

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 04293041

British Institute of Technology Ltd
Financial Statements
The Year Ended 31 December 2023

ASHFORD LOUIS

Chartered Certified Accountants & Statutory Auditors
187 High Road Leyton
London
E15 2BY

British Institute of Technology Ltd

Financial Statements

Year ended 31 December 2023

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British Institute of Technology Ltd

Directors' Report

Year ended 31 December 2023

The directors present their report and the financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 December 2023.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company during the year was providing higher education and research. The principal activity of the Institute is higher education and research. We continue to support businesses with technology, lab, and business development. The Institute has a number of ventures managed by professionals including event planning, management and training. The Company reports its Profit and Loss Account as enclosed. The Council has approved this report.

Business Review

The Institute has submitted its application to register with the OfS (Office for Students) after conducting a successful internal review of the points raised on the Institute's previous application. The new application was accepted by the OfS and the Institute is dealing with queries and responses from the OfS. The Institute has not been informed when a decision will be made, however the Institute has put in contingency measures in place should the OfS registration is not achieved in time for September 2024 start.

Financial Review

BITE has demonstrated that it can manage its overheads and resources effectively bringing together the provision of quality higher education and research at its university centre.

Going concern

The company's financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The Directors have considered the factors that impact the company's future developments, performance, cash flow and financial position along with the company's current liquidity in forming his opinion on the going concern basis. Thus, BITE continues to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the annual financial statements. The directors are willing to assist in supporting BITE's short term cashflow as needed.

Risks

Across the Higher Education sector there has been a drop in student numbers. This has been for two principal reasons:

1. The impact of the economy
2. Highly skilled employment

Credit and Interest Rate Risks

The directors have reviewed both credit and interest rate risks in 2023 and confirms that the company is meeting its obligations.

Social

BITE has donated £4,045 (2022: £15,543) to charitable organisations including support of underprivileged students, local communities and reaching out charities.

Directors

The directors who served the company during the year were as follows:

Professor Muhammad Farmer
Professor Dominic Palmer-Brown

British Institute of Technology Ltd

Directors' Report *(continued)*

Year ended 31 December 2023

Dividends

The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend in 2023.

Directors' responsibilities statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the 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). 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 of the company and the 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 judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent.

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.

Auditor

- so far as they are aware, there is no relevant audit information (as defined by Section 418 of the Companies Act 2006) of which the company's auditor is unaware; and

- they have taken all steps that they ought to have taken as directors to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

The auditors, Ashford Louis, will be proposed for re-appointment at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

Small company provisions

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies exemption.

British Institute of Technology Ltd

Directors' Report *(continued)*

Year ended 31 December 2023

This report was approved by the board of directors on 11 June 24 and signed on behalf of the board by:



Professor Muhammad Farmer

Registered office:
252-256 Romford Road
London
United Kingdom
E7 9HZ

British Institute of Technology Ltd

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of British Institute of Technology Ltd

Year ended 31 December 2023

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of British Institute of Technology Ltd (the 'company') for the year ended 31 December 2023 which comprise the statement of comprehensive income, statement of financial position, statement of changes in equity, statement of cash flows and the related notes, 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 FRS 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 31 December 2023 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice;
- 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.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

British Institute of Technology Ltd

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of British Institute of Technology Ltd *(continued)*

Year ended 31 December 2023

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information. 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 for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the directors' report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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.

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; or
- the directors were not entitled to take advantage of the small companies' exemptions in preparing the directors' report and from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

British Institute of Technology Ltd

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of British Institute of Technology Ltd *(continued)*

Year ended 31 December 2023

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, 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 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.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

- We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory requirements applicable to the company.
- We obtained an understanding of how the company complies with these requirements by discussions with management and those charged with governance.
- We inquired from management and those charged with governance as to any known instances of non-compliance or suspected non-compliance with laws and regulations. We designed our audit procedures to identify instances of non-compliance throughout the audit and remained alert to instances of non-compliance throughout the audit.
- We assessed the risk of material misstatement of the financial statements, including the risk of material misstatement due to fraud and how it might occur, by holding discussions with management and those charged with governance.

