Registered Number: 00190137

Megger Instruments Limited

Report and Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 November 2020



Registered No: 00190137

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Directors

N F Cooke

A C Dodds

A M Jordan

C P Nicholls

S D Sommer ·

R R C Titeca

Secretary

A M Jordan

Auditor

Grant Thornton UK LLP 2nd Floor St. John's House Haslett Avenue West Crawley RH10 1HS

Registered office

Avocet House Archcliffe Road Dover Kent CT17 9EN

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Strategic Report

Strategy of the company

The strategy of Megger Instruments Limited reflects that of Megger Group Limited at 30 November 2020 being the design, manufacture and sale of test instrumentation for the electrical industry.

Performance and development of the company during the period

The profit for the year after taxation amounted to £7,635,000 (2019 - £9,922,000). The directors declared and paid a dividend of £4,000,000 (2019 - £5,250,000).

The company's key financial and other performance indicators during the year were as follows

	2020	2019	Change
Turnover (£000)	30,252	36,356	(17%)
Total operating profit (£000)	9,035	12,281	(26%)
Average monthly number of employees	220	242	(10%)

Turnover decreased by 16.8% in the year as a result of Covid-19 which impacted all areas of the business. All product lines were impacted with the closure of the distribution network during the first lockdown. Rolling lockdowns throughout the world impacted sales at different times.

Operating profit was 26.4% lower partly as a result of decreased sales, this was despite efficiency improvements and a control of overheads.

Efficiency improvements were made through a Lean manufacturing programme and investment in new manufacturing plant increased output without increasing headcount in production areas. The new factory building opened at the end of year, and will increase capacity for production.

The company continued to invest heavily in Research and Development and in the ongoing engagement, training, support and career growth of its people.

Future developments

The major programmes for Megger Instruments Limited include further expansion and investment in New Product Development, complimentary acquisitions prompting growth and increased share of key target markets, further improvements in manufacturing excellence and operational efficiency and further improvements in the effectiveness of material sourcing.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The principal risks and uncertainties facing Megger Instruments Limited are exchange rate, legislation and economic conditions, including Covid-19 and the impact of Brexit, liquidity and cash flow.

Exchange rate risks

Megger Instruments Limited procures material internationally and over 50% of its purchases are US Dollar or Euro denominated. Generally the period of time between order receipt and payment is limited and currency gains and losses on individual transactions are not significant. However, over the year Megger Instruments Limited results can be significantly affected by fluctuations in exchange rates. This is partly mitigated by operating bank accounts in the major currencies used.

Legislation risk

The company is fully supportive of health and safety and environmental improvement, but is at a continual disadvantage compared with international competitors, and faces potential design and supply issues as regulations continue to change. The company aims to mitigate these risks by holding regular compliance meetings, adopting ISO standards and maintains a business continuity focus.

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Strategic Report

Economic conditions risks

Organic growth in the electrical test and measurement industry continues at a slow but steady rate, influenced by world-wide electrical demand, expansion of the construction industry in developing countries, tighter controls and stricter enforcement of electrical regulations and the adoption of higher efficiency loads. Increasing demand for alternative technology such as cleaner transportation solutions, electric vehicles and on-line monitoring, in turn provides opportunities for the Company through demand for innovative new electrical test solutions.

2020 has seen a significant global impact due to the COVID19 pandemic especially in Q2 and early parts of Q3 followed by some market recovery but also uncertainty, including uncertainties in stock markets, oil and commodities, foreign exchange, etc. Brexit added not only to the uncertainty but will also impact supply and logistics cost and mitigating actions will continue to be taken to reduce the unfavourable impact to the business.

Whilst the economic conditions for 2021 remain uncertain the structure and commercial diversity of Megger Instruments business continues to offset some of the risks created:

- The Company's products form a balanced portfolio with differing but limited lifetimes so replacements are needed periodically creating a significant ongoing demand for products.
- The gradual refocus of the electrical markets is providing new opportunities for the company.
- Legislation changes not only continue but are increasing, providing an opportunity for the Company as product demand in many key markets is directly linked to ongoing product compliance.
- The Company continues to expand its market share focusing on Voice of the Customer and introducing a variety of new products, addressing new opportunities and demands for upgrades.
- Ageing infrastructure maintenance will continue regardless of economic conditions.
- The company continues its strategy of long term investment and focus on efficiency improvements.

Despite the continuing uncertainties in economic outlook for 2021 there remain further recovery from the impact of the COVID19 pandemic as well as many opportunities for growth both in core and adjacent markets and the company is expected to start reaping the benefits from recent investments in the expansion of manufacturing capacity and production technology so is expected to remain strongly profitable and cash positive.

