

Company Registration No. 03346114 (England and Wales)

SENSONICS LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

SENSONICS LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	Mr N R Thompson Mr R King
Secretary	Mr D Sipos
Company number	03346114
Registered office	Northbridge Road Berkhamsted Hertfordshire HP4 1EF
Bankers	Barclays Bank Plc 32 Clarendon Road Watford Hertfordshire WD17 1GT

SENSONICS LIMITED

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SENSONICS LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 APRIL 2020

	Notes	2020		2019	
		£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		54,229		58,149
Current assets					
Stocks		516,860		517,825	
Debtors	4	826,424		695,200	
Cash at bank and in hand		38,686		127,972	
		<u>1,381,970</u>		<u>1,340,997</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	<u>(417,922)</u>		<u>(505,990)</u>	
Net current assets			964,048		835,007
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>1,018,277</u>		<u>893,156</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	6		-		(5,512)
Provisions for liabilities	7		<u>(43,822)</u>		<u>(19,482)</u>
Net assets			<u><u>974,455</u></u>		<u><u>868,162</u></u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	8		60,000		60,000
Profit and loss reserves			<u>914,455</u>		<u>808,162</u>
Total equity			<u><u>974,455</u></u>		<u><u>868,162</u></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 2020 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.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 7 September 2020 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr N R Thompson
Director

Company Registration No. 03346114

SENSONICS LIMITED

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

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Sensonics Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is at Northbridge Road, Berkhamsted, Hertfordshire, HP4 1EF.

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 pound.

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

1.2 Going concern

Having considered the current and anticipated economic impact of Coronavirus on the company’s activities the directors have adopted the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements; the directors are satisfied the company has sufficient reserves and access to the financial support necessary to meet working capital requirements and enable the company to remain in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

1.4 Research and development expenditure

Research expenditure is written off against profits in the year in which it is incurred. Identifiable development expenditure is capitalised to the extent that the technical, commercial and financial feasibility can be demonstrated.

1.5 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 remaining lease term
Plant and machinery	5 years straight line
Fixtures, fittings and equipment	Between 3 and 5 years straight line
Motor vehicles	5 years straight line

SENSONICS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

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.

1.6 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible 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.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.7 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

Stocks held for distribution at no or nominal consideration are measured at the lower of replacement cost and cost, adjusted where applicable for any loss of service potential.

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.

1.8 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.

SENSONICS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

1.9 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.

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 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 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.

1.10 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.

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges are recognised in profit or loss immediately, together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk.

1.11 Taxation

SENSONICS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

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.

1.12 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has a legal or constructive present obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that the company will be required to settle that obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the reporting end date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where the effect of the time value of money is material, the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation is recognised at present value. When a provision is measured at present value, the unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

1.13 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.

1.14 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

1.15 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 leases asset are consumed.

1.16 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.

SENSONICS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020

2 Employees

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

	2020	2019
	Number	Number
Total	30	30

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings £	Plant and machinery £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 May 2019	79,134	347,108	426,242
Additions in the year	-	15,365	15,365
At 30 April 2020	79,134	362,473	441,607
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 May 2019	74,590	293,502	368,092
Depreciation charged in the year	274	19,012	19,286
At 30 April 2020	74,864	312,514	387,378
Carrying amount			
At 30 April 2020	4,270	49,959	54,229
At 30 April 2019	4,544	53,605	58,149

4 Debtors

	2020	2019
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	594,689	454,183
Amounts due from group undertakings	57,870	68,281
Other debtors	173,865	172,736
	826,424	695,200

SENSONICS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020

5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2020	2019
	£	£
Bank loan instalments (secured)	27,724	8,006
Trade creditors	185,372	187,316
Other taxation and social security	100,033	23,106
Other creditors	104,793	287,562
	<u>417,922</u>	<u>505,990</u>
	<u><u>417,922</u></u>	<u><u>505,990</u></u>

The bank loan is secured by a fixed charge over the cash held on deposit.

6 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2020	2019
	£	£
Bank loan instalments (secured)	-	5,512
	<u>-</u>	<u>5,512</u>
	<u><u>-</u></u>	<u><u>5,512</u></u>

7 Provisions for liabilities

	2020	2019
	£	£
Deferred tax liabilities	35,000	10,000
	8,822	9,482
	<u>43,822</u>	<u>19,482</u>
	<u><u>43,822</u></u>	<u><u>19,482</u></u>

8 Called up share capital

	2020	2019
	£	£
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
30,000 Ordinary 'A' shares of £1 each	30,000	30,000
30,000 Ordinary 'B' shares of £1 each	30,000	30,000
	<u>60,000</u>	<u>60,000</u>
	<u><u>60,000</u></u>	<u><u>60,000</u></u>

SENSONICS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020

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:

	2020 £	2019 £
Within one year	53,333	49,283
Between two and five years	195,222	181,200
In over five years	292,500	337,500
	<u>541,055</u>	<u>567,983</u>

10 Directors' transactions

During the year, the directors received interest-free loans, as follows:

Description	Opening balance £	Amounts repaid £	Closing balance £
Mr N R Thompson	29,500	-	29,500
Mr R King	46,500	(7,200)	39,300
	<u>76,000</u>	<u>(7,200)</u>	<u>68,800</u>

11 Parent company

The company is under the immediate control of its parent undertaking, Sensonics Holdings Limited. The ultimate controlling party is Mr N R Thompson.