Due to the inherent limitations of an audit, there is a risk that we will not detect all irregularities, including those leading to a material misstatement in the financial statements or non-compliance with regulation. This risk increases the more that compliance with a law or regulation is removed from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, as we will be less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance. The risk is also greater regarding irregularities occurring due to fraud rather than error, as fraud involves intentional concealment, forgery, collusion, omission or misrepresentation. However, the primary responsibility for prevention and detection of fraud rests with both management and those charged with governance of the company.

British Institute of Technology Ltd

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of British Institute of Technology Ltd *(continued)*

Year ended 31 December 2023

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs (UK), we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

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 Report of the Auditors.

British Institute of Technology Ltd

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of British Institute of Technology Ltd *(continued)*

Year ended 31 December 2023

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.



Hayford Doh (Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of
Ashford Louis
Chartered Certified Accountants & Statutory Auditors
187 High Road Leyton
London
E15 2BY

Date: 11 June 2024

British Institute of Technology Ltd

Statement of Comprehensive Income

Year ended 31 December 2023

		2023	2022
	Note	£	£
Turnover	4	1,109,959	1,038,060
Cost of sales		304,651	279,312
Gross profit		<u>805,308</u>	<u>758,748</u>
Administrative expenses		792,268	736,236
Other operating income	5	--	11,551
Operating profit	6	<u>13,040</u>	<u>34,063</u>
Other interest receivable and similar income	9	2,690	1,294
Interest payable and similar expenses	10	1,829	10,640
Profit before taxation		<u>13,901</u>	<u>24,717</u>
Tax on profit	11	11,502	4,696
Profit for the financial year and total comprehensive income		<u><u>2,399</u></u>	<u><u>20,021</u></u>

All the activities of the company are from continuing operations.

The notes on pages 13 to 20 form part of these financial statements.

British Institute of Technology Ltd

Statement of Financial Position

31 December 2023

	Note	2023 £	2022 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	12	17,519,279	17,571,761
Current assets			
Debtors	13	1,071,216	1,027,020
Cash at bank and in hand		82,710	142,476
		<u>1,153,926</u>	<u>1,169,496</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	14	<u>527,384</u>	<u>604,128</u>
Net current assets		<u>626,542</u>	<u>565,368</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>18,145,821</u>	<u>18,137,129</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	15	37,222	42,431
Provisions	16	<u>28,762</u>	<u>17,260</u>
Net assets		<u>18,079,837</u>	<u>18,077,438</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	20	5,688,351	5,688,351
Capital redemption reserve		1,357,622	1,357,622
Other reserves, including the fair value reserve		2,795,749	2,795,749
Profit and loss account		<u>8,238,115</u>	<u>8,235,716</u>
Shareholders funds		<u>18,079,837</u>	<u>18,077,438</u>

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

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 11 June 24 and are signed on behalf of the board by:



Professor Muhammad Farmer
Director

Company registration number: 04293041

The notes on pages 13 to 20 form part of these financial statements.

British Institute of Technology Ltd

Statement of Changes in Equity

Year ended 31 December 2023

	Called up share capital £	Capital including the redemption reserve £	Other reserves, Capital including the fair value reserve £	Profit and loss account £	Total £
At 1 January 2022	5,688,351	1,357,622	2,795,749	8,215,695	18,057,417
Profit for the year				20,021	20,021
Total comprehensive income for the year	–	–	–	20,021	20,021
At 31 December 2022	5,688,351	1,357,622	2,795,749	8,235,716	18,077,438
Profit for the year				2,399	2,399
Total comprehensive income for the year	–	–	–	2,399	2,399
At 31 December 2023	<u>5,688,351</u>	<u>1,357,622</u>	<u>2,795,749</u>	<u>8,238,115</u>	<u>18,079,837</u>

The notes on pages 13 to 20 form part of these financial statements.

