REGISTERED NUMBER: 00762552 (England and Wales)

THE RANGER INSTRUMENT COMPANY LIMITED

Unaudited Financial Statements

for the Year Ended 30 April 2022

SALURDAL

.17

22/10/2022 COMPANIES HOUSE

#237

Contents of the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 April 2022

·	Page
Company Information	1
Balance Sheet	2
Notes to the Financial Statements	3

Company Information for the year ended 30 April 2022

Director: C J Balment S Clements Secretary: Registered office: **Daneshill Industrial Estate Rutherford Road** Basingstoke Hampshire RG24 8PG Registered number: 00762552 (England and Wales) Accountants: Haines Watts **Chartered Accountants** 250 Fowler Avenue Farnborough Hampshire

GU14 7JP

THE RANGER INSTRUMENT COMPANY LIMITED (REGISTERED NUMBER: 00762552)

Balance Sheet 30 April 2022

		2022	2021
	Notes	£	£
Current assets			
Stocks		43,589	40,208
Debtors	4	794,431	790,252
Cash at bank		61,151	63,828
		899,171	894,288
Creditors			
Amounts falling due within one year	5	4,401	18,930
Net current assets		894,770	875,358
Total assets less current liabilities		894,770	875,358
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	6	1,000	1,000
Retained earnings	·	893,770	874,358
Shareholders' funds		894,770	875,358
			

The company is entitled to exemption from audit under Section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 for the year ended 30 April 2022.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year ended 30 April 2022 in accordance with Section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The director acknowledges his responsibilities for:

- (a) ensuring that the company keeps accounting records which comply with Sections 386 and 387 of the Companies Act 2006 and
- (b) preparing financial statements which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at the end of each financial year and of its profit or loss for each financial year in accordance with the requirements of Sections 394 and 395 and which otherwise comply with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 relating to financial statements, so far as applicable to the company.

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

In accordance with Section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the Profit and loss Account has not been delivered.

The financial statements were approved by the director and authorised for issue on and were eigned by:

J Balment - Director

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 April 2022

1. Statutory information

The Ranger Instrument Company Limited is a private company, limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The company's registered number and registered office address can be found on the Company Information page.

2. Accounting policies

Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest pound.

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

Going concern

The director has given due consideration to the business and the impact of the COVID-19 viral pandemic on the ability to continue to trade. He is mindful that this is one of the most significant economic events for the UK with unprecedented levels of uncertainty of outcomes. It is therefore difficult to evaluate all of the potential implications on the company's trade, customers, suppliers and wider economy. However, he is of the view, based on current circumstances, that the business is well prepared to go forward, and with surplus reserves and good liquidity have a solid financial base.

At the time of approving the financial statements, the director has a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the director continues to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT.

Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price after making due allowance for obsolete and slow moving items.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

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, amounts due from group undertakings and cash and bank balances, are measured at transaction price including transaction costs. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the year ended 30 April 2022

2. Accounting policies - continued

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 trade and other creditors, are recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

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.

Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable.

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.

Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation in the period are included in profit or loss.

Cash at bank and in hand

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand and deposits held at call with banks.

Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense.

3. Employees and directors

The average number of employees during the year was 2 (2021 - 2).

4. Debtors: amounts falling due within one year

•	£	£
Trade debtors	16,467	74,209
Amounts owed by group undertakings	777,657	716,043
Other debtors	307	-
	_ ·	
	794,431	790,252

2022

2021

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the year ended 30 April 2022

5.	Creditore: a	mounts falling due within one	vaar.		
J.	Creditors. a	mounts family due within one	year	2022	2021
				£	£
	Trade credito	ors		42	560
	Taxation and	social security		1,959	16,070
	Other credito			2,400	2,300
				4,401	18,930
6.	Called up si	nare capital			
	Allotted, iss	ued and fully paid:			
	Number:	Class:	Nominal	2022	2021
			value:	£	£
	4,000	Ordinary	£0.25	1,000	1,000

7. Related party disclosures

At the year end £777,657 (2021 - £716,043) was due from parent company.

8. Parent company

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Bayham Holdings Limited, whose registered office is Rutherford Road, Danes Hill West, Basingstoke, Hampshire, RG24 8PG.