

Company Registration No. 03888024 (England and Wales)

**CAMBRIDGE RESEARCH BIOCHEMICALS LIMITED**

**UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2018**

**PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR**

# CAMBRIDGE RESEARCH BIOCHEMICALS LIMITED

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# CAMBRIDGE RESEARCH BIOCHEMICALS LIMITED

## BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 JANUARY 2018

		2018		2017	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Intangible assets	3		2,036		2,830
Tangible assets	4		998,326		983,859
<b>Current assets</b>					
Stocks		85,387		82,894	
Debtors	5	413,526		426,930	
Cash at bank and in hand		27,319		60,542	
		<u>526,232</u>		<u>570,366</u>	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	6	<u>(298,418)</u>		<u>(270,986)</u>	
<b>Net current assets</b>			<u>227,814</u>		<u>299,380</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			<u>1,228,176</u>		<u>1,286,069</u>
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year</b>	7		(537,948)		(541,963)
<b>Provisions for liabilities</b>			<u>(51,818)</u>		<u>(46,401)</u>
<b>Net assets</b>			<u><u>638,410</u></u>		<u><u>697,705</u></u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital	10		1,000		1,000
Revaluation reserve			98,242		98,242
Capital redemption reserve			333		333
Profit and loss reserves			<u>538,835</u>		<u>598,130</u>
<b>Total equity</b>			<u><u>638,410</u></u>		<u><u>697,705</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 31 January 2018 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.

**CAMBRIDGE RESEARCH BIOCHEMICALS LIMITED**

**BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)**

***AS AT 31 JANUARY 2018***

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The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 23 May 2018 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mrs E J Humphrys  
**Director**

**Company Registration No. 03888024**

# CAMBRIDGE RESEARCH BIOCHEMICALS LIMITED

## STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2018

	Share capital	Revaluation reserve	Capital redemption reserve	Profit and loss reserves	Total
Notes	£	£	£	£	£
<b>Balance at 1 February 2016</b>	1,000	98,242	333	472,387	571,962
<b>Year ended 31 January 2017:</b>					
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	259,073	259,073
Dividends	-	-	-	(133,330)	(133,330)
<b>Balance at 31 January 2017</b>	1,000	98,242	333	598,130	697,705
<b>Year ended 31 January 2018:</b>					
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	134,995	134,995
Dividends	-	-	-	(194,290)	(194,290)
<b>Balance at 31 January 2018</b>	1,000	98,242	333	538,835	638,410

# CAMBRIDGE RESEARCH BIOCHEMICALS LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2018

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### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

Cambridge Research Biochemicals Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales, company number 03888024. The registered office is 17-19 Belasis Court, Belasis Hall Technology Park, Billingham, TS23 4AZ.

#### 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, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

#### 1.2 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.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

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.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that it is probable will be recovered.

#### 1.3 Intangible fixed assets other than goodwill

Intangible assets acquired separately from a business are recognised at cost and are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Intangible assets acquired on business combinations are recognised separately from goodwill at the acquisition date where it is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the entity and the cost or value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Amortisation 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:

Trademark	5 years
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# CAMBRIDGE RESEARCH BIOCHEMICALS LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2018

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### 1 Accounting policies (Continued)

#### 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:

Land and buildings freehold	50 years
Plant and machinery	33.33% straight line and 15% reducing balance

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.

#### 1.5 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.

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 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.

#### 1.7 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand 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.

# CAMBRIDGE RESEARCH BIOCHEMICALS LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2018

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**1 Accounting policies** **(Continued)**

**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.

**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 and bank loans 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.

**1.9 Equity instruments**

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue 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.

**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.

# CAMBRIDGE RESEARCH BIOCHEMICALS LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2018

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### 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.

#### 1.11 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 Retirement benefits

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

#### 1.13 Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessees. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets at the lower of the assets fair value at the date of inception and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The related liability is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest is charged to the profit and loss account so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

#### 1.14 Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

#### 1.15 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 are included in the profit and loss account for the period.

# CAMBRIDGE RESEARCH BIOCHEMICALS LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2018

### 2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 18 (2017 - 17).

### 3 Intangible fixed assets

	Goodwill £	Other £	Total £
<b>Cost</b>			
At 1 February 2017 and 31 January 2018	2	3,969	3,971
<b>Amortisation and impairment</b>			
At 1 February 2017	2	1,139	1,141
Amortisation charged for the year	-	794	794
At 31 January 2018	2	1,933	1,935
<b>Carrying amount</b>			
At 31 January 2018	-	2,036	2,036
At 31 January 2017	-	2,830	2,830

### 4 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings £	Plant and machinery etc £	Total £
<b>Cost</b>			
At 1 February 2017	678,000	769,427	1,447,427
Additions	-	82,143	82,143
At 31 January 2018	678,000	851,570	1,529,570
<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>			
At 1 February 2017	17,767	445,801	463,568
Depreciation charged in the year	9,560	58,116	67,676
At 31 January 2018	27,327	503,917	531,244
<b>Carrying amount</b>			
At 31 January 2018	650,673	347,653	998,326
At 31 January 2017	660,233	323,626	983,859

# CAMBRIDGE RESEARCH BIOCHEMICALS LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2018

<b>5 Debtors</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2017</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
<b>Amounts falling due within one year:</b>		
Trade debtors	246,135	308,521
Corporation tax recoverable	103,910	64,820
Other debtors	63,481	53,589
	<u>413,526</u>	<u>426,930</u>
	<u><u>413,526</u></u>	<u><u>426,930</u></u>
<b>6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2017</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Bank loans and overdrafts	32,616	31,235
Trade creditors	161,856	113,776
Other taxation and social security	8,498	5,454
Other creditors	95,448	120,521
	<u>298,418</u>	<u>270,986</u>
	<u><u>298,418</u></u>	<u><u>270,986</u></u>
<b>7 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2017</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Bank loans and overdrafts	449,566	488,663
Other creditors	88,382	53,300
	<u>537,948</u>	<u>541,963</u>
	<u><u>537,948</u></u>	<u><u>541,963</u></u>
Bank loans are secured by way of fixed and floating charges over the assets of the company.		
Creditors which fall due after five years are as follows:	<b>2018</b>	<b>2017</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Payable by instalments	366,902	389,446
	<u>366,902</u>	<u>389,446</u>
	<u><u>366,902</u></u>	<u><u>389,446</u></u>
<b>8 Finance lease obligations</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2017</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Future minimum lease payments due under finance leases:		
Within one year	17,718	3,699
In two to five years	38,982	-
	<u>56,700</u>	<u>3,699</u>
	<u><u>56,700</u></u>	<u><u>3,699</u></u>

# CAMBRIDGE RESEARCH BIOCHEMICALS LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2018

### 9 Government grants

Deferred income is included in the financial statements as follows:

	2018 £	2017 £
Arising from government grants	49,400	53,300
	<u>49,400</u>	<u>53,300</u>

### 10 Called up share capital

	2018 £	2017 £
<b>Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid</b> 1,000 ordinary shares of £1 each	1,000	1,000
	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>

### 11 Related party transactions

#### Remuneration of key management personnel

The remuneration of key management personnel is as follows.

	2018 £	2017 £
Aggregate compensation	49,001	54,222
	<u>49,001</u>	<u>54,222</u>

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.