British Institute of Technology Ltd

Statement of Cash Flows

Year ended 31 December 2023

	2023	2022
	£	£
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit for the financial year	2,399	20,021
<i>Adjustments for:</i>		
Depreciation of tangible assets	53,626	70,420
Other interest receivable and similar income	(2,690)	(1,294)
Interest payable and similar expenses	1,829	10,640
Gains on disposal of tangible assets	–	(3,162)
Tax on profit	11,502	4,696
Accrued expenses	7,130	1,000
<i>Changes in:</i>		
Trade and other debtors	(44,196)	14,539
Trade and other creditors	(121,330)	40,013
Cash generated from operations	(91,730)	156,873
Interest paid	(1,829)	(10,640)
Interest received	2,690	1,294
Tax received	41,146	4,925
Net cash (used in)/from operating activities	(49,723)	152,452
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of tangible assets	(1,144)	(8,332,619)
Proceeds from sale of tangible assets	–	4,433
Proceeds from sale of other investments	–	8,300,000
Net cash used in investing activities	(1,144)	(28,186)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from borrowings	(5,209)	(4,464)
Payments of finance lease liabilities	(3,690)	11,415
Net cash (used in)/from financing activities	(8,899)	6,951
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents	(59,766)	131,217
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	142,476	11,259
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	82,710	142,476

The notes on pages 13 to 20 form part of these financial statements.

British Institute of Technology Ltd

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 31 December 2023

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is 252-256 Romford Road, London, E7 9HZ, United Kingdom.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with FRS 102 Section 1A, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland'.

3. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

Revenue recognition

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax.

Revenue from the rendering of services is measured by reference to the stage of completion of the service transaction at the end of the reporting period provided that the outcome can be reliably estimated. When the outcome cannot be reliably estimated, revenue is recognised only to the extent that it is probable the expenses recognised will be recovered.

Income tax

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

British Institute of Technology Ltd

Notes to the Financial Statements *(continued)*

Year ended 31 December 2023

3. Accounting policies *(continued)*

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in equity in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in equity in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Improvements to property	-	2% straight line
Fixtures and fittings	-	25% reducing balance
Motor vehicles	-	25% reducing balance

No provision is made for depreciation of Freehold property. This is a departure from the requirements of the Regulations, which require all properties to be depreciated, in the opinion of the Director, this is necessary for Financial Statement to show a true and fair view in accordance with applicable accounting standards. If this departure had not been made, the profit for the financial year would have been reduced by depreciation.

However, the amount of depreciation cannot reasonably be quantified and the amount which might otherwise have been shown cannot be separately identified or quantified.

Impairment of fixed assets

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date.

For the purposes of impairment testing, when it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

For impairment testing of goodwill, the goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the company are assigned to those units.

British Institute of Technology Ltd

Notes to the Financial Statements *(continued)*

Year ended 31 December 2023

3. Accounting policies *(continued)*

Finance leases and hire purchase contracts

Assets held under finance leases and hire purchase contracts are recognised in the statement of financial position as assets and liabilities at the lower of the fair value of the assets and the present value of the minimum lease payments, which is determined at the inception of the lease term. Any initial direct costs of the lease are added to the amount recognised as an asset.

Lease payments are apportioned between the finance charges and reduction of the outstanding lease liability using the effective interest method. Finance charges are allocated to each period so as to produce a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the entity has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recognised as a liability in the statement of financial position and the amount of the provision as an expense.

Provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and subsequently reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount that would be required to settle the obligation. Any adjustments to the amounts previously recognised are recognised in profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of the cost of an asset. When a provision is measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation, the unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period it arises.

Financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Where investments in non-convertible preference shares and non-puttable ordinary shares or preference shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably, the investment is subsequently measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. All other such investments are subsequently measured at cost less impairment.

Other financial instruments, including derivatives, are initially recognised at fair value, unless payment for an asset is deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate, in which case the asset is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Other financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, with any changes recognised in profit or loss, with the exception of hedging instruments in a designated hedging relationship.

British Institute of Technology Ltd

Notes to the Financial Statements *(continued)*

Year ended 31 December 2023

3. Accounting policies *(continued)*

Financial instruments *(continued)*

Financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost are reviewed for objective evidence of impairment at the end of each reporting date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately.

For all equity instruments regardless of significance, and other financial assets that are individually significant, these are assessed individually for impairment. Other financial assets are either assessed individually or grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics.

Any reversals of impairment are recognised in profit or loss immediately, to the extent that the reversal does not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset that exceeds what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised.

Defined contribution plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund.

When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

4. Turnover

Turnover arises from:

	2023	2022
	£	£
Rendering of services	1,109,959	1,078,701

The whole of the turnover is attributable to the principal activity of the company wholly undertaken in the United Kingdom.

