

Annual Report and Financial Statements Year Ended 30 September 2021

Registration number: 11051129

THURSDAY



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Company Information

Directors

S L Higgins J N Angilley J G Opie

Registered office

Boscawen House St Stephen St Austell Cornwall PL26 7QF

Auditors

RRL LLP Peat House Newham Road Truro Cornwall TR1 2DP



Strategic Report

Year Ended 30 September 2021

The directors present their strategic report for the year ended 30 September 2021.

Principal activity

The principal activity of the company is the provision of identification solutions through specific software and the manufacture of tags, labels, wristbands and badges.

Fair review of the business

In pursuance of this the company values its colleagues and continues to invest in its people, training and systems to drive the best value for money for its customers. This has proven invaluable in working more closely facing the challenges of The Pandemic. The company is very proactive, and the service offering is continually under scrutiny to keep our competitive position.

The company's key financial and other performance indicators during the period were as follows:

	2021	2020
Turnover / Employee	£145,111	£128,497
Operating Profit / Turnover	22%	15%

Principal risks and uncertainties

The Board believe that it is dealing positively with the principal risks and uncertainties of the business as outlined below.

Market Risk

There are risks of losing major customers, of foreign exchange exposure and to the supply chain in ensuring uninterrupted access to the supply chain. There are proactive contingency plans in place to deal with such risks.

Operational Risk

The board remains aware of the continual change in customer expectation, global and political influence and legislation and strives to embrace this positively.

The directors have maintained and continue to maintain a culture of vigilance across all employees to monitor and feedback and act to the highest level of service delivery. Throughout The Pandemic the work on material development and alternative sourcing has helped to not only protect the margin but also assisted availability of product flow. There are a further number of research and development projects for the future.

Approved by the Board on 20 December 2021

Signed on its behalf by:

Director



Directors' Report

Year Ended 30 September 2021

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2021. The comparative period shown is for the period 1 October 2019 to 30 September 2020.

Directors of the company

The directors who held office during the period were as follows:

S L Higgins J N Angilley J G Opie

Financial instruments

Objectives and policies

The Company's activities expose it to a number of financial risks including credit risk, liquidity risk and cash flow risk. The use and nature of financial instruments are determined by the Directors in the context of intra group funding and trading terms made available to the company by customers, and suppliers, with the objective of securing the liquidity and profitability of the company. The company's principal financial instruments comprise bank balances, trade debtors, bank loans and trade creditors. Where necessary funding is provided to the company by means of inter group loans.

Price risk, credit risk, liquidity risk and cash flow risk

Due to the nature of the financial instruments used by the company there is no exposure to price risk. The company's approach to managing other risks applicable to the financial instruments concerned is shown below.

The company manages cash requirements to optimise its overall position, whilst its day to day liquidity is maintained from within the group.

In terms of trade creditors, the company manages liquidity risk by ensuring there are sufficient funds available to make payments as they fall due.

Cash is constantly reviewed, and trade debtors strictly maintained with provision made for doubtful debts where necessary.



Directors' Report

Year Ended 30 September 2021

Disclosure of information to the auditors

Each director has taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as a director in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information. The directors confirm that there is no relevant information that they know of and of which they know the auditors are unaware.

Approved by the Board on 20 December 2021

Signed on its behalf by:

S L Higgins

Director



Statement of Directors' Responsibilities

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for preparing the Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- · select suitable accounting policies and apply them consistently;
- · make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures
 disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.



Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Dura-ID Solutions Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Dura-ID Solutions Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 30 September 2021, which comprise the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings, Balance Sheet, and Notes to the Financial Statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 30 September 2021 and of its profit for the period then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice;
 and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

The impact of macro-economic uncertainties on our audit

Our audit of the financial statements requires us to obtain an understanding of all relevant uncertainties, including those arising as a consequence of the effects of macro-economic uncertainties such as Covid-19 and Brexit. All audits assess and challenge the reasonableness of estimates made by the directors and the related disclosures and the appropriateness of the going concern basis of preparation of the financial statements. All of these depend on assessments of the future economic environment and the company's future prospects and performance.

