

2BSCIENTIFIC LIMITED

UNAUDITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

INFORMATION FOR FILING WITH THE REGISTRAR

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

2BSCIENTIFIC LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 06924621

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 MARCH 2025

	Note	2025 £	2024 £
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	4	183,560	612
Tangible assets	5	29,699	43,288
Investments	6	204,400	100,000
		417,659	143,900
Current assets			
Stocks	7	197,585	334,654
Debtors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8	336	-
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	8	1,039,143	777,037
Cash at bank and in hand	9	724,313	1,379,109
		1,961,377	2,490,800
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	10	(1,019,471)	(1,010,893)
		941,906	1,479,907
Net current assets		941,906	1,479,907
Total assets less current liabilities		1,359,565	1,623,807
Provisions for liabilities			
Deferred tax		(7,425)	-
		(7,425)	-
Net assets		1,352,140	1,623,807
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		100	100
Profit and loss account		1,352,040	1,623,707
		1,352,140	1,623,807

2BSCIENTIFIC LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 06924621

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)
AS AT 31 MARCH 2025

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 Company's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

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 comprehensive income 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:

J E Bernard
Director

Date: 9 September 2025

The notes on pages 3 to 10 form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

1. **General information**

The Company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is Office 4, Building A Kirtlington Business Centre, Kirtlington, Kidlington, England, OX5 3JA.

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 Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the Company's accounting policies.

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue 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 revenue is recognised:

Sale of goods

Revenue 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 revenue 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

Revenue 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 revenue 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 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

2.5 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

The Company operates 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 profit or loss 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss 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.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the balance sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

2.7 Intangible assets

Goodwill

Goodwill represents the difference between amounts paid on the cost of a business combination and the acquirer's interest in the fair value of its identifiable assets and liabilities of the acquiree at the date of acquisition. Subsequent to initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is amortised on a straight-line basis to the Statement of Comprehensive Income over its useful economic life.

Other 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.

2.8 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.8 Tangible fixed assets (continued)

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:

Fixtures and fittings	-	25%	straight-line
-----------------------	---	-----	---------------

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 profit or loss.

2.9 Valuation of investments

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost less accumulated impairment.

Investments in unlisted Company shares, whose market value can be reliably determined, are remeasured to market value at each balance sheet date. Gains and losses on remeasurement are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income for the period. Where market value cannot be reliably determined, such investments are stated at historic cost less impairment.

Investments in listed company shares are remeasured to market value at each balance sheet date. Gains and losses on remeasurement are recognised in profit or loss for the period.

2.10 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.

2.11 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.

2.12 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.

2.13 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.14 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are recognised when an event has taken place that gives rise to a legal or constructive obligation, a transfer of economic benefits is probable and a reliable estimate can be made.

Provisions are measured as the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation, taking into account the related risks and uncertainties.

Increases in provisions are generally charged as an expense to profit or loss.

2.15 Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting.

3. Employees

The average number of persons employed by the Company during the year amounted to 34 (2024: 33).

4. Intangible assets

	Computer software	Goodwill	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 April 2024	49,023	-	49,023
Additions	-	202,084	202,084
At 31 March 2025	49,023	202,084	251,107
Amortisation			
At 1 April 2024	48,411	-	48,411
Charge for the year on owned assets	612	18,524	19,136
At 31 March 2025	49,023	18,524	67,547
Net book value			
At 31 March 2025	-	183,560	183,560
At 31 March 2024	612	-	612

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

5. Tangible fixed assets

	Fixtures and fittings £
Cost or valuation	
At 1 April 2024	98,155
Additions	6,536
Disposals	(49,735)
	<hr/>
At 31 March 2025	54,956
	<hr/>
Depreciation	
At 1 April 2024	54,867
Charge for the year on owned assets	10,544
Disposals	(40,154)
	<hr/>
At 31 March 2025	25,257
	<hr/>
Net book value	
At 31 March 2025	<u>29,699</u>
At 31 March 2024	<u>43,288</u>

6. Fixed asset investments

	Listed investments £
Cost or valuation	
At 1 April 2024	100,000
Additions	104,400
	<hr/>
At 31 March 2025	<u>204,400</u>

2BSCIENTIFIC LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

7. Stocks

	2025 £	2024 £
Raw materials and consumables	197,585	334,654
	<u>197,585</u>	<u>334,654</u>

8. Debtors

	2025 £	2024 £
Due after more than one year		
Other debtors	336	-
	<u>336</u>	<u>-</u>

	2025 £	2024 £
Due within one year		
Trade debtors	873,985	681,921
Amounts owed by group undertakings	38,246	-
Other debtors	7,888	8,981
Prepayments and accrued income	119,024	86,135
	<u>1,039,143</u>	<u>777,037</u>

9. Cash and cash equivalents

	2025 £	2024 £
Cash at bank and in hand	724,313	1,379,109
	<u>724,313</u>	<u>1,379,109</u>

2BSCIENTIFIC LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

10. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2025 £	2024 £
Trade creditors	473,561	574,908
Corporation tax	139,283	227,680
Other taxation and social security	145,390	57,618
Other creditors	26,112	-
Accruals and deferred income	235,125	150,687
	<u>1,019,471</u>	<u>1,010,893</u>

11. Deferred taxation

	2025 £
Charged to profit or loss	(7,425)
At end of year	<u><u>(7,425)</u></u>

The deferred taxation balance is made up as follows:

	2025 £	2024 £
Accelerated capital allowances	(7,425)	-
	<u>(7,425)</u>	<u>-</u>

12. Pension commitments

The Company operates 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 £105,446 (2024 - £100,108). Contributions totalling £7,014 (2024 - £5,469) were payable to the fund at the balance sheet date and are included in creditors.

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.