5. Other operating income

	2023	2022
	£	£
Other operating income	—	11,551

British Institute of Technology Ltd

Notes to the Financial Statements *(continued)*

Year ended 31 December 2023

6. Operating profit

Operating profit or loss is stated after charging/crediting:

	2023	2022
	£	£
Depreciation of tangible assets	53,626	70,420
Gains on disposal of tangible assets	—	(3,162)
Impairment of trade debtors	—	99,693
Research and development expenditure written off	4,500	3,000
	<u>4,500</u>	<u>3,000</u>

7. Auditor's remuneration

	2023	2022
	£	£
Fees payable for the audit of the financial statements	6,000	6,000
	<u>6,000</u>	<u>6,000</u>

8. Staff costs

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year, including the directors, amounted to:

	2023	2022
	No.	No.
Administrative staff	9	10
	<u>9</u>	<u>10</u>

The aggregate payroll costs incurred during the year, relating to the above, were:

	2023	2022
	£	£
Wages and salaries	141,370	150,547
Social security costs	3,943	5,111
Other pension costs	1,266	1,512
	<u>146,579</u>	<u>157,170</u>

9. Other interest receivable and similar income

	2023	2022
	£	£
Other interest receivable and similar income	2,690	1,294
	<u>2,690</u>	<u>1,294</u>

10. Interest payable and similar expenses

	2023	2022
	£	£
Interest on obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	828	168
Other interest payable and similar charges	1,001	10,472
	<u>1,829</u>	<u>10,640</u>

British Institute of Technology Ltd

Notes to the Financial Statements *(continued)*

Year ended 31 December 2023

11. Tax on profit

Major components of tax expense

	2023 £	2022 £
Current tax:		
UK current tax income	–	(8,977)
Deferred tax:		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	11,502	13,673
Tax on profit	<u>11,502</u>	<u>4,696</u>

12. Tangible assets

	Freehold property £	Improvements to Property £	Fixtures and fittings £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
Cost					
At 1 January 2023	17,224,500	155,369	3,122,534	170,970	20,673,373
Additions	–	1,144	–	–	1,144
At 31 December 2023	<u>17,224,500</u>	<u>156,513</u>	<u>3,122,534</u>	<u>170,970</u>	<u>20,674,517</u>
Depreciation					
At 1 January 2023	–	9,040	2,933,955	158,617	3,101,612
Charge for the year	–	4,714	45,824	3,088	53,626
At 31 December 2023	<u>–</u>	<u>13,754</u>	<u>2,979,779</u>	<u>161,705</u>	<u>3,155,238</u>
Carrying amount					
At 31 December 2023	<u>17,224,500</u>	<u>142,759</u>	<u>142,755</u>	<u>9,265</u>	<u>17,519,279</u>
At 31 December 2022	<u>17,224,500</u>	<u>146,329</u>	<u>188,579</u>	<u>12,353</u>	<u>17,571,761</u>

13. Debtors

	2023 £	2022 £
Trade debtors	635,402	755,555
Prepayments and accrued income	155,627	154,968
Corporation tax repayable	–	8,977
Directors loan account	205,123	78,582
Other debtors	75,064	28,938
	<u>1,071,216</u>	<u>1,027,020</u>

British Institute of Technology Ltd

Notes to the Financial Statements *(continued)*

Year ended 31 December 2023

14. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2023	2022
	£	£
Trade creditors	97,016	155,859
Corporation tax	66,684	25,538
Social security and other taxes	120,517	187,140
Other creditors	243,167	235,591
	<u>527,384</u>	<u>604,128</u>

15. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2023	2022
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	<u>37,222</u>	<u>42,431</u>

16. Provisions

	Deferred tax (note 17) £
At 1 January 2023	17,260
Additions	11,502
At 31 December 2023	<u>28,762</u>

17. Deferred tax

The deferred tax included in the statement of financial position is as follows:

	2023	2022
	£	£
Included in provisions (note 16)	<u>28,762</u>	<u>17,260</u>

19. Employee benefits

Defined contribution plans

The amount recognised in profit or loss as an expense in relation to defined contribution plans was £1,266 (2022: £1,512).

