Company Registration No. 05367755 (England and Wales)
BATT LABORATORIES LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

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BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019

		2019		2018	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4		38,734		42,519
Current assets					
Stocks		32,000		32,000	
Debtors	5	1 57,369		92,729	
Cash at bank and in hand		325,923		276,927	
		515,292		401,656	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(84,324)		(74,407)	
Net current assets			430,968		327,249
Total assets less current liabilities			469,702		369,768
Provisions for liabilities			(2,196)		(1,782
Net assets			467,506		367,986
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			200		200
Profit and loss reserves			467,306		367,786
Total equity			467,506		367,986

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

For the financial year ended 31 December 2019 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The director acknowledges her 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.

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 18 March 2021

Dr E Muller **Director**

Company Registration No. 05367755

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Batt Laboratories Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is University of Warwick Science Park, Venture Centre, Sir William Lyons Road, Coventry, Warwickshire, United Kingdom, CV7 7EZ.

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 a mounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest \pounds .

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.

1.2 Going concern

The financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis. The use of the going concern basis of accounting is appropriate because there are no material uncertainties related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt about the ability of the company to continue as a going concern.

However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this statement is not a guarantee as to the company's ability to continue as a going concern. For example, the extent of the impact of coronavirus is unclear and it is difficult to evaluate all the potential implications on the company's trade, customers, suppliers and the wider economy.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of discounts and value added taxes. Turnover includes revenue earned from the sale of goods and from the rendering of services.

Rendering of services

Turnover from the rendering of services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the contract. The stage of completion of a contract is measured by comparing the costs incurred for work performed to date to the total estimated contract costs. Turnover is only recognised to the extent of recoverable expenses when the outcome of a contract cannot be estimated reliably.

1.4 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

25% - 33% reducing balance and 15% - 25% straight line

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.5 Inventories

Inventories have been valued at the lower of cost and the estimated selling price less costs to sell. In respect of work in progress and finished goods, costs include a relevant proportion of overheads dependant on the stage of completion.

1.6 Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are measured at transaction price less any impairment unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction in which case the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at the prevailing market rate of interest. Loans are initially measured at fair value and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method less any impairment.

1.7 Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are measured at their transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction in which case the transaction is measured at present value of future payments discounted at prevailing market rate of interest. Other financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value net of their transaction costs. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

1.8 Taxation

Current tax is recognised for the amount of income tax payable in respect of the taxable profit for the current or past reporting periods using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date. Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against future taxable profits or against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities.

Deferred tax relating to a non-depreciable asset that is measured using the revaluation model, or to investment properties measured at fair value, is measured using the tax rates and allowances that apply to the sale of the asset. In a business combination, a deferred tax liability or asset is recognised for the additional tax that will be paid or avoided in respect of that difference. The amount that is attributable to goodwill is adjusted by the amount of the deferred tax recognised.

Deferred tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

1.9 Pension costs and other post-retirement benefits

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions payable to the company's pension scheme are charged to profit or loss in the period to which they relate.

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the director is 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

3 Employees

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

			2019 Number	2018 Number
	Total		12	12
4	Tangible fixed assets			
	·	Land and buildingsm	Plant and achinery etc	Total
		£	£	£
	Cost			
	At 1 January 2019	22,726	123,420	146,146
	Additions	-	25,714	25,714
	Disposals	-	(14,526)	(14,526)
	At 31 December 2019	22,726	134,608	157,334
	Depreciation and impairment			
	At 1 January 2019	22,726	80,901	103,627
	Depreciation charged in the year	-	21,328	21,328
	Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	(6,355)	(6,355)
	At 31 December 2019	22,726	95,874	118,600
	Carrying amount			
	At 31 December 2019	-	38,734	38,734
	At 31 December 2018		42,519 ———	42,519 ———
5	Debtors			
	Amounts falling due within one year:		2019 £	2018 £
	Trade debtors		148,336	84,223
	Other debtors		9,033	8,506
			157,369	92,729

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

6	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2019	2018
		£	£
	Trade creditors	12,044	17,535
	Corporation tax	25,749	14,228
	Other taxation and social security	44,286	38,627
	Other creditors	2,245	4,017
		84,324	74,407

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.