

GENERAL MICRONETICS HOLDINGS LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

GENERAL MICRONETICS HOLDINGS LIMITED

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GENERAL MICRONETICS HOLDINGS LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	A S Dixon B Porter
Company secretary	A S Dixon
Registered number	00893003
Registered office	18b Woodside Avenue Walton On Thames Surrey KT12 5LG

GENERAL MICRONETICS HOLDINGS LIMITED**BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2020**

	Note	2020 £	2019 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets		271	387
Investments		3,570,802	2,064,627
		3,571,073	2,065,014
Current assets			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	6	475	2,587
Cash at bank and in hand		834,203	2,777,084
		834,678	2,779,671
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(1,677,549)	(1,380,401)
Net current (liabilities)/assets		(842,871)	1,399,270
Total assets less current liabilities		2,728,202	3,464,284
Net assets		2,728,202	3,464,284

GENERAL MICRONETICS HOLDINGS LIMITED**BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)
AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2020**

	Note	2020 £	2019 £
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	8	24,000	24,000
Share premium account	9	6,000	6,000
Profit and loss account	9	2,698,202	3,434,284
Total equity		<u>2,728,202</u>	<u>3,464,284</u>

The directors consider that the company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 and members have not required the company to obtain an audit for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

The company has opted not to file the profit and loss account in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by:

A S Dixon

Director

Date: 10 June 2021

The notes on pages 4 to 9 form part of these financial statements.

GENERAL MICRONETICS HOLDINGS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

1. General information

General Micronetics Holdings Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England. The address of its registered office and principal place of business is 18b Woodside Avenue, Walton on Thames, Surrey, KT12 5LG.

The financial statements are presented in Sterling (£).

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Going concern

After making enquiries, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence and meet its liabilities as they fall due for the foreseeable future, being a period of at least twelve months from the date these financial statements were approved. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

2.3 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

At each reporting date the company assesses whether there is any indication of impairment. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is determined which is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. An impairment loss is recognised where the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount.

The company adds to the carrying amount of an item of fixed assets the cost of replacing part of such an item when that cost is incurred, if the replacement part is expected to provide incremental future benefits to the company. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. Repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the period in which they are incurred.

GENERAL MICRONETICS HOLDINGS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Tangible fixed assets (continued)

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, on a reducing balance basis.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Office equipment	-	30%
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The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in profit or loss.

2.4 Valuation of investments

Investments in listed company shares are remeasured to market value at each balance sheet date. Gains and losses on remeasurement are recognised in profit or loss for the period.

2.5 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

2.6 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply Sections 11 and 12 of FRS 102 in respect of financial instruments.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

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.

The company's policies for its major classes of financial assets and financial liabilities are set out below.

Financial assets

Basic financial assets, including other debtors and cash and bank balances are initially recognised at transaction price, 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 for a similar debt instrument. Financing transactions are those in which payment is deferred beyond normal business terms or is financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate.

Such assets are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

GENERAL MICRONETICS HOLDINGS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

2. Accounting policies (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including other creditors 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 for a similar debt instrument. Financing transactions are those in which payment is deferred beyond normal business terms or is financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate.

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

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the profit and loss account.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the best estimate of the amount the company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If the financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets are derecognised when (a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or (b) substantially all the risks and rewards of the ownership of the asset are transferred to another party or (c) despite having retained some significant risks and rewards of ownership, control of the asset has been transferred to another party who has the practical ability to unilaterally sell the asset to an unrelated third party without imposing additional restrictions.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the liability is extinguished, that is when the contractual obligation is discharged, cancelled or expires.

Offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet when there is an 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.

GENERAL MICRONETICS HOLDINGS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.7 Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

2.8 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

2.9 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the profit and loss account, except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

Current tax is the amount of income tax payable in respect of taxable profit for the year or prior years.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax arises from timing differences that are differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income as stated in the financial statements. These timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the balance sheet date, except that:

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 2 (2019 - 2).

GENERAL MICRONETICS HOLDINGS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

4. Tangible fixed assets

	Office equipment £
Cost	
At 1 October 2019	2,830
At 30 September 2020	<u>2,830</u>
Depreciation	
At 1 October 2019	2,443
Charge for the year on owned assets	116
At 30 September 2020	<u>2,559</u>
Net book value	
At 30 September 2020	<u>271</u>
At 30 September 2019	<u>387</u>

5. Fixed asset investments

	Listed investments £
Valuation	
At 1 October 2019	2,064,627
Additions	2,388,367
Disposals	(46,764)
Revaluations	(835,428)
At 30 September 2020	<u>3,570,802</u>

GENERAL MICRONETICS HOLDINGS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

6. Debtors

	2020 £	2019 £
Other debtors	475	-
Prepayments and accrued income	-	2,587

7. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2020 £	2019 £
Corporation tax	4,642	10,555
Other taxation and social security	118	9
Other creditors	1,672,264	1,369,312
Accruals and deferred income	525	525
	<u>1,677,549</u>	<u>1,380,401</u>

8. Share capital

	2020 £	2019 £
Shares classified as equity		
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
24,000 (2019 - 24,000) Ordinary shares of £1.00 each	<u>24,000</u>	<u>24,000</u>

9. Reserves

Share premium account

This is the difference between the price paid and the nominal price.

Profit and loss account

The profit and loss reserve includes all current and prior period retained profits and losses.

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.