

**PRECISION ANALYSIS (NORTH WEST) LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

Precision Analysis (North West) Limited
Unaudited Financial Statements
For The Year Ended 31 December 2020

Contents

	Page
Balance Sheet	1—2
Notes to the Financial Statements	3—6

Precision Analysis (North West) Limited
Balance Sheet
As at 31 December 2020

Registered number: 03097439

		2020		2019	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
FIXED ASSETS					
Tangible Assets	4		111,080		124,668
			<u>111,080</u>		<u>124,668</u>
CURRENT ASSETS					
Stocks	5	10,000		11,000	
Debtors	6	652,558		493,279	
Cash at bank and in hand		48,931		16,364	
		<u>711,489</u>		<u>520,643</u>	
Creditors: Amounts Falling Due Within One Year	7	<u>(528,951)</u>		<u>(472,215)</u>	
NET CURRENT ASSETS (LIABILITIES)			<u>182,538</u>		<u>48,428</u>
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			<u>293,618</u>		<u>173,096</u>
Creditors: Amounts Falling Due After More Than One Year	8		<u>(61,725)</u>		<u>(102,876)</u>
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES					
Deferred Taxation			<u>(20,447)</u>		<u>(22,885)</u>
NET ASSETS			<u>211,446</u>		<u>47,335</u>
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up share capital	9		131		131
Profit and Loss Account			<u>211,315</u>		<u>47,204</u>
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			<u>211,446</u>		<u>47,335</u>

Precision Analysis (North West) Limited
Balance Sheet (continued)
As at 31 December 2020

For the year ending 31 December 2020 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Director's responsibilities

- The member has not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.
- The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.
- These accounts have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.
- The company has taken advantage of section 444(1) of the Companies Act 2006 and opted not to deliver to the registrar a copy of the company's Profit and Loss Account.

On behalf of the board

Mr Michael Hope

Director

23 February 2021

The notes on pages 3 to 6 form part of these financial statements.

Precision Analysis (North West) Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements
For The Year Ended 31 December 2020

1. Accounting Policies

1.1. Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

1.2. Turnover

The turnover shown in the profit and loss account represents amounts invoiced during the year for the testing of food and similar products, exclusive of Value Added Tax. Turnover is recognised on the accruals basis.

1.3. Tangible Fixed Assets and Depreciation

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in equity in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in equity in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost of the fixed assets, less their estimated residual value, over their expected useful lives on the following bases:

Laboratory equipment	10% straight line
Furniture and fittings	10% straight line
Computer equipment	20% straight line

Impairment of fixed assets

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date.

For the purposes of impairment testing, when it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

For impairment testing of goodwill, the goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the company are assigned to those units.

1.4. Leasing and Hire Purchase Contracts

Lease payments are recognised as an expense over the lease term on a straight-line basis. The aggregate benefit of lease incentives is recognised as a reduction to expense over the lease term, on a straight-line basis.

1.5. Stocks and Work in Progress

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost includes all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the stock to its present location and condition.

1.6. 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.

Precision Analysis (North West) Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
For The Year Ended 31 December 2020

1.7. Taxation

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised 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 that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

1.8. Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the entity has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recognised as a liability in the statement of financial position and the amount of the provision as an expense.

Provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and subsequently reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount that would be required to settle the obligation. Any adjustments to the amounts previously recognised are recognised in profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of the cost of an asset. When a provision is measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation, the unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period it arises.

1.9. Defined contribution plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund.

When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

3. Average Number of Employees

Average number of employees, including directors, during the year was as follows: 28 (2019: 29)

4. Tangible Assets

	Laboratory equipment	Furniture and fittings	Computer equipment	Total
	£	£	£	£
Cost				
As at 1 January 2020	200,741	120,320	24,547	345,608
Additions	1,649	-	781	2,430
As at 31 December 2020	202,390	120,320	25,328	348,038
Depreciation				
As at 1 January 2020	176,307	21,710	22,923	220,940
Provided during the period	3,486	12,032	500	16,018
As at 31 December 2020	179,793	33,742	23,423	236,958
Net Book Value				
As at 31 December 2020	22,597	86,578	1,905	111,080
As at 1 January 2020	24,434	98,610	1,624	124,668

Precision Analysis (North West) Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
For The Year Ended 31 December 2020

5. Stocks

	2020	2019
	£	£
Stock - materials and work in progress	10,000	11,000
	<u>10,000</u>	<u>11,000</u>

6. Debtors

	2020	2019
	£	£
Due within one year		
Trade debtors	274,521	222,290
Prepayments and accrued income	13,548	11,506
Other debtors	364,489	259,483
	<u>652,558</u>	<u>493,279</u>

7. Creditors: Amounts Falling Due Within One Year

	2020	2019
	£	£
Trade creditors	142,500	144,207
Bank loans and overdrafts	195,112	218,655
Corporation tax	66,204	3,428
Other taxes and social security	7,901	14,505
VAT	106,271	84,261
Other creditors	2,016	3,106
Accruals and deferred income	8,947	4,053
	<u>528,951</u>	<u>472,215</u>

The bank loans are secured by way of a fixed and floating charge dated 24 February 2012 over all property and undertakings of the company.

8. Creditors: Amounts Falling Due After More Than One Year

	2020	2019
	£	£
Bank loans	61,725	102,876
	<u>61,725</u>	<u>102,876</u>

The bank loans are secured by way of a fixed and floating charge dated 24 February 2012 over all property and undertakings of the company.

Included within bank loans and overdrafts: amounts falling due after more than one year is an amount of £41,150 (2019: £85,483) in respect of liabilities payable or repayable by instalments which fall due for payment after more than five years from the reporting date.

9. Share Capital

	2020	2019
Allotted, Called up and fully paid	131	131

Precision Analysis (North West) Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
For The Year Ended 31 December 2020

10. Other Commitments

The total of future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as following:

	Other	
	2020	2019
	£	£
Within 1 year	29,500	29,500
Between 1 and 5 years	106,938	106,938
After 5 years	56,542	86,042
	<u>192,980</u>	<u>222,480</u>

11. Directors Advances, Credits and Guarantees

A director had brought forward advances from the company of £2,034. During the year the director received further advances totalling £62,655 and repaid advances totalling £6,800. All advances are interest free and repayable on demand. The advance carried forward as at the balance sheet date was £57,889.

12. Related Party Transactions

The following related party transactions were undertaken during the year:

The director and shareholder withdrew £81,255 and introduced £6,800 (2019: withdrew £64,899 and introduced £109,606). As at the balance sheet date the amount receivable was £242,747 (2019: receivable £168,292).

Dividends were paid to the directors in respect of their shareholders totalling £Nil (2019: £42,700).

The aggregate remuneration paid to key management personnel for the year was £9,141 (2019: £9,260).

No further transactions with related parties were undertaken, other than those under normal market conditions, such as are required to be disclosed in accordance with FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

13. General Information

Precision Analysis (North West) Limited is a private company, limited by shares, incorporated in England & Wales, registered number 03097439 . The registered office is Hanover Buildings, 11-13 Hanover Street, Liverpool, Merseyside, L1 3DN.

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.