Diagnostic Techniques Ltd

Filleted Accounts

31 May 2021

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COMPANIES HOUSE

#187

Diagnostic Techniques Ltd

Registered number:

05792168

Balance Sheet as at 31 May 2021

	Notes		2021		2020
			£		£
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	3		1		1
Tangible assets	4	_	17,837		4,760
			17,838		4,761
Current assets					
Stocks		2,400		2,400	
Debtors	5	17,861		38,436	
Cash at bank and in hand		71,921		64,685	
		92,182		105,521	
Creditors: amounts falling du	ie				
within one year	6	(28,369)		(49,262)	
Net current assets	_		63,813		56,259
Total assets less current		-	04.054		
liabilities			81,651	W. V.	61,020
Provisions for liabilities	7		(800)		(800)
Net assets		-	80,851		60,220
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			100		100
Profit and loss account			80,751		60,120
Shareholder's funds			80,851	_	60,220

The director is satisfied that the company is entitled to exemption from the requirement to obtain an audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006.

The member has not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Act.

The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

The accounts have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the special provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The profit and loss account has not been delivered to the Registrar of Companies.

Simon Ashby

Director

Approved by the board on 30 December 2021

1 Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The accounts have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (as applied to small entities by section 1A of the standard).

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. Turnover from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have transferred to the buyer. 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.

Intangible fixed assets

Intangible fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulative amortisation and any accumulative impairment losses.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulative depreciation and any accumulative impairment losses. Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, other than freehold land, at rates calculated to write off the cost, less estimated residual value, of each asset evenly over its expected useful life, as follows:

Freehold buildings over 50 years

Patents over 5 years in equal instalments

Plant & machinery 25% reducing balance

Fixtures & office equipment over 3 years in equal instalments

Motor vehicles 25% reducing balance

Investments

Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures are measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Listed investments are measured at fair value. Unlisted investments are measured at fair value unless the value cannot be measured reliably, in which case they are measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Changes in fair value are included in the profit and loss account.

Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is determined using the first in first out method. The carrying amount of stock sold is recognised as an expense in the period in which the related revenue is recognised.

Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price (which is usually the invoice price), less any impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts. Loans and other financial assets are initially recognised at transaction price including any transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost determined using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts.

Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at transaction price (which is usually the invoice price). Loans and other financial liabilities are initially recognised at transaction price net of any transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost determined using the effective interest method.

Taxation

A current tax liability is recognised for the tax payable on the taxable profit of the current and past periods. A current tax asset is recognised in respect of a tax loss that can be carried back to recover tax paid in a previous period. Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences between the recognition of income and expenses in the financial statements and their inclusion in tax assessments. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only 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 measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference, except for revalued land and investment property where the tax rate that applies to the sale of the asset is used. Current and deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Provisions

Provisions (ie liabilities of uncertain timing or amount) are recognised when there is an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that economic benefit will be transferred to settle the obligation and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Foreign currency translation

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recognised at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction. At the end of each reporting period foreign currency monetary items are translated at the closing rate of exchange. Non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost are translated at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction. All differences are charged to profit or loss.

Leased assets

A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership. All other leases are classified as operating leases. The rights of use and obligations under finance leases are initially recognised as assets and liabilities at amounts equal to the fair value of the leased assets or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments. Minimum lease payments are apportioned between the finance charge and the reduction in the outstanding liability using the effective interest rate method. The finance charge is allocated to each period during the lease so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Leased assets are depreciated in accordance with the company's policy for tangible fixed assets. If there is no reasonable certainty that ownership will be obtained at the end of the lease term, the asset is depreciated over the lower of the lease term and its useful life. Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Pensions

Contributions to defined contribution plans are expensed in the period to which they relate.

2	Employees	2021 Number	2020 Number
	Average number of persons employed by the company	2	1

3	Intangible fixed assets	£ 2021	£ 2020
	Goodwill:	2021	2020
	Cost		
	At 1 June 2020	3,858	3,858
	Additions	-	
	Disposals		-
	At 31 May 2021	3,858	3,858
	Amortisation		
	At 1 June 2020	3,857	3,088
	Provided during the year	-	769
	On disposals		_
	At 31 May 2021	3,857	3,857
	Net book value		
	At 31 May 2021	1	1
	At 31 May 2020	1	770

Goodwill is being written off in equal annual instalments over its estimated economic life of 5 years.

4 Tangible fixed assets

	Office Equipment £	Plant and machinery £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
Cost	_	_	-	-
At 1 June 2020	25,366	23,076	-	48,442
Additions	8,578	1,299	8,260	18,137
Disposals				
At 31 May 2021	33,944	24,375	8,260	66,579
Depreciation				
At 1 June 2020	23,376	20,306	-	43,682
Charge for the year	4,277	370	413	5,060
On disposals		<u> </u>		_
At 31 May 2021	27,653	20,676	413	48,742
Net book value				
At 31 May 2021	6,291	3,699	7,847	17,837
At 31 May 2020	1,990	2,770	<u>-</u>	4,760

4	Tangible fixed assets (continued)			
		Office Equipment £	Plant and machinery £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
	Cost	_	~	_	-
	At 1 June 2019	23,649	22,684	24,486	70,819
	Additions	1,717	392	_	2,109
	.Disposals			(24,486)	(24,486)
	At 31 May 2020	25,366	23,076	<u> </u>	48,442
	Depreciation				
	At 1 June 2019	21,955	19,384	8,800	50,139
	Charge for the year	1,421	922	1,038	3,381
	On disposals		-	(9,838)	(9,838)
	At 31 May 2020	23,376	20,306	<u>-</u> -	43,682
	Net book value				
	At 31 May 2020	1,990	2,770		4,760
	At 31 May 2019	1,694	3,300	15,686	20,680
5	Debtors			2021 £	2020
				£.	£
	Trade debtors			13,566	<i>33,561</i>
	Other debtors		_	4,295	4,875
			_	17,861	38,436
	Amounts due after more than one y	ear included abo	ove _	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
6	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year			2021	2020
		-		£	£
	Trade creditors			2,016	748
	Taxation and social security costs			6,173	21,516
	Corporation tax			12,758	19,464
	Other creditors			7,422	7,534
			_	28,369	49,262
7	Provision for liabilities			2021	2020
				£	£
	At 1 June 2020			800	800
	Provision for year			_	-
	At 31 May 2021		_	800	800

8	Related party transactions	2021	2020		
		£	£		
	Dividends for which the company became liable during the year:				
	Dividends paid	40,000	48.000		

9 Controlling party

The Company is controlled by Simon Ashby who owns 100% of the issued share capital

10 Other information

Diagnostic Techniques Ltd is a private company limited by shares and incorporated in England. Its registered office is:

17 Deans Way

Tarvin

Chester

Cheshire

CH3 8LX