20. Called up share capital

Issued and called up

	2023		2022	
	No.	£	No.	£
Ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>5,688,351</u>	<u>5,688,351</u>	<u>5,688,351</u>	<u>5,688,351</u>

British Institute of Technology Ltd

Notes to the Financial Statements *(continued)*

Year ended 31 December 2023

21. Analysis of changes in net debt

	At 1 Jan 2023	Cash flows	At 31 Dec 2023
	£	£	£
Cash at bank and in hand	142,476	(59,766)	82,710
Debt due within one year	(11,415)	3,690	(7,725)
Debt due after one year	(42,431)	5,209	(37,222)
	<u>88,630</u>	<u>(50,867)</u>	<u>37,763</u>

22. Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future, a period of not less than 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements.

The company meet its day to day working capital requirements and has significant cash reserves at year end. The company's forecasts and projections, taking into account of reasonably possible changes in trading performance, show the company should be able to operate without the need for further external facilities for the foreseeable future.

The directors also have taken considerations of any potential impact of the current issues impacting United Kingdom and the world's economic as well as political landscape such as the conflict in Ukraine.

The directors have reasonable expectation and are optimistic that with the current financial position of the company. Therefore, the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis for the year ended 31 December 2023.

23. Directors' advances, credits and guarantees

At the balance sheet date, the directors owed the company £205,123 (2022: £78,582). Interest, amounting to £2,690 was charged on the overdrawn balances.

24. Related party transactions

At the balance sheet date, the company was owed from related parties amounting to £8,400 (2022: £3,400).

During the year the company received completed services from related parties amounting to £25,082 (2022: £22,635).

All related parties are family members of the majority shareholder of the company.

25. Controlling party

Dr M Farmer is considered by the directors as the Controlling Party, by virtue of his ownership of the majority of the issued share capital of the company.

British Institute of Technology Ltd

Management Information

Year ended 31 December 2023

The following pages do not form part of the financial statements.

British Institute of Technology Ltd

Detailed Income Statement

Year ended 31 December 2023

	2023	2022
	£	£
Turnover		
Sales	1,109,959	1,038,060
Cost of sales		
Purchases	158,072	125,304
Wages and salaries	141,370	150,547
Social security costs	3,943	5,111
Pension costs - defined contribution	1,266	1,512
(Gain)/loss on disposal of tangible assets	—	(3,162)
	<u>304,651</u>	<u>279,312</u>
Gross profit	805,308	758,748
Overheads		
Administrative expenses	792,268	736,236
Other operating income	—	11,551
Operating profit	<u>13,040</u>	<u>34,063</u>
Other interest receivable and similar income	2,690	1,294
Interest payable and similar expenses	(1,829)	(10,640)
Profit before taxation	<u><u>13,901</u></u>	<u><u>24,717</u></u>

British Institute of Technology Ltd

Notes to the Detailed Income Statement

Year ended 31 December 2023

	2023	2022
	£	£
Administrative expenses		
Rent rates and water	64,750	62,540
Light and heat	413,498	192,473
Insurance	2,293	3,749
Repairs and maintenance (allowable)	5,335	5,289
Cleaning costs	39,266	25,796
Other establishment expenses	18,391	29,981
Motor expenses	833	255
Travel and subsistence	7,893	5,412
Telephone	14,785	5,883
Office expenses	13,993	11,837
Equipment repairs and renewals	95,914	177,537
Printing	—	564
Staff welfare	3,356	5,324
Charitable donations (allowable)	4,045	15,543
General expenses (allowable)	265	235
Entertaining	161	214
Research and development expenditure written off	4,500	3,000
Legal and professional fees (allowable)	31,643	6,105
Accountancy fees	11,360	8,000
Auditors remuneration	6,000	6,000
Depreciation of tangible assets	53,626	70,420
Bad debts written off	—	99,693
Bank charges	361	386
	<u>792,268</u>	<u>736,236</u>
Other operating income		
Other operating income	—	<u>11,551</u>
Other interest receivable and similar income		
Other interest receivable and similar income	<u>2,690</u>	<u>1,294</u>
Interest payable and similar expenses		
Interest on hire purchase and finance lease contracts	828	168
Other interest payable and similar charges	<u>1,001</u>	<u>10,472</u>
	<u>1,829</u>	<u>10,640</u>