

Company registration number 07597709 (England and Wales)

T E R CALIBRATION LTD.
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR



T E R CALIBRATION LTD.

CONTENTS

	Page
Balance sheet	1 - 2
Notes to the financial statements	3 - 8

T E R CALIBRATION LTD.

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 APRIL 2023

		2023		2022	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	4		1		1
Tangible assets	5		15,524		34,098
			<u>15,525</u>		<u>34,099</u>
Current assets					
Stocks		41,899		47,420	
Debtors	6	384,693		298,612	
Cash at bank and in hand		182,113		216,146	
		<u>608,705</u>		<u>562,178</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(230,620)		(208,293)	
Net current assets			<u>378,085</u>		<u>353,885</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>393,610</u>		<u>387,984</u>
Provisions for liabilities			(2,040)		(6,895)
Net assets			<u>391,570</u>		<u>381,089</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	8		100		100
Profit and loss reserves			391,470		380,989
Total equity			<u>391,570</u>		<u>381,089</u>

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 30 April 2023 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

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 members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476.

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

T E R CALIBRATION LTD.

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 30 APRIL 2023

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 23 January 2024 and are signed on its behalf by:

P. J. Benson
Director

Company registration number 07597709 (England and Wales)

T E R CALIBRATION LTD.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023

1 Accounting policies

Company information

T E R Calibration Ltd. is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Unit 1 Armstrong Point, Swan Lane, Hindley Green, Wigan, Lancashire, WN2 4AU.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

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

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable for the calibration of electrical equipment undertaken before the balance sheet date, net of VAT and trade discounts.

1.3 Intangible fixed assets - goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of acquisition of unincorporated businesses over the fair value of net assets acquired. It is initially recognised as an asset at cost and is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is considered to have a finite useful life and is amortised on a systematic basis over its expected life.

For the purposes of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to the cash-generating units expected to benefit from the acquisition. Cash-generating units to which goodwill has been allocated are tested for impairment at least annually, or more frequently when there is an indication that the unit may be impaired. If the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than the carrying amount of the unit, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro-rata on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the unit.

1.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Leasehold improvements	Over the term of the lease
Plant and machinery	20% per annum on a straight line basis
Fixtures, fittings and equipment	30% per annum on a straight line basis
Computer equipment	30% per annum on a straight line basis
Motor vehicles	30% per annum on a straight line basis

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

T E R CALIBRATION LTD.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.5 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

1.6 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprise direct materials and overheads which have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

1.7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.8 Financial instruments

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.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors 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. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

T E R CALIBRATION LTD.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

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

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

Classification of financial liabilities

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.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, 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. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

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

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

1.9 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1.10 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

T E R CALIBRATION LTD.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and 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. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

1.11 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.12 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased asset are consumed.

1.13 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation in the period are included in profit or loss.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

	2023 Number	2022 Number
Total	19	20

T E R CALIBRATION LTD.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023

3	Dividends		2023	2022
			£	£
	Interim paid		118,840	118,840
			<u> </u>	<u> </u>
4	Intangible fixed assets			Goodwill
				£
	Cost			
	At 1 May 2022 and 30 April 2023			1
				<u> </u>
	Amortisation and impairment			
	At 1 May 2022 and 30 April 2023			-
				<u> </u>
	Carrying amount			
	At 30 April 2023			1
				<u> </u>
	At 30 April 2022			1
				<u> </u>
5	Tangible fixed assets			
		Leasehold	Plant and	Total
		improvements	machinery etc	
		£	£	£
	Cost			
	At 1 May 2022	16,536	156,420	172,956
	Additions	-	783	783
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	At 30 April 2023	16,536	157,203	173,739
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	Depreciation and impairment			
	At 1 May 2022	16,536	122,322	138,858
	Depreciation charged in the year	-	19,357	19,357
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	At 30 April 2023	16,536	141,679	158,215
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	Carrying amount			
	At 30 April 2023	-	15,524	15,524
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	At 30 April 2022	-	34,098	34,098
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

T E R CALIBRATION LTD.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023

6 Debtors	2023	2022
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	295,133	235,659
Other debtors	89,560	62,953
	<u>384,693</u>	<u>298,612</u>
	<u><u>384,693</u></u>	<u><u>298,612</u></u>
7 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2023	2022
	£	£
Trade creditors	113,617	92,731
Taxation and social security	63,185	53,877
Other creditors	53,818	61,685
	<u>230,620</u>	<u>208,293</u>
	<u><u>230,620</u></u>	<u><u>208,293</u></u>
8 Called up share capital	2023	2022
	£	£
Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid		
Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100
	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>
	<u><u>100</u></u>	<u><u>100</u></u>
9 Operating lease commitments		
Lessee		
At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, as follows:		
	2023	2022
	£	£
	5,358	48,000
	<u>5,358</u>	<u>48,000</u>
	<u><u>5,358</u></u>	<u><u>48,000</u></u>