Liquidity and cash flow risks

The company aims to mitigate liquidity risk by managing cash generation throughout its operations and by applying cash generation procedures. The company manages cash flow risk by careful negotiation of terms with fellow group companies, customers and suppliers and maintains available funds to enable it to meet its liabilities as they fall due.

On behalf of the board

S O Sommer

S D Sommer Director

19th March 2021

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Directors' report

The directors present their report and accounts for the year ended 30 November 2020.

The strategic report on page 3 includes discussion on the following:

- Strategy of the company
- Performance and development of the company during the period including dividends paid during the financial year
- Future developments
- · Risks and uncertainties facing the business

Principal activity

The company's principal activity continued to be the development and manufacture, marketing and distribution of electrical and electronic testing and measuring instruments.

Going concern

A financial review of the results and financial position of Megger Group, which includes Megger Instruments Limited, occurs each month with the whole Board of Megger Instruments Limited and the board of Megger Group Limited. This has included a review of the forecasts of the business for at least one year after the data of approval of these financial statements.

A review of the results and financial position of the Group occurs regularly with the Board of Directors of Megger Group Limited. This has included a review of the forecasts of the business for the 18 month period to May 2021, being over one year after the date of approval of these financial statements. This year the review included in particular, a detailed assessment of the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic with range of commercially sensitive downside scenarios assessed. The company relies on the wider group and a letter of comfort has been obtained from the ultimate parent company this, together with mitigating actions within the Group's control, such as payment of dividends and certain discretionary expenditure.

The Group has considerable financial resources together with established long-term relationships with a number of customers and suppliers. As a consequence, the Directors believe that the Company is well placed to manage its business risks and liquidity successfully. During the year, the Company satisfied the covenants and expects to remain compliant in the Going Concern assessment period, even in downside scenarios.

The directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the annual report and accounts.

Employees

Megger's Shared Purpose and Values guide our behaviour and our actions. Megger considers all employees and applicants for roles equally; we are committed to incorporating diversity in all our processes and operate as an inclusive organisation. In particular, candidates are selected on adequately meeting the requirements of the job and disabilities, race, age etc. are not considered. Opportunities are available to everyone, for training, career development and promotion.

Where employees become unable to fulfil their roles due to capability, whether this be physical or mental, it is the company's policy to provide continuing employment wherever practicable in the same or an alternative position and to provide appropriate training to achieve this aim.

The company holds regular meetings with employee representatives to discuss the company's financial results, any significant operating issues, the future plans of the company and other matters of concern to its employees.

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Directors' report

Their consultation is generally through informal channels, but is supplemented by an Employee Communication Forum whose members are elected by the employees.

Modern Slavery Act

Megger Group is committed to operating all aspects of its supply chain to ethical, environmental, social and safe business best practice. As such Megger requires all vendors supplying the company to operate to the same high standards, noting that vendors shall operate within the rules, laws and regulations applicable to the country of origin. The supply chain code of conduct used and operated by Megger Group has been developed to detail the expectations from all vendors. This is our minimum standard of practice expected, which includes appropriate due diligence to address the Modern Slavery Act 2015, implementing effective systems and controls to prevent and detect modern slavery. All vendors must be capable of demonstrating their procedures for compliance upon request and during vendor audits, which are regularly implemented in high risk countries.

Megger reviews its supply chains and operations on an ongoing basis to check compliance with the policy, and to ensure the policy is implemented effectively.

The directors who served during the year and to the date of this report were as follows:

B Phillips (resigned 2nd March 2020)

N F Cooke

A C Dodds

G M Heritage (resigned 18th September 2020)

A M Jordan (appointed 19th October 2020)

C P Nicholls

S D Sommer (appointed 18th September 2020)

R R C Titeca

Statement of directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic Report and Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law, including FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs and profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material
 departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Directors' qualifying third party indemnity provisions

The Company's parent undertaking has granted an indemnity to one or more of its directors against liability in respect of proceedings brought by third parties, subject to the conditions set out in section 234

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Directors' report

of the Companies Act 2006. Such qualifying third party indemnity provision remains in force as at the date of approving the Directors' report.

Research and development activities

The company has a programme of research and development projects in order to develop new products in line with market demand and to respond to rapid change in new technology and a programme of current development projects which address on going enhancements to existing products.

Disclosure of information to the auditors

The directors confirm that:

- so far as each director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware; and
- the directors have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

Auditors

In accordance with s485(4) of the Companies Act 2006 a resolution to appoint Grant Thornton UK LLP as auditors will be proposed at the Annual General Meeting.