Covid-19 and Brexit are amongst the most significant economic events currently faced by the UK, and at the date of this report their effects are subject to unprecedented levels of uncertainty, with the full range of possible outcomes and their impacts unknown. We applied a standardised firm-wide approach in response to these uncertainties when assessing the company's future prospects and performance.

However, no audit should be expected to predict the unknowable factors or all possible future implications for a company associated with these particular events.

Conclusions relating to going concern

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

In our evaluation of the directors' conclusion, we considered the risks associated with the company's business, including effects arising from macro-economic uncertainties such as Covid-19 and Brexit. We analysed how those risks might affect the company's financial resources or ability to continue operations over the period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue. In accordance with the above, we have nothing to report in these respects.



Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Dura-ID Solutions Limited

However, as we cannot predict all future events or conditions and as subsequent events may result in outcomes that are inconsistent with judgements that were reasonable at the time they were made, the absence of reference to a material uncertainty in this auditor's report is not a guarantee that the company will continue in operation.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the Strategic Report and Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Strategic Report and Directors' Report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of our knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- · the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- · certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- · we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities set out on page 5, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.



Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Dura-ID Solutions Limited

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud.

As part of our audit work, we obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks applicable to the company and the sector in which they operate. We determined that the laws and regulations most significant to the company, as well as the laws and regulations that have a direct impact on the preparation of the financial statements are: the Companies Act 2006.

The specific procedures for this engagement and the extent to which these are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

- Discussion with management as to how compliance with these laws and regulations is monitored;
- Review of the disclosures in the financial statements and testing to supporting documentation;
- Enquiries of management concerning actual and potential litigation and claims;
- Performing analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships that may indicate risks of material misstatement due to fraud;
- Reviewing minutes of directors' meetings and correspondence with regulators;
- Performing audit work in connection with the risk of management override of controls, including testing
 journal entries for reasonableness and evaluating the business rationale of significant transactions
 outside the normal course of business.

We also communicate relevant identified laws and regulations and potential fraud risk to all engagement team members and remain alert to any indications of fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations throughout the audit.

Because of the inherent limitations of an audit, there is a risk that we will not detect all irregularities, including those leading to a material misstatement in the financial statements or non-compliance with regulation. This risk increases the more that compliance with a law or regulation is removed from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, as we will be less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance. The risk is also greater regarding irregularities occurring due to fraud rather than error, as fraud involves intentional concealment, forgery, collusion, omission or misrepresentation.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: https://www.frc.org.uk/Our-Work/Audit/Audit-and-assurance/Standards-and-guidance-for-auditors-Auditors-responsibilities-for-audit-aspx. This description forms part of our auditor's report



Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Dura-ID Solutions Limited

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

LAL LLP

Mark Williams FCA (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of RRL LLP (Statutory Auditor)
Peat House
Newham Road
Truro
Cornwall
TR1 2DP

Date: 22 12 2021



Statement of Income and Retained Earnings

Year Ended 30 September 2021

	Note	1 October 2020 to 30 September 2021 £	1 October 2019 to 30 September 2020 £
Turnover	3	13,785,636	11,693,237
Cost of sales		(7,083,285)	(7,021,648)
Gross profit		6,702,351	4,671,589
Administrative expenses		(3,724,206)	(3,194,829)
Other Income	4	4,312	367,492
Operating profit	5	2,982,457	1,844,252
Profit before tax		2,982,457	1,844,252
Taxation	10	(474,002)	(290,786)
Profit for the financial period		2,508,455	1,553,466
Retained earnings brought forward		1,508,111	954,645
Dividends paid		2,500,000	1,000,000
Retained earnings carried forward		1,516,566	1,508,111



