

Denison Mayes Group Limited

Registered number: 03598085

Financial statements

For the year ended 30 September 2020



DENISON MAYES GROUP LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 03598085

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

	Note	2020 £	2019 £
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	4	13,374	15,947
Tangible assets	5	93,824	71,909
		<u>107,198</u>	<u>87,856</u>
Current assets			
Stocks	6	51,847	74,203
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	7	300,212	336,734
Cash at bank and in hand	8	1,256,099	1,205,854
		<u>1,608,158</u>	<u>1,616,791</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	(499,370)	(532,778)
Net current assets		<u>1,108,788</u>	<u>1,084,013</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>1,215,986</u>	<u>1,171,869</u>
Provisions for liabilities			
Deferred tax		(14,245)	-
		<u>(14,245)</u>	<u>-</u>
Net assets		<u><u>1,201,741</u></u>	<u><u>1,171,869</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		4,538	4,538
Capital redemption reserve		962	962
Profit and loss account		1,196,241	1,166,369
		<u><u>1,201,741</u></u>	<u><u>1,171,869</u></u>

DENISON MAYES GROUP LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 03598085

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED)
AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

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 comprehensive income 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 on

26 February 2021



Mr S A Willett
Director

The notes on pages 4 to 12 form part of these financial statements.

DENISON MAYES GROUP LIMITED

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020**

	Called up share capital	Capital redemption reserve	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£	£
At 1 October 2019	4,538	962	1,166,369	1,171,869
Comprehensive income for the year				
Profit for the year	-	-	29,872	29,872
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	29,872	29,872
At 30 September 2020	4,538	962	1,196,241	1,201,741

The notes on pages 4 to 12 form part of these financial statements.

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019**

	Called up share capital	Capital redemption reserve	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£	£
At 1 October 2018	4,538	962	1,048,034	1,053,534
Comprehensive income for the year				
Profit for the year	-	-	147,132	147,132
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	147,132	147,132
Dividends: Equity capital	-	-	(28,797)	(28,797)
Total transactions with owners	-	-	(28,797)	(28,797)
At 30 September 2019	4,538	962	1,166,369	1,171,869

The notes on pages 4 to 12 form part of these financial statements.

DENISON MAYES GROUP LIMITED

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

1. General information

Denison Mayes Group Limited ("the Company") is a private limited company (limited by share capital) incorporated in the United Kingdom. The entity's principal activity is the repair, servicing and distribution of materials testing equipment. The address of its registered office is 98 Church Street, Hunslet, Leeds, LS10 2AZ.

These financial statements have been prepared in Pounds Sterling as this is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates.

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 preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the Company's accounting policies.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

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

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.2 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.

2.3 Operating leases: the Company as lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the lease term.

2.4 Government grants

Grants are accounted under the accruals model as permitted by FRS 102. Grants relating to expenditure on tangible fixed assets are credited to profit or loss at the same rate as the depreciation on the assets to which the grant relates. The deferred element of grants is included in creditors as deferred income.

Grants of a revenue nature are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income in the same period as the related expenditure.

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

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.5 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 Statement of Financial Position. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

2.6 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 reporting 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 Statement of Financial Position 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 reporting date.

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

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.7 Intangible assets

Goodwill

Goodwill represents the difference between amounts paid on the cost of a business combination and the acquirer's interest in the fair value of its identifiable assets and liabilities of the acquiree at the date of acquisition. Subsequent to initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is amortised on a straight line basis to the Statement of Comprehensive Income over its useful economic life.

Other intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost. After recognition, under the cost model, intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

All intangible assets are considered to have a finite useful life. If a reliable estimate of the useful life cannot be made, the useful life shall not exceed ten years.

The estimated useful lives range as follows:

Goodwill	-	10	years
Computer software	-	10	years

2.8 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:

Plant & machinery	- up to 8 years as appropriate for individual items
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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.

DENISON MAYES GROUP LIMITED

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

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.9 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a first in, first out basis.

At each reporting date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

2.10 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

2.11 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.

2.12 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.13 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to profit or loss in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Statement of Financial Position date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Statement of Financial Position.

2.14 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.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 14 (2019 - 15).

DENISON MAYES GROUP LIMITED

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

4. Intangible assets

	Computer software £	Goodwill £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 October 2019	25,730	677,175	702,905
At 30 September 2020	25,730	677,175	702,905
Amortisation			
At 1 October 2019	9,783	677,175	686,958
Charge for the year on owned assets	2,573	-	2,573
At 30 September 2020	12,356	677,175	689,531
Net book value			
At 30 September 2020	13,374	-	13,374
At 30 September 2019	15,947	-	15,947

DENISON MAYES GROUP LIMITED

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

5. Tangible fixed assets

	Plant & machinery £
Cost or valuation	
At 1 October 2019	185,915
Additions	45,345
At 30 September 2020	<u>231,260</u>
Depreciation	
At 1 October 2019	114,006
Charge for the year on owned assets	23,429
At 30 September 2020	<u>137,435</u>
Net book value	
At 30 September 2020	<u>93,825</u>
At 30 September 2019	<u>71,909</u>

6. Stocks

	2020 £	2019 £
Raw materials and consumables	51,847	74,203
	<u>51,847</u>	<u>74,203</u>

7. Debtors

	2020 £	2019 £
Trade debtors	258,157	291,394
Prepayments and accrued income	42,055	45,340
	<u>300,212</u>	<u>336,734</u>

DENISON MAYES GROUP LIMITED

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

8. Cash and cash equivalents

	2020 £	2019 £
Cash at bank and in hand	1,256,099	1,205,854

9. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2020 £	2019 £
Trade creditors	39,174	64,278
Amounts owed to group undertakings	19,171	1,723
Corporation tax	7,205	46,747
Other taxation and social security	42,944	84,071
Accruals and deferred income	390,876	335,959
	<u>499,370</u>	<u>532,778</u>

10. Deferred taxation

	2020 £
Charged to profit or loss	(14,245)
At end of year	<u>(14,245)</u>

The deferred taxation balance is made up as follows:

	2020 £	2019 £
Accelerated capital allowances	(14,245)	-
	<u>(14,245)</u>	<u>-</u>

DENISON MAYES GROUP LIMITED

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

11. Pension commitments

The Company operates defined contribution pension schemes and is fully compliant with regard to Auto-Enrolment legislation. The assets of the schemes are held separately from those of the Company in independently administered funds. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the Company to the funds and amounted to £23,245 (2019, £28,210). Contributions totalling £7,199 (2019 - £3,226) were payable to the funds at the balance sheet date and are included in other creditors.

12. Related party transactions

The Company is a 100% subsidiary of MTS Systems Limited, a company registered in England and Wales and hence the Company has taken advantage of the exemption given in Section 33 of FRS102, in not disclosing related party transactions with its parent company.

13. Controlling party

The immediate parent company is MTS Systems Limited, a company registered in England and Wales.

The ultimate parent company is MTS Systems Corporation, a company registered in the United States, who prepares consolidated group financial statements.

14. Auditors' information

The auditors' report on the financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2020 was unqualified.

The audit report was signed on 26/02/2021 by David Smithson (Senior Statutory Auditor) on behalf of Mazars LLP.