On behalf of the board

S D Sommer

S D Sommer Director 19th March 2021

Independent auditor's report

to the members of Megger Instruments Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Megger Instruments Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 30 November 2020 which comprise the Income Statement, Statement of Comprehensive Income, Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Changes in Equity and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102; The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 30 November 2020 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

The impact of macro-economic uncertainties on our audit

Our audit of the financial statements requires us to obtain an understanding of all relevant uncertainties, including those arising as a consequence of the effects of macro-economic uncertainties such as Covid-19 and Brexit. All audits assess and challenge the reasonableness of estimates made by the directors and the related disclosures and the appropriateness of the going concern basis of preparation of the financial statements. All of these depend on assessments of the future economic environment and the company's future prospects and performance.

Covid-19 and Brexit are amongst the most significant economic events currently faced by the UK, and at the date of this report their effects are subject to unprecedented levels of uncertainty, with the full range of possible outcomes and their impacts unknown. We applied a standardised firm-wide approach in response to these uncertainties when assessing the company's future prospects and performance. However, no audit should be expected to predict the unknowable factors or all possible future implications for a company associated with these particular events.

Conclusions relating to going concern

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that
 may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis
 of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are
 authorised for issue.

In our evaluation of the directors' conclusions, we considered the risks associated with the company's business model, including effects arising from macro-economic uncertainties such as Covid-19 and Brexit, and analysed how those risks might affect the company's financial resources or ability to continue

Independent auditor's report

to the members of Megger Instruments Limited

operations over the period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue. In accordance with the above, we have nothing to report in these respects.

However, as we cannot predict all future events or conditions and as subsequent events may result in outcomes that are inconsistent with judgements that were reasonable at the time they were made, the absence of reference to a material uncertainty in this auditor's report is not a guarantee that the company will continue in operation.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information other than the financial statements and our auditor's report there on. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the directors' report and the strategic report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the directors' report and the strategic report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matter on which we are required to report under the Companies Act 2006

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the directors' report or the strategic report.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Responsibilities of directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 6, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the

Independent auditor's report

to the members of Megger Instruments Limited

going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists.

Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

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Jonathan Maile BSc (Hons) FCA
Senior Statutory Auditor
for and on behalf of Grant Thornton UK LLP
Statutory Auditor, Chartered Accountants
Crawley
19th March 2021

Income Statement

for the year ended 30 November 2020

		2020	2019
	Notes	£000	£000
Turnover	2	30,252	36,356
Cost of sales		(14,209)	(16,907)
Gross profit		16,043	19,449
Distribution costs		(1,175)	(1,660)
Administrative expenses		(2,259)	(2,444)
Research and development expenses		(3,574)	(3,064)
Operating profit	3	9,035	12,281
Interest receivable and similar income	4	324	471
Interest payable and similar charges	5	(341)	(505)
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation		9,018	12,247
Taxation	6	(1,383)	(2,325)
Profit for the financial year		<u>7,635</u>	9,922

All operations are continuing for the years ended 30 November 2020 and 2019.

Statement of comprehensive income

for the year ended 30 November 2020

		2020	2019
		£000	£000
Profit for the financial year		7,635	9,922
Actuarial (loss)/ gain in respect of defined benefit			
pension schemes	21	(789)	474
Tax credit / (charge) in respect of defined benefit pension scheme		<u> 166</u>	(80)
Total comprehensive income for the financial year			
Wholly attributable to shareholders of Megger Instruments Limited		<u>7,012</u>	<u>10,316</u>

The accounting policies and notes on pages 13 to 26 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Financial Position

at 30 November 2020

	24	2020	2019
	Notes	£000	£000
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	9	5,395	5,227
Tangible assets	10	<u>8,237</u>	6,110
		13,632	11,337
Current assets			
Stocks	11	4,370	4,125
Debtors	12	9,718	6,650
Cash at bank and in hand		2,197	4,616
		16,285	15,391
Creditors: amount falling due within one year	13	(2,657)	(3,154)
Net current assets		13,628	12,237
Total assets less current liabilities		27,260	23,574
		,	ŕ
Provisions for liabilities	15	(1,033)	(1,017)
Defined benefit pension liability	21	(1,257)	(599)
Net assets		24,970	21.958
		=:	
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	16	6,000	6,000
Profit and loss account		18,970	15,958
Shareholder's funds		$\frac{19,970}{24,970}$	21,958
Shareholder Syanus			<u></u>