Balance Sheet

30 September 2021

	Note	2021 £	2020 £
Fixed assets	Note	2	*
Tangible assets	11 _	837,214	876,477
	_	837,214	876,477
Current assets			
Stocks	12	3,005,606	2,012,764
Debtors	13	2,117,683	1,797,523
Cash at bank and in hand	14	175,143	440,741
		5,298,432	4,251,028
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	15 _	(4,538,967)	(3,522,349)
Net current assets	_	759,465	728,679
Total assets less current liabilities		1,596,679	1,605,156
Provisions for liabilities	_	(80,112)	(97,044)
Net assets	_	1,516,567	1,508,112
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	18	1	1
Profit and loss account	_	1,516,566	1,508,111
Total equity	_	1,516,567	1,508,112

Approved and authorised by the Board on . 20 Decamber 2021

Signed on its behalf by:

J N Angil Director

Director

Company Registration Number: 11051129



Notes to the Financial Statements

Year Ended 30 September 2021

1 General information

The company is a private company limited by share capital, incorporated in England and Wales.

The address of its registered office is:

Boscawen House St Stephen St Austell Cornwall PL26 7OF

The principal place of business is:

The George Falmouth Innovation Centre Enterprise Way Barnsley S75 3DZ

2 Accounting policies

Summary of significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Statement of compliance

The financial statements of the company have been prepared in accordance with FRS102 - The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with FRS102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are outlined below.

Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared using the historical cost convention.

The financial statements have been prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest pound.

Summary of disclosure exemptions

FRS102 allows a qualifying entity certain disclosure exemptions, which are subject to certain conditions being adhered to. The Company has therefore taken advantage of the following exemptions:

- From preparing a statement of cash flows, on the basis that it is a qualifying entity and the consolidated financial statements of Goonvean Holdings Limited include the cash flows of this Company;
- From the financial instrument disclosures, required under FRS102 paragraphs 11.39 to 11.48A and paragraphs12.26 to 12.29 as the information is provided in the consolidated financial statement disclosures;
- From disclosing the Company Key Management Personnel compensation, as required by FRS102 paragraph 33.7.



Notes to the Financial Statements

Year Ended 30 September 2021

Revenue recognition

Turnover represents amounts chargeable in respect of the sale of manufactured labels to customers, net of VAT and sales rebates where applicable.

Revenue is recognised when goods are dispatched, and an invoice is raised.

Foreign currency transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded at the functional currency rate prevailing at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated into the respective functional currency of the entity at the rates prevailing on the reporting period date. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the initial transaction dates.

Non-monetary items measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

Tax

Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except that a change attributable to an item of income or expense recognised as other comprehensive income is also recognised directly in other comprehensive income.

The current corporation 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 taxable income.

Deferred tax is recognised on all timing differences at the balance sheet date unless indicated below. Timing differences are differences between taxable profits and the results as stated in the profit and loss account and other comprehensive income. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are stated in the balance sheet at cost, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

The cost of tangible assets includes directly attributable incremental costs incurred in their acquisition and installation.

Depreciation

Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost of assets, other than land and properties under construction over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Asset class

Leasehold improvements
Plant and machinery
Motor vehicles
Fixtures, fittings and equipment

Depreciation method and rate

Straight line over the term of the lease 10% - 33% per annum on cost 25% per annum on cost 10% - 25% per annum on cost



Notes to the Financial Statements

Year Ended 30 September 2021

Stocks

Stock and work in progress are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value, after due regard for obsolete and slow moving stocks. Net realisable value is based on selling price less anticipated costs to completion and selling costs.

Costs include direct costs and an appropriate level of fixed and variable overhead.

Leases

Leases in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease. Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised at the lower of their fair value at inception of the lease and the present value of the minimum lease payments. These assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the useful life of the asset and the lease term. The corresponding liability to the lessor is included in the Balance Sheet as a finance lease obligation.

