed by group undertakings	83,591	161,467
Other debtors	9,817	3,066
	441,265	399,145
Deferred tax asset	1,139	1,937
	442,404	401,082

BENTLEY INSTRUMENT COMPANY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

7 Debtors (Continued)

Included within trade debtors is a bad debt provision of €2,730 (2019: €546)

8 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

		2020 €	2019 €
Obligations under finance leases	10	5,134	10,672
Trade creditors		125,311	32,335
Amounts owed to group undertakings		20,080	-
Corporation tax		25,058	-
Other taxation and social security		31,751	3,888
Other creditors		18,794	1,437
Accruals and deferred income		8,646	82,830
		<u>234,774</u>	<u>131,162</u>

9 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2020 €	2019 €
Obligations under finance leases	<u>20,360</u>	<u>-</u>

10 Finance lease obligations

	2020 €	2019 €
Future minimum lease payments due under finance leases:		
Within one year	5,134	10,672
In two to five years	<u>20,360</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>25,494</u>	<u>10,672</u>

The hire purchase contracts relate to motor vehicles for use in the business, and are secured against the asset to which they relate.

BENTLEY INSTRUMENT COMPANY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

11 Deferred taxation

The following related to the deferred tax liabilities and assets recognised by the company and movements thereon:

	Assets 2020 €	Assets 2019 €
Balances:		
Accelerated capital allowances	1,039	1,743
Other timing differences	100	194
	<u>1,139</u>	<u>1,937</u>
		2020 €
Movements in the year:		
Asset at 1 January 2020		(1,937)
Charge to profit or loss		500
Effect of exchange rate movements		298
		<u>(1,139)</u>
Asset at 31 December 2020		<u>(1,139)</u>

12 Called up share capital

	2020 €	2019 €
Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid		
2 Ordinary shares of €1 each	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>

13 Profit and loss reserves

	2020 €	2019 €
At the beginning of the year	349,420	411,483
Profit/(loss) for the year	100,976	(87,131)
Currency translation differences	<u>27,971</u>	<u>25,068</u>
At the end of the year	<u>478,367</u>	<u>349,420</u>

BENTLEY INSTRUMENT COMPANY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

14 Audit report information

As the income statement has been omitted from the filing copy of the financial statements, the following information in relation to the audit report on the statutory financial statements is provided in accordance with s444(5B) of the Companies Act 2006:

The auditor's report was unqualified.

The senior statutory auditor was Paul Bowden.

The auditor was Azets Audit Services.

15 Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of exemption, under the terms of Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland', not to disclose related party transactions with wholly owned subsidiaries within the group.

16 Ultimate controlling party

In the opinion of the directors, the company's immediate parent company is The British Rototherm Company Limited, a company registered in England & Wales, by virtue of its 100% shareholding in Bentley Instrument Company Limited.

Rototherm Group Limited, a company registered in England and Wales, has a 100% interest in the equity capital of The British Rototherm Company Limited. The directors considered the ultimate parent company and controlling party to be Melius Holdings Limited, a company registered in England and Wales by virtue of its shareholding in Rototherm Group Limited.

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.