

OXFORD OPTRONIX LIMITED

UNAUDITED

DIRECTORS REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2019

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OXFORD OPTRONIX LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 02601431

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 30 APRIL 2019

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	4	364,785	403,975
Tangible assets	5	52,593	53,401
		<u>417,378</u>	<u>457,376</u>
Current assets			
Stocks		379,254	297,750
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	6	244,219	243,256
Cash at bank and in hand	7	51,947	18,854
		<u>675,420</u>	<u>559,860</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(147,575)	(200,209)
Net current assets		<u>527,845</u>	<u>359,651</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>945,223</u>	<u>817,027</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	9	(123,107)	(135,859)
Net assets		<u><u>822,116</u></u>	<u><u>681,168</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		1,000	1,000
Capital redemption reserve		(21,000)	(21,000)
Profit and loss account		842,116	701,168
		<u><u>822,116</u></u>	<u><u>681,168</u></u>

OXFORD OPTRONIX LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 02601431

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)
AS AT 30 APRIL 2019

The directors consider that the Company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 and members have not required the Company to obtain an audit for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

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 financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

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

The Company has opted not to file the statement of income and retained earnings in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by:

DocuSigned by:

Andy Obeid

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A N Obeid
Director

Date: 24-01-20

The notes on pages 3 to 12 form part of these financial statements.

OXFORD OPTRONIX LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2019

1. General information

Oxford Optronix Limited is a company limited by shares incorporated in England, United Kingdom whose registered office is 19 & 21 Olympic Avenue, Milton Park, Milton, Abingdon, Oxfordshire, OX14 4SA.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2. Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

The Company's functional and presentational currency is GBP.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings within 'finance income or costs'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings within 'other operating income'.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2019**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the turnover can be reliably measured. Turnover is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before turnover is recognised:

Sale of goods

Turnover from the sale of goods is recognised when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the Company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- the Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of turnover can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the transaction; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Rendering of services

Turnover from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of turnover can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

2.4 Operating leases: the Company as lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term, unless another systematic basis is representative of the time pattern of the lessee's benefit from the use of the leased asset.

OXFORD OPTRONIX LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2019

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.5 Research and development

In the research phase of an internal project it is not possible to demonstrate that the project will generate future economic benefits and hence all expenditure on research shall be recognised as an expense when it is incurred. Intangible assets are recognised from the development phase of a project if and only if certain specific criteria are met in order to demonstrate the asset will generate probable future economic benefits and that its cost can be reliably measured. The capitalised development costs are subsequently amortised on a straight line basis over their useful economic lives, which range from 3 to 6 years.

If it is not possible to distinguish between the research phase and the development phase of an internal project, the expenditure is treated as if it were all incurred in the research phase only.

2.6 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

2.7 Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings in the year in which they are incurred.

2.8 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

The Company contributes to a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Balance Sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

2.9 Taxation

Tax is recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings, except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

OXFORD OPTRONIX LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2019

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.10 Intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost. After recognition, under the cost model, intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

All intangible assets are considered to have a finite useful life. If a reliable estimate of the useful life cannot be made, the useful life shall not exceed ten years.

2.11 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Short-term leasehold property	- over the term of the lease
Plant and machinery	- 25%
Motor vehicles	- 25%
Fixtures and fittings	- 25%
Office equipment	- 25%

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings.

2.12 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a first in, first out basis. Work in progress and finished goods include labour and attributable overheads.

At each balance sheet date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

2.13 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

OXFORD OPTRONIX LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2019

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.14 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

2.15 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.16 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate or in the case of an out-right short-term loan not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially, at the present value of the future cash flow discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 11 (2018 - 11).

OXFORD OPTRONIX LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2019

4. Intangible assets

	Development expenditure £
Cost	
At 1 May 2018	560,649
Additions	16,926
At 30 April 2019	<u>577,575</u>
Amortisation	
At 1 May 2018	156,674
Charge for the year	56,115
At 30 April 2019	<u>212,789</u>
Net book value	
At 30 April 2019	<u><u>364,786</u></u>
At 30 April 2018	<u><u>403,975</u></u>

OXFORD OPTRONIX LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2019**

5. Tangible fixed assets

	Short-term leasehold property £	Plant and machinery £	Motor vehicles £	Other fixed assets £	Total £
Cost or valuation					
At 1 May 2018	43,719	254,154	25,990	137,674	461,537
Additions	-	5,551	30,000	3,698	39,249
Disposals	-	-	(25,990)	-	(25,990)
At 30 April 2019	43,719	259,705	30,000	141,372	474,796
Depreciation					
At 1 May 2018	40,731	221,479	16,434	129,492	408,136
Charge for the year on owned assets	1,488	17,011	8,291	4,507	31,297
Disposals	-	-	(17,228)	-	(17,228)
At 30 April 2019	42,219	238,490	7,497	133,999	422,205
Net book value					
At 30 April 2019	1,500	21,215	22,503	7,373	52,591
At 30 April 2018	2,988	32,675	9,556	8,182	53,401

OXFORD OPTRONIX LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2019**

6. Debtors

	2019 £	2018 £
Trade debtors	168,106	172,040
Other debtors	59,923	58,922
Prepayments and accrued income	16,190	12,294
	<u>244,219</u>	<u>243,256</u>

7. Cash and cash equivalents

	2019 £	2018 £
Cash at bank and in hand	51,947	18,854
Less: bank overdrafts	(908)	(86,118)
	<u>51,039</u>	<u>(67,264)</u>

8. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2019 £	2018 £
Bank overdrafts	908	86,118
Trade creditors	75,493	72,001
Other taxation and social security	9,601	10,193
Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts	9,195	-
Other creditors	9,909	3,417
Accruals and deferred income	42,469	28,480
	<u>147,575</u>	<u>200,209</u>

OXFORD OPTRONIX LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2019

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

	2019 £	2018 £
Bank loans	111,726	135,859
Net obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	11,381	-
	<u>123,107</u>	<u>135,859</u>

10. Loans

Analysis of the maturity of loans is given below:

	2019 £	2018 £
Amounts falling due 2-5 years		
Bank loans	111,727	135,853
	<u>111,727</u>	<u>135,853</u>
	<u>111,727</u>	<u>135,853</u>

11. Hire purchase and finance leases

Minimum lease payments under hire purchase fall due as follows:

	2019 £	2018 £
Within one year	9,195	-
Between 1-5 years	11,381	-
	<u>20,576</u>	<u>-</u>

OXFORD OPTRONIX LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2019

12. Financial instruments

	2019 £	2018 £
Financial assets		
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	<u>51,947</u>	<u>18,854</u>

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss comprise of cash and cash equivalents.

13. Pension commitments

The company contributes to a defined contribution pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the Company to the fund and amounted to £4,585 (2018 - £14,646). Contributions totalling £2,397 (2018 - NIL) were payable to the fund at the balance sheet date.