
CALTAG MEDSYSTEMS LIMITED

UNAUDITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

INFORMATION FOR FILING WITH THE REGISTRAR

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

CALTAG MEDSYSTEMS LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 04162330

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2017

| | Note | 2017 £ | 2016 £ |
|---|------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Fixed assets | | | |
| Intangible assets | 4 | - | 50,000 |
| Tangible assets | 5 | 66,743 | 84,261 |
| | | <u>66,743</u> | <u>134,261</u> |
| Current assets | | | |
| Stocks | 6 | 60,695 | 48,408 |
| Debtors: amounts falling due within one year | 7 | 338,458 | 120,088 |
| Cash at bank and in hand | 8 | 385,011 | 194,046 |
| | | <u>784,164</u> | <u>362,542</u> |
| Creditors: amounts falling due within one year | 9 | (323,305) | (204,621) |
| Net current assets | | <u>460,859</u> | <u>157,921</u> |
| Total assets less current liabilities | | <u>527,602</u> | <u>292,182</u> |
| Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year | 10 | (28,705) | - |
| Net assets | | <u><u>498,897</u></u> | <u><u>292,182</u></u> |
| Capital and reserves | | | |
| Called up share capital | | 92 | 92 |
| Profit and loss account | | 498,805 | 292,090 |
| | | <u><u>498,897</u></u> | <u><u>292,182</u></u> |

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 Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

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

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

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

CALTAG MEDSYSTEMS LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 04162330

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2017

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 21 August 2018.

Dr T J Almond
Director

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

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017**

1. General information

Caltag MedSystems Limited is a company incorporated and domiciled in the United Kingdom.

The principal activity of the company during the year was that of distribution of antibodies, enzymes, kits and related products for use in research applications and clinical diagnosis.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

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

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

The Company's functional and presentational currency is GBP.

Transactions and balances

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

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

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

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

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.

2.4 Operating leases: the Company as lessee

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

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

The Company has taken advantage of the optional exemption available on transition to FRS 102 which allows lease incentives on leases entered into before the date of transition to the standard 01 January 2016 to continue to be charged over the period to the first market rent review rather than the term of the lease.

2.5 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income using the effective interest method.

2.6 Finance costs

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.7 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 the Statement of Comprehensive Income when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Balance Sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

2.8 Taxation

Tax is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income, 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.

2.9 Exceptional items

Exceptional items are transactions that fall within the ordinary activities of the Company but are presented separately due to their size or incidence.

2.10 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.

2.11 Tangible fixed assets

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.11 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:

| | |
|---------------------|---------------------------|
| Motor vehicles | - 50% straight line. |
| Plant and equipment | - 20 - 50% 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 the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

2.12 Impairment of fixed assets and goodwill

Assets that are subject to depreciation or amortisation are assessed at each balance sheet date to determine whether there is any indication that the assets are impaired. Where there is any indication that an asset may be impaired, the carrying value of the asset (or cash-generating unit to which the asset has been allocated) is tested for impairment. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's (or CGU's) fair value less costs to sell and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (CGUs). Non-financial assets that have been previously impaired are reviewed at each balance sheet date to assess whether there is any indication that the impairment losses recognised in prior periods may no longer exist or may have decreased.

2.13 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 weighted average 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.

2.14 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.

2.15 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.16 Creditors

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

2.17 Financial instruments

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

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

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 14 (2016 - 13).

CALTAG MEDSYSTEMS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

4. Intangible assets

| | Goodwill £ |
|----------------------------|----------------------|
| Cost | |
| At 1 January 2017 | 50,000 |
| At 31 December 2017 | <u>50,000</u> |
| Amortisation | |
| Impairment charge | 50,000 |
| At 31 December 2017 | <u>50,000</u> |
| Net book value | |
| At 31 December 2017 | <u><u>-</u></u> |
| At 31 December 2016 | <u><u>50,000</u></u> |

CALTAG MEDSYSTEMS LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017**

5. Tangible fixed assets

| | Plant and equipment £ | Motor vehicles £ | Total £ |
|--|-----------------------------|---------------------|----------------|
| Cost or valuation | | | |
| At 1 January 2017 | 221,864 | - | 221,864 |
| Additions | 12,582 | 49,359 | 61,941 |
| Disposals | (54,400) | - | (54,400) |
| At 31 December 2017 | <u>180,046</u> | <u>49,359</u> | <u>229,405</u> |
| Depreciation | | | |
| At 1 January 2017 | 137,603 | - | 137,603 |
| Charge for the year on owned assets | 41,391 | - | 41,391 |
| Charge for the year on financed assets | - | 5,429 | 5,429 |
| Disposals | (21,761) | - | (21,761) |
| At 31 December 2017 | <u>157,233</u> | <u>5,429</u> | <u>162,662</u> |
| Net book value | | | |
| At 31 December 2017 | <u>22,813</u> | <u>43,930</u> | <u>66,743</u> |
| At 31 December 2016 | <u>84,261</u> | <u>-</u> | <u>84,261</u> |

The net book value of assets held under finance leases or hire purchase contracts, included above, are as follows:

| | 2017 £ | 2016 £ |
|----------------|---------------|-----------|
| Motor vehicles | 43,930 | - |
| | <u>43,930</u> | <u>-</u> |

CALTAG MEDSYSTEMS LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017**

6. Stocks

| | 2017 £ | 2016 £ |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Finished goods and goods for resale | 60,695 | 48,408 |
| | <u>60,695</u> | <u>48,408</u> |

7. Debtors

| | 2017 £ | 2016 £ |
|--------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Trade debtors | 335,005 | 71,217 |
| Other debtors | - | 34,039 |
| Prepayments and accrued income | 3,453 | 14,832 |
| | <u>338,458</u> | <u>120,088</u> |

8. Cash and cash equivalents

| | 2017 £ | 2016 £ |
|--------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Cash at bank and in hand | 385,009 | 194,045 |
| | <u>385,009</u> | <u>194,045</u> |

9. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

| | 2017 £ | 2016 £ |
|---|----------------|----------------|
| Trade creditors | 166,393 | 96,360 |
| Corporation tax | 63,667 | - |
| Other taxation and social security | 51,713 | 6,498 |
| Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts | 3,780 | 36,654 |
| Other creditors | 6,169 | 6,169 |
| Accruals and deferred income | 31,583 | 58,940 |
| | <u>323,305</u> | <u>204,621</u> |

CALTAG MEDSYSTEMS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

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

| | 2017 £ | 2016 £ |
|--|---------------|-----------|
| Net obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts | 28,705 | - |
| | <u>28,705</u> | <u>-</u> |

11. Financial instruments

| | 2017 £ | 2016 £ |
|--|----------------|----------------|
| Financial assets | | |
| Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss | <u>385,009</u> | <u>194,045</u> |

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss comprise cash at bank and in hand.

12. Share based payments

The company operates an Enterprise Management Incentive Scheme. Share options are issued under the terms of the plan and require the holder remains employed by the company throughout. At the year end options over 5,000 ordinary shares remain in issue.

| | Weighted average exercise price (pence) 2017 | Number 2017 | Weighted average exercise price (pence) 2016 | Number 2016 |
|---|--|----------------|--|----------------|
| Granted during the year | 639 | 5,000 | | - |
| | <u>639</u> | <u>5,000</u> | | <u>-</u> |
| Outstanding at the end of the year | | | | |
| | | | 2017 £ | 2016 £ |
| | | | <u>-</u> | <u>-</u> |

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

13. Pension commitments

The Company operates a defined contributions 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 £21,910 (2016: £21,338).

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.