Statement of changes in equity

	Share Capital	Profit and loss account	Total Shareholders' Funds
	£000	£000	£000
As at 1 December 2018	<u>6,000</u>	<u> 10,892</u>	<u>16,892</u>
Profit for the year	-	9,922	9,922
Other Comprehensive Income for the year	.	<u>394</u>	394
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	6,000	10,316	16,316
Dividends paid At 30 November 2019	6,000	(5,250) 15,958	(5,250) 21,958
Profit for the year	-	7,635	7,635
Other Comprehensive Income for the year	-	<u>(623)</u>	(623)
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	6,000	7,012	13,012
Dividends paid At 30 November 2020	<u>-6,000</u>	<u>(4,000)</u> <u>18,970</u>	<u>(4,000)</u> <u>24,970</u>
		<u>~~~~~~</u>	<u></u>

The financial statements, including the accounting policies and notes on pages 13 to 26 were approved by the board of directors on 19th March 2021 and were signed on its behalf by:

S D Sommer S D Sommer Director 19th March 2021

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For the year ended 30 November 2020

1. Accounting policies

Company information

Megger Instruments Limited is a limited liability company incorporated in England and Wales.

Megger Instruments Limited's functional currency is sterling.

Megger Instruments Limited's registered address is Archcliffe Road, Dover, Kent, CT17 9EN.

Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with applicable United Kingdom standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 – 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland' ('FRS 102'), and with the Companies Act 2006. The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis.

Statement of cash flows

The directors have taken advantage of the exemption in FRS 102 from including a statement of cash flows in the financial statements on the grounds that the company is wholly owned and its parent publishes consolidated financial statements which are publically available.

Significant estimates

Preparation of the financial statements requires management to make significant estimates. The items in the financial statements where these judgements have been made include:

- Impairment of intangible assets
- Defined benefit pension liability, note 21

Consolidation

The financial statements contain information about Megger Instruments Limited as an individual company and do not contain consolidated financial statements as the parent of a group. The company is exempt under section 400 of the Companies Act 2006 from the requirements to prepare financial statements as it and its subsidiary undertakings are included by full consolidation in the consolidated financial statements of its parent, Megger Group Limited, a company registered in England and Wales.

Basis of preparation

The individual accounts of Megger Instruments Limited have also adopted the disclosure exemption in respect of financial instrument disclosures, including:

- categories of financial instruments,
- items of income, expenses, gains or losses relating to financial instruments, and
- exposure to and management of financial risks.

Revenue recognition

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when ownership has passed to the buyer, which is typically on dispatch of goods, and is recognised net of VAT and discounts. Revenue from the rendering of services is recognised on the provision of those services.

Investments in Group Undertakings

The cost of fixed asset investments is their purchase cost, together with any incidental expenses of acquisition. The carrying values of fixed asset investments are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable.

Tangible assets

Tangible fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Demonstration stock is capitalised as tangible fixed assets when held for use in the business and is amortised over its estimated useful life. On disposal to third parties, the item is transferred to stock at the lower of its carrying cost or net realisable value, and the disposal recognised through revenue and cost of sale.

For the year ended 30 November 2020

1. Accounting policies (continued)

Depreciation

Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, other than freehold land, at rates calculated to write off the cost or valuation, less estimated residual value based on prices prevailing at the date of acquisition or revaluation, of each asset evenly over its expected useful life, as follows:

Freehold buildings - 25 years
Plant, equipment and motor vehicles - 3 - 10 years

Capital works in progress are depreciated from the point at which the asset becomes in service.

The carrying values of tangible fixed assets are reviewed for impairment if events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable.

Intangible Assets

Capitalised software is capitalised and amortised on a straight-line basis over its estimated useful life of between 3 and 5 years. Amortisation of other intangibles is charged so as to allocate the cost of the intangibles over its estimated useful life (1-5 years) on a straight-line basis.

Development expenditure is recognised on an individual project basis as an intangible asset where the Company can demonstrate:

- The technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale
- Its intention to complete and its ability to use or sell the asset
- How the asset will generate future economic benefits
- The availability of resources to complete the asset
- The ability to measure reliably the expenditure during development

Amortisation is included in the Research and development expenses line in the Income Statement.

The carrying values of intangible fixed assets are reviewed for impairment if events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable.

The basis for impairment is the review of future cash flows from sales of products subject to research and development products on a simple payback calculation to assess if an impairment event is identified. Should that be found then a full impairment review including discounted cash flows will be undertaken.

Stocks and work in progress

Stocks and work in progress are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined on a first in, first out basis and includes transport to the company's facilities and handling costs; in the case of manufactured products, cost includes all direct expenditure and production overheads based on the normal level of activity. Net realisable value is the price at which stocks can be sold in the normal course of business after allowing for the costs of realisation and, where appropriate, the cost of conversion from their existing state to a finished condition.

Provision is made, where necessary, for obsolete, slow moving and defective stock.

