Registered number: 01197391

BENTHAM INSTRUMENTS LIMITED

UNAUDITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

INFORMATION FOR FILING WITH THE REGISTRAR

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2020



BENTHAM INSTRUMENTS LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER: 01197391

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MAY 2020

	Note		2020 £		2019 £
Fixed assets		·			
Tangible assets	4		403,861		410,571
Current assets					
Stocks		776,271		643,445	
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	5	557,713		757,928	
Bank and cash balances		1,947,142		1,624,901	
		3,281,126	•	3,026,274	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(440,459)		(365,188)	
Net current assets		<u>. ·</u>	2,840,667		2,661,086
Total assets less current liabilities Provisions for liabilities			3,244,528		3,071,657
Deferred tax	7	(10,220)		(7,780)	
			(10,220)		(7,780)
Net assets			3,234,308	•	3,063,877
Capital and reserves				•	
Called up share capital			6,695		6,695
Share premium account			700		700
Capital redemption reserve			3,305		3,305
Profit and loss account			3,223,608		3,053,177
		•	3,234,308	•	3,063,877

BENTHAM INSTRUMENTS LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER: 01197391

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 MAY 2020

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 financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The company has opted not to file the statement of income and retained earnings 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:

D A Hammond

Director

Date: 25/05/2021

The notes on pages 3 to 9 form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2020

1. General information

The company is a private limited company, which is incorporated and registered in England and Wales (no.01197391). The address of the registered office is 2 Boulton Road, Reading, Berkshire, RG2 0NH.

The principal activity of the company was that of the manufacture and supply of standard instruments.

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

The company has cash resources and has no requirement for external funding. The directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

In their assessment of going concern the directors have considered the current and developing impact on the business as a result of the COVID-19 virus.

This has had a significant, immediate impact on the company's operations and, at the present time, it is not clear how long the current circumstances are likely to last and what the long term impact will be. The directors have undertaken actions to furlough staff and reduce overheads in order to ensure that they have sufficient facilities in place to meet their operating cash requirements for the foreseeable future.

Having regard to the above, the directors believe it appropriate to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2020

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- the company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the company will receive the consideration due under the transaction; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2020

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 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.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Freehold property

- 1.28% straight line

Motor vehicles

- 25% straight line

Office equipment

- 33% straight line

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.

2.5 Stocks

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value after making due allowance for obsolete and slow-moving stocks. Cost includes all direct costs and an appropriate proportion of fixed and variable overheads.

2.6 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment.

2.7 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price.

2.8 Government grants

The coronavirus job retention scheme grant is recognised in the profit and loss account in the period to which it relates.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2020

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.9 Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

The company's functional and presentational currency is GBP.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

2.10 Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting.

2.11 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

The company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in profit or loss when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the balance sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the company in independently administered funds.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2020

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.12 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss 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.

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

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

2.13 Research and development

All research and development costs are written off to the profit and loss account as incurred.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 26 (2019 - 24).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2020

4. Tangible fixed a	assets
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	Freehold property	Motor vehicles £	Office equipment £	Total £
Cost or valuation				
At 1 June 2019	476,765	21,447	141,504	639,716
Additions	•	-	15,894	15,894
At 31 May 2020	476,765	21,447	157,398	655,610
Depreciation				
At 1 June 2019	96,159	21,447	111,539	229,145
Charge for the year on owned assets	6,103	-	16,501	22,604
At 31 May 2020	102,262	21,447	128,040	251,749
Net book value				
At 31 May 2020	374,503	-	29,358	403,861
At 31 May 2019	380,606	-	29,965	410,571
Debtors				
·			2020 £	2019 £
Trade debtors			496,064	676,620
Amounts owed by group undertakings			-	5,600
Other debtors	•		61,649	75,551
Decree and the second second second			-	157
Prepayments and accrued income				

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2020

6.	Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year		
		2020 £	·2019 £
	Trade creditors	140,304	136,407
	Corporation tax	128,317	56,973
	Other taxation and social security	27,937	23,819
	Other creditors	109,726	118,437
	Accruals and deferred income	34,175	29,552
		440,459	365,188
7.	Deferred taxation		2020 £
	At beginning of year		7,780
	Charged to profit or loss		2,440
	At end of year		10,220
	The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:		
		2020 £	2019 £
	Accelerated capital allowances	10,220	7,780
		10,220	7,780

8. Pension commitments

The company operates a defined contributions pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the company to the fund and amounted to £45,998 (2019 - £37,083). Contributions totalling £6,670 (2019 - £5,352) were payable to the fund at the balance sheet date and are included in creditors.