Lease payments are apportioned between finance costs in the Profit and Loss Account and reduction of the lease obligation so as to achieve a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Defined contribution pension obligation

A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which fixed contributions are paid into a pension fund and the company has no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions even if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. If contribution payments exceed the contribution due for service, the excess is recognised as a prepayment.

Financial instruments

Classification

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally 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.



Notes to the Financial Statements

Year Ended 30 September 2021

Recognition and measurement

Basic financial assets, which include trade and other receivables and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method 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.

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other payables and loans from fellow group companies 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 receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

Such instruments are initially measured at transaction price, including transaction costs, and are subsequently carried at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received, after taking account of impairment adjustments.

Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.



Notes to the Financial Statements

Year Ended 30 September 2021

3 Revenue

The analysis of the company's revenue for the period from continuing operations is as follows:

	2021 £	2020 £
Sale of goods	13,785,636	11,693,237
The analysis of the company's turnover for the period by market is as follows:		
	2021 £	2020 £
UK	10,994,970	9,334,535
Europe	2,062,493	1,708,382
Rest of world	728,173	591,677
	13,785,636	11,693,237
4 Other Operating Income		
The analysis of the company's other operating income for the year is as follows:		
	2021	2020
Government Grants	£	£
Government Grants	4,312	367,492
	4,312	367,492

During the year the company recognised CJRS income from the Government designed to mitigate the impact of Covid 19. The amounts receivable are disclosed above.

5 Operating profit

Arrived at after charging	2021 £	2020 £
Depreciation expense	229,191	244,111
Foreign exchange losses/(gain)	14,244	(1,965)



95

2021

91

2020

Dura-ID Solutions Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year Ended 30 September 2021

6 Staff costs

The aggregate payroll costs (including directors' remuneration) were as follows:

	2021 £	2020 £
Wages and salaries	2,667,496	2,848,377
Social security costs	250,135	245,172
Pension costs, defined contribution scheme	142,943	146,015
	2.000.574	0.000.564
The sures as well on of marrows amplemed by the common (included)	3,060,574	
	ding directors) during the period, an	alysed by
-		alysed by
The average number of persons employed by the company (inclu category was as follows: Production	ding directors) during the period, an	2020

7 Directors' remuneration

The directors' remuneration for the period was as follows:

	2021 £	2020 £
Remuneration	126,414	112,640
Contributions paid to money purchase schemes	5,551	5,459
	131,965	118,099

Two of the directors received no remuneration from the company and were remunerated solely by the parent company 'Goonvean Holdings Limited'

During the period the number of directors who were receiving benefits and share incentives was as follows:

	No.	No.
Accruing benefits under money purchase pension scheme	1	1
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
8 Auditor's remuneration		
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
	2021	2020
	£	£
Audit of the financial statements	6,000	5,800



Notes to the Financial Statements

Year Ended 30 September 2021

9 Financial commitments, guarantees and contingencies

Amounts not provided for in the balance sheet

The total amount of financial commitments not included in the balance sheet is £71,498 in respect of the slitting machine. (2020 - nil).

10 Taxation

Tax charged/(credited) in the profit and loss account

	1 October 2020 to 30 September 2021 £	1 October 2019 to 30 September 2020 £
Current taxation		
UK corporation tax	471,736	271,113
Adjustment in respect to prior year	19,198	(2,893)
Deferred taxation		
Arising from origination and reversal of timing differences	(16,932)	22,566
Tax expense in the income statement	474,002	290,786

The tax on profit before tax for the period is lower than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK (2020 – higher than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK) of 19%.