Taxation

The charge for taxation is based on the profit for the period as adjusted for disallowable items.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events that result in an obligation to pay more tax in the future or a right to pay less tax in the future have occurred at the balance sheet date. Timing differences are differences between the company's taxable profits and its results as stated in the accounts.

Deferred tax is measured at the average tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which the timing differences are expected to reverse based on tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the Statement of Financial Position date.

For the year ended 30 November 2020

1. Accounting policies (continued)

Foreign currencies

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rate of exchange ruling at the Statement of Financial Position date.

All differences are taken to the Income Statement.

Financial instruments: basic

The company enters into basic financial instruments transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like cash, trade and other accounts receivable and payable, loans from banks and other third parties and loans to related parties.

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 payables or receivables, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration, expected to be paid or received.

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 Comprehensive Income.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate, which is an approximation of the amount that the company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the balance sheet date. Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Statement of Financial Position when there is an 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.

Leases

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

Assets held under finance leases are recognised initially at the fair value of the leased asset (or, if lower, the present value of minimum lease payments) at the inception of the lease. The corresponding liability to the lessor is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are apportioned between finance charges and reduction of the lease obligation using the effective interest method so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are deducted in measuring profit or loss. Assets held under finance leases are included in tangible fixed assets and depreciated and assessed for impairment losses in the same way as owned assets.

Rentals payable under operating leases are charged to the Income Statement on a straight-line basis over the lease term, unless the rental payments are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation, in which case the Company recognises annual rent expense equal to amounts owed to the lessor.

The aggregate benefit of lease incentives are recognised as a reduction to the expense recognised over the lease term on a straight line basis.

For the year ended 30 November 2020

1. Accounting policies (continued)

Pensions

The main pension fund is a contributory, defined benefit, externally funded scheme which is contracted out of the UK state scheme. The scheme was closed to new employees on 4 April 2000 and then, all future accrual of benefit under the scheme for existing members was suspended with effect from 31 December 2003. The fund will continue to be valued by professionally qualified independent actuaries, and contributions to the fund are charged to the Income Statement in accordance with the long-term funding rate as advised by the actuaries.

Following full consultation with its employees, the company closed the scheme with effect from 31 December 2003. For this closed scheme, as the age profile of the active membership rises, the current service cost will rise significantly as members approach retirement.

Scheme assets are measured at fair values. Scheme liabilities include the discounted value of future scheme administration costs. The Scheme liabilities are measured annually on an actuarial basis using the projected unit method and are discounted at appropriate high quality corporate bond rates of equivalent currency and term of the scheme liabilities. The net surplus or deficit is presented separately from other net assets on the Statement of Financial Position. A net surplus is recognised only to the extent that it is recoverable by the Group.

Past service costs are recognised over the period in which the benefit changes vest. Interest on the scheme liabilities and the expected return on scheme assets are included in finance costs. Actuarial gains and losses are reported within the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

A UK defined contribution scheme, contracted into the UK state scheme was opened on 1 October 2000 to both existing and new employees. This has now been replaced by a Stakeholder Pension scheme.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the company will be required to settle the 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 end of the reporting period, 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 using a pre-tax discount rate. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period it arises.

For the year ended 30 November 2020

1. Accounting policies (continued)

Going concern

A financial review of the results and financial position of Megger Group, which includes Megger Instruments Limited, occurs each month with the whole Board of Megger Instruments Limited and the board of Megger Group Limited. This has included a review of the forecasts of the business for at least one year after the data of approval of these financial statements.

A review of the results and financial position of the Group occurs regularly with the Board of Directors of Megger Group Limited. This has included a review of the forecasts of the business for the 18 month period to May 2021, being over one year after the date of approval of these financial statements. This year the review included in particular, a detailed assessment of the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic with range of commercially sensitive downside scenarios assessed. The company relies on the wider group and a letter of comfort has been obtained from the ultimate parent company this, together with mitigating actions within the Group's control, such as payment of dividends and certain discretionary expenditure.

The Group has considerable financial resources together with established long-term relationships with a number of customers and suppliers. As a consequence, the Directors believe that the Company is well placed to manage its business risks and liquidity successfully. During the year, the Company satisfied the covenants and expects to remain compliant in the Going Concern assessment period, even in downside scenarios.

The directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the annual report and accounts.

Long-term bonus plans

An employee of the company participates in a long-term bonus plan set up by Megger Group Limited. Provisions are made for the estimated liability for this plan at each financial year-end, based upon current and estimated future business performance.

For the year ended 30 November 2020

2. Turnover

Turnover excludes value added tax but includes transactions with fellow subsidiaries of the ultimate parent company and represents the invoiced value of goods and services supplied.

