COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 05385192

S & T Systems Limited

Filleted Unaudited Financial Statements

30 November 2020

S & T Systems Limited

Statement of Financial Position

30 November 2020

		2020		2019	
	Note	**£**	**£**	£	£
Fixed Assets					
Intangible assets	**5**		3,453		3,767
Tangible assets	**6**		298,446		279,929
			301,899		283,696
Current Assets					
Stocks		1,700		2,310	
Debtors	**7**	578,790		557,436	
Cash at bank and in hand		318,915		120,466	
		899,405		680,212	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	**8**	440,137		351,877	
Net Current Assets			459,268		328,335
Total Assets Less Current Liabilities			761,167		612,031
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	**9**		126,502		123,268
Provisions					
Taxation including deferred tax			29,161		30,940
Net Assets			605,504		457,823

S & T Systems Limited

Statement of Financial Position *(continued)*

30 November 2020

	Note	2020 £	2020 £	2019 £	2019 £
Capital and Reserves					
Called up share capital			100		100
Profit and loss account			605,404		457,723
Shareholders Funds			605,504		457,823

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with Section 1A of FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the statement of income and retained earnings has not been delivered.

For the year ending 30 November 2020 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Directors' responsibilities:

- 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 ;
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements .

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 31 August 2021 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr T G Jones

Director

Company registration number: 05385192

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is Pembroke House, Ellice Way, Wrexham Technology Park, Wrexham, LL13 7YT.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with Section 1A of FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland'.

3. Accounting policies

Basis of Preparation

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.

Revenue Recognition

The turnover shown in the profit and loss account represents the value of services provided during the year, exclusive of Value Added Tax.

Income Tax

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. Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

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.

Intangible Assets

Intangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and are subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. Any intangible assets carried at revalued amounts, are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation, as determined by reference to an active market, less any subsequent accumulated amortisation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. Intangible assets acquired as part of a business combination are only recognised separately from goodwill when they arise from contractual or other legal rights, are separable, the expected future economic benefits are probable and the cost or value can be measured reliably.

Amortisation

Amortisation is calculated so as to write off the cost of an asset, less its estimated residual value, over the useful life of that asset as follows:

Patents	-	5% straight line
Website Development	-	20% straight line

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in amortisation rate, useful life or residual value of an intangible asset, the amortisation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

Research and Development

Research expenditure is written off in the period in which it is incurred. Development expenditure incurred is capitalised as an intangible asset only when all of the following criteria are met: - It is technically feasible to complete the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale; - There is the intention to complete the intangible asset and use or sell it; - There is the ability to use or sell the intangible asset; - The use or sale of the intangible asset will generate probable future economic benefits; - There are adequate technical, financial and other resources available to complete the development and to use or sell the intangible asset; and - The expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during its development can be measured reliably. Expenditure that does not meet the above criteria is expensed as incurred.

Tangible Assets

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

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Freehold Property	-	2% Straight line on the buildings element
Plant & Machinery	-	20% reducing balance
Motor Vehicles	-	25% reducing balance
Office Equipment	-	15% reducing balance

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.

Stocks

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.

Finance Leases and Hire Purchase Contracts

Assets held under finance leases and hire purchase contracts are recognised in the statement of financial position as assets and liabilities at the lower of the fair value of the assets and the present value of the minimum lease payments, which is determined at the inception of the lease term. Any initial direct costs of the lease are added to the amount recognised as an asset. Lease payments are apportioned between the finance charges and reduction of the outstanding lease liability using the effective interest method. Finance charges are allocated to each period so as to produce a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Government Grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable. Grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the company will comply with the conditions attaching to them and the grants will be received. Government grants are recognised using the accrual model and the performance model. Under the accrual model, government grants relating to revenue are recognised on a systematic basis over the periods in which the company recognises the related costs for which the grant is intended to compensate. Grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the entity with no future related costs are recognised in income in the period in which it becomes receivable. Grants relating to assets are recognised in income on a systematic basis over the expected useful life of the asset. Where part of a grant relating to an asset is deferred, it is recognised as deferred income and not deducted from the carrying amount of the asset. Under the performance model, where the grant does not impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income when the grant proceeds are received or receivable. Where the grant does impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income only when the performance-related conditions have been met. Where grants received are prior to satisfying the revenue recognition criteria, they are recognised as a liability.

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.

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.

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.

4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 22 (2019: 26).

5. Intangible assets

	Goodwill	Development costs	**Total**
	£	£	**£**
Cost			
At 1 December 2019 and 30 November 2020	6,279	2,050	8,329
Amortisation			
At 1 December 2019	2,512	2,050	4,562
Charge for the year	314	–	314
At 30 November 2020	2,826	2,050	4,876
Carrying amount			
At 30 November 2020	3,453	–	3,453
At 30 November 2019	3,767	–	3,767

6. Tangible assets

	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery	Motor vehicles	Equipment	**Total**
	£	£	£	£	**£**
Cost					
At 1 December 2019	132,393	38,858	275,768	42,468	489,487
Additions	–	2,786	80,110	4,029	86,925
Disposals	–	–	(47,102)	–	(47,102)
At 30 November 2020	132,393	41,644	308,776	46,497	529,310
Depreciation					
At 1 December 2019	14,507	32,424	133,215	29,412	209,558
Charge for the year	2,048	1,844	53,570	2,563	60,025
Disposals	–	–	(38,719)	–	(38,719)
At 30 November 2020	16,555	34,268	148,066	31,975	230,864
Carrying amount					
At 30 November 2020	115,838	7,376	160,710	14,522	298,446
At 30 November 2019	117,886	6,434	142,553	13,056	279,929

Finance leases and hire purchase contracts

Included within the carrying value of tangible assets are the following amounts relating to assets held under finance leases or hire purchase agreements:

	Motor vehicles	Equipment	**Total**
	£	£	**£**
At 30 November 2020	142,904	–	142,904
At 30 November 2019	119,727	1,441	121,168

7. Debtors

	2020	2019
	£	£
Trade debtors	362,006	412,433
Other debtors	216,784	145,003
	578,790	557,436

8. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2020	2019
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	6,529	6,236
Trade creditors	155,466	141,098
Corporation tax	79,378	35,470
Social security and other taxes	127,781	90,966
Other creditors	70,983	78,107
	440,137	351,877

9. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2020	2019
	£	£

Bank loans and overdrafts	10,131	16,874
Other creditors	116,371	106,394
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	126,502	123,268
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10. Deferred tax

The deferred tax included in the statement of financial position is as follows:

	2020	2019
	£	£
Included in provisions	29,161	30,940

The deferred tax account consists of the tax effect of timing differences in respect of:

	2020	2019
	£	£
Accelerated capital allowances	29,161	30,940

11. Related party transactions

A premises from which the company operates is owned by the directors. Rent was paid by the company to the directors in the total sum of £20,000 (2019 - £12,400). During the year, the company sold two commercial vehicles, one to each director at a cost of £1,000 plus VAT.