The differences are reconciled below:

	2021	2020
•	£	£
Profit before tax	2,982,457	1,844,253
Corporation tax at standard rate	566,667	350,408
Effect of expense not deductible in determining taxable profit	-	54
Effect of fixed assets ineligible of depreciation in determining taxable profit	-	88
Deferred tax movement	(16,932)	-
Tax increase from effect of adjustment in research and development tax credit	(61,637)	(65,271)
Other tax effects for reconciliation between accounting profit and tax expense	(33,294)	8,400
Adjustment in respect to prior year	19,198	(2,893)
	474,002	290,786
Deferred tax		
Deferred tax assets and liabilities		
2021	2021	2020 £
Capital allowances in excess of depreciation	80,112	99,144
Other timing differences		(2,070)
	80,112	97,074



Notes to the Financial Statements

Year Ended 30 September 2021

11 Tangible assets

	Leasehold Improvements £	Furniture, fittings and equipment £	Motor vehicles £	Other property, plant and equipment	Total £
Cost or valuation	~	-	~		-
At 1 October 2020	22,840	70,748	227,346	1,135,875	1,456,809
Additions	-	-	66,938	122,992	189,930
Disposals			(95,587)	(702)	(96,289)
At 30 September 2021	22,840	70,748	198,697	1,258,165	1,550,450
Depreciation At 1 October 2020	1,965	9,897	146,284	422,187	580,333
Disposals	-	-	(95,587)	(701)	(96,288)
Charge for the year	2,427	8,562	53,499	164,703	229,191
At 30 September 2021	4,392	18,459	104,196	586,189	713,236
Carrying amount					
At 30 September 2021	18,448	52,289	94,501	671,976	837,214
At 1 October 2020	20,875	60,851	81,062	713,688	876,476

12 Stocks	30 September 2021 £	30 September 2020 £
Raw materials and consumables	2,117,023	1,276,366
Work in progress	145,782	211,522
Finished goods and goods for resale	742,801	524,876
	3,005,606	2,012,764



Notes to the Financial Statements

Year Ended 30 September 2021

13 Debtors

	30 September 2021 £	30 September 2020 £
Trade debtors	1,978,398	1,764,451
Other debtors	5,351	5,283
Prepayments	133,934	27,789
	2,117,683	1,797,523

14 Cash and cash equivalents

•	30 September 2021 £	30 September 2020 £
Cash at bank	175,143	440,741

15 Creditors

13 Cicultors	30 September 2021 £	30 September 2020 £
Due within one year		
Trade creditors	895,836	747,630
Amounts due to group undertakings	2,751,605	1,825,605
Corporation tax	206,738	120,804
Social security and other taxes	373,465	445,131
Outstanding defined contribution pension costs	12,762	10,892
Accrued expenses	298,561	372,287
	4,538,967	3,522,349



Notes to the Financial Statements

Year Ended 30 September 2021

16 Obligations under leases and hire purchase contracts

Operating leases

The total of future minimum lease payments is as follows:

	2021 £	2020 £
Not later than one year	41,409	8,175
Due in between 2-5 years	25,953	1,200
Due in over 5 years	363	1,800
	67,725	11,175

17 Pension and other schemes

Defined contribution pension scheme

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The pension cost charge for the period represents contributions payable by the company to the scheme and amounted to £142,943 (2020: £146,015). Contributions totalling £12,762 (2020: £10,892) were payable to the scheme at the end of the period and are included in creditor

18 Share capital

Allotted, called up and fully paid shares

	30 Sept 202		30 September 2020	
	No.	£	No.	£
Ordinary share capital of £1 each	1	1	1	1



Notes to the Financial Statements

Year Ended 30 September 2021

19 Parent and ultimate parent undertaking

The company's immediate parent is Goonvean Holdings Limited, incorporated in England and Wales. The address of the registered office of Goonvean Holdings Ltd is Boscawen House, St Stephen, St Austell, Cornwall, PL26 7OF

The most senior parent entity producing publicly available financial statements is Goonvean Holdings Limited. These financial statements are available upon request from Companies House, Crown Way, Cardiff, CF14 3UZ

The ultimate controlling party is Hon E A H Boscawen.