The company operates in only one continuing class of business and all sales originate from the United Kingdom.

Geographical analysis of turnover would be seriously prejudicial to the interest of the company in the opinion of the Directors and as such has not been disclosed.

		2020	2019
		£000	£000
	Sale of goods	29,521	35,451
	Rendering of services	731	905
	,	30,252	36,356
3.	Operating profit		,
	This is stated after charging/ (crediting):		
		2020	2019
		£000	£000
	Depreciation of tangible fixed assets - owned assets	1,082	988
	Amortisation of intangible fixed assets	1,713	1,466
	Hire of plant and equipment	7	34
	Other operating leases	33	85
	Auditors' remuneration - annual audit services	26	25
	Foreign currency exchange differences	(57)	(45)
	Loss on sales of fixed assets	-	(1)
	Research and development costs	<u>3,914</u>	<u>3,701</u>
4.	Interest receivable and similar income		
		2020	2019
		£000	£000
	Expected return on pension scheme assets (note 21)	324	<u>471</u>
		324	<u>471</u>
5.	Interest payable and similar charges		
	•	2020	2019
		£000	£000
	Interest on pension scheme liabilities (note 21)	339	505
	Other	2	
		341	505

For the year ended 30 November 2020

6. Taxation

10	`	A nale	aia d	٠£	ahamaa	fa-	440	
(a	, ,	nnaiy	212 (ונ	charge	101	uic	year

	•	2020	2019
		£000	£000
UK corporation tax	- current year	1,726	2,263
	- adjustments in respect of prior periods	(488)	(108)
		1,238	2,155
Deferred taxation:			
	sal of timing differences	25	197
Adjustment in respect		20	(7)
Effect of change in tax	x rates	100	(20)
Charged to income sta	atement	145	<u> 170</u>
		1,383	<u>2,325</u>
Deferred taxation:			
Origination and revers	sal of timing differences	(166)	80
(Credit) / Charged to o	other comprehensive income	(166)	80

(b) Factors affecting current tax charge for the year

The tax charge for the year differs from the standard rate of corporation tax 19.00% (2019: 19.00%). The differences are explained below:

	2020	2019
	£000	£000
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	<u>9,009</u>	<u>12,247</u>
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of		•
corporation tax of 19.00% (2019: 19.00%).	1,712	2,327
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	56	98
Income not taxable	(17)	(17)
Adjustment to charge in respect of previous period – corporation tax	(468)	(114)
Tax rate changes	100	(21)
Other differences	<u>-</u> _	
	<u>1,383</u>	2,325

8.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 November 2020

7.	Directors' emoluments		
		2020	2019
	•	£000	£000
	Aggregate emoluments	<u>487</u>	<u>727</u>
	Included in the aggregate emoluments was an amount paid to a pension s £149,237 (2019: £42,430).	cheme in respect of	of Directors of
	The key management personnel of Megger Instruments Limited are cons Directors.	idered to be the Bo	oard of
		2020	2019
		No.	No.
	Number of directors accruing benefits under defined benefit		
	pension schemes	1	1
	The emoluments, excluding contributions to the company's defined bene paid director of the company are detailed below:	fit pension scheme	e, of the highest
		2020	2019
		£000	£000
	Aggregate emoluments	100	215
	Pension contributions to money purchase pension schemes for the highes (2019: £12,771). Payable amount at year end Nil (2019:£839).	t paid director was	£53,200
	The Group has a long-term bonus plan for certain Directors. One Directo in 2020 (2019: £46,746).	r received £52,222	from the plan
8.	Staff costs		
		2020	2019
		£000	£000
	Wages and salaries	7,235	7,609
	Social security costs	691	686
	Other pension costs	237	221
		<u>8,163</u>	<u>8,516</u>
	The average monthly number of employees during the year was as follow	vs:	
		2020	2019
		No.	No.
	Production	160	169
	Administration	11	16
	Selling and distribution Engineering	10 39	11 46
	Luginocilig		
		220	242

For the year ended 30 November 2020

9. Intangible assets

	Development	Software	Total
	costs		
	£000	£000	£000
Cost:	<i>'</i>		
At 1 December 2019	8,569	1,891	10,460
Additions	2,080	-	2,080
Disposals	(331)		(331)
At 30 November 2020	<u>10,318</u>	<u> </u>	<u>12,209</u>
Depreciation:			
At 1 December 2019	3,480	1,753	5,233
Charge for the year	1,713	84	1.797
Disposals	(216)	<u> </u>	(216)
At 30 November 2020	<u>4,977</u>	<u>1,837</u>	<u>6,814</u>
Net book value:			
At 30 November 2020	5,341	54	5,395
At 1 December 2019	5,089	138	5,227

When performing impairment analysis of capitalised development projects, the cash flow projections used in the calculation were assessed using the following key assumptions:

- a) Revenue Growth is based on predicted price uplifts of 3% per year.
- b) Applying a discount rate of 9.0% pre taxation which was calculated based on the participant investor principal using independent market data.

