

**Registered Number 02431462**

**Uniscan Instruments Limited**

**Abbreviated Accounts**

**31 March 2015**

Uniscan Instruments Limited

Registered Number 02431462

Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2015

	Notes	2015	2014
		£	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>	2		
	3		
Intangible		8,750	13,750
Tangible		23,053	51,866
Investments		100	100
		<u>31,903</u>	<u>65,716</u>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Stocks		268,622	228,415
Debtors		143,857	118,500
Cash at bank and in hand		671,553	827,437
Total current assets		<u>1,084,032</u>	<u>1,174,352</u>
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>		(94,725)	(183,934)
<b>Net current assets (liabilities)</b>		989,307	990,418
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		<u>1,021,210</u>	<u>1,056,134</u>
<b>Provisions for liabilities</b>		(12,141)	(6,309)
<b>Total net assets (liabilities)</b>		<u>1,009,069</u>	<u>1,049,825</u>

**Capital and reserves**

Called up share capital	5	300	300
Profit and loss account		1,008,769	1,049,525

**Shareholders funds**

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**1,009,069**

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**1,049,825**

- a. For the year ending 31 March 2015 the company was entitled to exemption under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.
- b. The members have not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.
- c. The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.
- d. These accounts have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

Approved by the board on 01 December 2015

And signed on their behalf by:

**Mr J. Griffiths, Director**

**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 1068 of the Companies Act 2006.**

**Notes to the Abbreviated Accounts**

For the year ending 31 March 2015

**1 Accounting policies****Basis of accounting**

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, and in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective April 2008).

**Turnover**

The turnover shown in the profit and loss account represents the amounts invoiced during the year, excluding VAT, modified by the inclusion of the value of ongoing contracts as detailed below. In respect of long-term contracts and contracts for on-going services, turnover represents the value of work done in the year, including estimates of amounts not invoiced. Revenue in respect of long-term contracts and contracts for on-going services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion.

**Research and development**

Research and development expenditure is written off in the year in which it is incurred.

**Stocks**

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value, after making due allowance for obsolete and slow moving items.

**Pension costs**

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company. The annual contributions payable are charged to the profit and loss account.

**Deferred taxation**

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events have occurred at that date that will result in an obligation to pay more, or a right to pay less or to receive more tax, with the following exceptions: Provision is made for tax on gains arising from the revaluation (and similar fair value adjustments) of fixed assets, and gains on disposal of fixed assets that have been rolled over into replacement assets, only to the extent that, at the balance sheet date, there is a binding agreement to dispose of the assets concerned. However, no provision is made where, on the basis of all available evidence at the balance sheet date, it is more likely than not that the taxable gain will be rolled over into replacement assets and charged to tax only where the replacement assets are sold. Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that the directors consider that it is more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted. Deferred tax is measured on an undiscounted basis at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which timing differences reverse, based on tax rates and laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

### Fixed Assets

All fixed assets are initially recorded at cost.

### Financial Instruments

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 entity after deducting all of its financial liabilities. Where the contractual obligations of financial instruments (including share capital) are equivalent to a similar debt instrument, those financial instruments are classed as financial liabilities. Financial liabilities are presented as such in the balance sheet. Finance costs and gains or losses relating to financial liabilities are included in the profit and loss account. Finance costs are calculated so as to produce a constant rate of return on the outstanding liability. Where the contractual terms of share capital do not have any terms meeting the definition of a financial liability then this is classed as an equity instrument. Dividends and distributions relating to equity instruments are debited direct to equity.

### Depreciation

Depreciation has been provided at the following rates in order to write off the assets over their estimated useful lives.

Land & Buildings	0%
Plant & Machinery	0%
Fixtures & Fittings	0%
Information Technology Equipment	0%

## 2 Exchange rate

Assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date.

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction.

Exchange differences are taken into account in arriving at the operating profit.

## 3 Fixed Assets

	Intangible Assets	Tangible Assets	Investments	Total
Cost or valuation	£	£	£	£

At 01 April 2014	21,310	118,824	100	140,234
Additions		7,353		7,353
Disposals		(70,616)		(70,616)
At 31 March 2015	<u>21,310</u>	<u>55,561</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>76,971</u>

#### Depreciation

At 01 April 2014	7,560	66,958		74,518
Charge for year	5,000	5,638		10,638
On disposals		(40,088)		(40,088)
At 31 March 2015	<u>12,560</u>	<u>32,508</u>		<u>45,068</u>

#### Net Book Value

At 31 March 2015	8,750	23,053	100	31,903
At 31 March 2014	<u>13,750</u>	<u>51,866</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>65,716</u>

#### 4 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

#### 5 Share capital

	2015	2014
	£	£
<b>Authorised share capital:</b>		
1000 Ordinary of £1 each	1,000	1,000
<b>Allotted, called up and fully paid:</b>		
300 Ordinary of £1 each	300	300