The recoverable amounts determined by the value in use calculation, were in excess of the carrying values of the intangible assets.

Sensitivity to changes in key assumptions

Impairment testing is dependent on estimates and judgements, particularly as they relate to the forecasting of future cash flows, the outcome of the impairment test is not sensitive to reasonably possible changes in respect of the projected cash flows nor the discount rate applied.

For the year ended 30 November 2020

10.	Tan	gible	fixed	assets

IV.	Taligible lixed assets				
			Plant,		
		Freehold	equipment	Capital	
		land and	and motor	Works in	Takal
		building	Vehicles	Progress	Total
		£000	£000	£000	£000
	Cost:				
	At 1 December 2019	7,034	13,700	796	21,530
	Additions	2,695	163	. 351	3,209
	Disposals	456	(84)	(465)	(84)
	Transfer of assets At 30 November 2020	456	12 700	<u>(465)</u>	24,655
	At 30 November 2020	<u>10,185</u>	13,788	<u>682</u>	
	Depreciation:				
	At 1 December 2019	4,805	10,615	-	15,420
	Charge for the year	310	772	•	1,082
	Disposals		(84)	-	(84)
	At 30 November 2020	<u> 5.115</u>	<u>11,303</u>		<u>16,418</u>
	Net book value:	•			
	At 30 November 2020	5.070	2,485	682	8,237
	At 1 December 2019	2,228	3,085	<u>797</u>	6,110
11.	Stocks			2020	2010
				2020	2019
	Decree Salarand assessments			£000	£000
	Raw materials and consumables Work in progress			3,238 131	3,067 174
	Finished goods and goods for resale			1,001	884
	i mistica goods and goods for resale			<u> 4,370</u>	4,125
				<u>4,370</u>	<u> 4,12,2</u>
10	D .L.				
12.	Debtors			2020	2010
				2020	2019
	T. 1.11.			£000	£000
	Trade debtors			290	464
	Amounts owed by group undertakings Corporation Tax			8,532 229	4,804
	Other debtors			323	704
	Prepayments			344	678
	F			9,718	6,650
				<u></u>	<u></u>

For the year ended 30 November 2020

13. Creditors: amounts falling due within	one year
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	2020	2019
	£000	£000
Trade creditors	1,140	1,170
Amount owed to group undertakings	270	242
Other creditors	728	612
Corporation tax	-	488
Other taxes including VAT and social security costs	164	158
Accruals and deferred income	<u>355</u>	484
	2,657	3,154

14. Deferred Taxation

20101100 1411411011		
	2020	2019
Deferred taxation is included in the balance sheet as follows:	£000	£000
Included in provisions for liabilities (note 15)	(1,015)	(890)
Included in defined benefit pension liability (note 21)	339	193
	<u>(676)</u>	<u>(697)</u>
	2020	2019
The deferred tax balance comprises:	£000	£000
Accelerated depreciation/capital allowances	(1,015)	(890)
Pension costs (note 21)	339	193
	(676)	(697)

15. Provisions for Liabilities

	Deferred Tax	Deferred Employee	Total
		Compensation	
	£000	£000	£000
At 30 November 2018	703	160	863
Charged/(Credited) to the income statement	<u> 187</u>	(33)	154
At 30 November 2019	<u>890</u>	<u> 127</u>	<u> 1,017</u>
Charged / (Credited) to the income statement	125	(109)	16
At 30 November 2020	<u> 1,015</u>	18	1,033

The provision for deferred employee compensation relates to a long term incentive plan designed to incentivise senior management. Provisions are made for the estimated liability for these plans at each financial year-end.

16. Share capital

	Authorised, allotted, called up and fully paid		
	2020	2019	
	£000	£000	
6,000,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each (2019: 6,000,000)	<u>6,000</u>	<u>6,000</u>	
All shares carried full voting and distribution rights.			

For the year ended 30 November 2020

17. Operating lease commitments

	2020	2019
	£000	£000
Commitments for the next 12 months for operating leases which		
expire:		
- Within one year	101	133
- Between one and five years	139	<u>376</u>
	240	509

These leases are related to the company's fleet of motor cars and vending equipment.

18. Capital commitments

The company had capital commitments for building works and plant & machinery of £1,613,051 at 30 November 2020 (2019: £1,452,857).

19. Related party transactions

Director's emoluments are disclosed in note 7, the company has taken advantage of exemption available under FRS 102 not to disclose related party transactions with members of the Megger Group Limited and TBG AG groups as the company's share capital is wholly owned. There are no other related party transactions.

20. Reserves

Called-up share capital represents the nominal value of shares that have been issued.

Profit and loss account includes all current and prior period retained profits and losses.

Actuarial gains or losses from changes in demographic and financial assumptions and the return on plan assets (re-measurement of net defined benefit liabilities).

For the year ended 30 November 2020

21. Pension arrangements

comprehensive income

Megger Instruments Limited (formerly Megger Limited) used to provide a defined benefit pension scheme to employees, but all future accrual of benefit under the scheme was suspended with effect from 31 December 2003.

An independent actuarial valuation of the scheme was carried out in 2019. The market value of the scheme investments at that date was £16,170,000 which was £775,000 below the actuarial value of benefits that had accrued to members at the valuation date.

The valuation used has been based on the most recent actuarial valuation in 2019 and updated by the scheme actuary in order to assess the liabilities of the scheme at 30 November 2020. Scheme assets are stated at their market values at the respective balance sheet dates.

their market values at the respective balance sheet dates.		
	2020	2019
Discount rate	1.3%	1.8%
Inflation assumption	2.6%	2.2%
Rate of increase to pensions - Pre retirement	2.3%	2.0%
- Post retirement (pre 4/97)	2.6%	2.6%
- Post retirement (post 4/97)	3.2%	3.1%
The assets and liabilities of the scheme and the expected re	eturn at 30 November are:	
	2020	2019
	Value	Value
	£000	£000
Equities	8,860	9,245
Gilts	9,444	9,218
Bonds	-	-
Cash	<u>407</u>	<u> 110</u>
Total market value of scheme assets	18,711	18,573
Present value of scheme liabilities	<u>(20,308</u>)	<u>(19,365</u>)
Deficit in the scheme	(1,596)	(792)
Deferred tax asset (note 14)	339	<u> 193</u>
Net pension liability	<u>(1,257)</u>	(599)

Analysis of the defined benefit cost for the year ended 30 Novemb	per 2020 is as follows:	
	2020	2019
Amounts recognised in profit and loss	£000	£000
Administration costs	73	86
Net interest expense	15	34
Amount charged to profit and loss	88	120
Amounts recognised in other comprehensive income		
Actual gain expected return on pension scheme assets	846	1,761
Experience gain arising on scheme liabilities	153	37
(losses) arising from changes in assumptions underlying present value of scheme liabilities actuarial (loss) / gain recognised in the statement of other	(1,788)	(1,324)

474

(789)

For the year ended 30 November 2020

21. Pension arrangements (continued)

Reconciliation of scheme liabilities during the year:

	2020	2019
	£000	£000
Scheme liabilities at the beginning of the year	(19,365)	(18,495)
Total other finance expense	(339)	(505)
Benefits paid	1,031	922
Actuarial (losses)	_(1,635)	(1,287)
At 30 November	<u>(20,308)</u>	<u>(19,365</u>)
Reconciliation of scheme assets during the year:		
	2020	2010

	2020	2019
	£000	£000
Market value of assets at the beginning of the year	18,573	17,277
Interest income	324	471
Actuarial gain	846	1,761
Employer contributions	72	72
Benefits paid	(1,031)	(922)
Administration costs	(73)	(86)
At 30 November	18,711	18,573

Changes in the significant actuarial assumptions

The calculation of the net defined benefit liability is sensitive to the significant actuarial assumption mentioned above. The following table summarises the effects of changes in these actuarial assumptions on the defined benefit liability at 30th November:

		2020	2019
	Change in	Change in defined	Change in defined
	assumptions	benefit obligation	benefit obligation
Discount rate	+/- 0.5% pa	-5.9% / +6.5%	-5.9% / +6.5%
RPI Inflation	+/- 0.5% pa	+3.9% / -4.4%	+3.9% / -4.1%
Assumed life expectancy	+/- 1 year	+5.3% / -5.2%	+4.5% / -4.4%

22. Ultimate parent company and controlling party

The directors consider that the company's ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party is TBG AG, based at Claridenstrasse 26, 8002 Zurich, Switzerland. TBG AG was incorporated in Switzerland.

TBG AG is the largest undertaking of which the Company is a member.

Megger Group Limited is the parent of the smallest group for which group financial statements are prepared. Copies of the accounts of Megger Group Limited can be obtained from Megger Group Limited, Archcliffe Road, Dover, Kent, CT17 9EN.