Company registration number: 3190519

# **BIOSCIENTIFICA LIMITED**

REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

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# Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2021

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# Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2021

# Officers and Professional Advisers

#### Directors:

Professor R Andrew I Bannerman

Professor A J L Clark Professor E Davies

D A Fletcher

Professor M Gurnell D Mills (Finance Director)

I S Russell (Managing Director)

K E Sargent

Professor AJ Van Der Lely

V C Williams

Resigned 21/12/21

Appointed 24/05/21

Appointed 11/08/21 Appointed 19/07/21

# **Company Secretary:**

Mr D Mills (Finance Director)

# **Company Number:**

. 03190519

# **Registered Office:**

Starling House 1600 Bristol Parkway North Bristol BS34 8YU

# Auditor:

Haysmacintyre LLP Chartered Accountants 10 Queen Street Place London EC4R 1AG

#### The Directors' Report

#### For the year ended 31 December 2021

The directors have pleasure in presenting their report and the financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2021.

#### Principal activities and business review

Bioscientifica Limited was set up in 1996 with the purpose of generating funds for its parent Company, the Society for Endocrinology, through services supplied to organisations operating within biomedicine and the biological sciences. Its main areas of activity are the publishing of scholarly journals, event organisation and provision of secretariat services. The main client and customer groups are international universities and research institutions, other scientific and medical societies and the pharmaceutical industry.

The financial results for the year were again affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, as they were in 2020. However, expectations for 2021 were lowered in anticipation of managed events remaining online, academic library budgets being further reduced, and budgets for anticipated client development activities being withdrawn. The impact of COVID-19 on journal-related income was, however, less pronounced than expected, and although event management and membership services income was a little lower than hoped, overall, income was limited to only 5% lower than pre-COVID-19 levels. Bioscientifica again focused on effective cost control in 2021, with an emphasis on the elimination of discretionary spend, to contain the impact of the reduced income on overall profitability to acceptable levels. The publishing activities of the business continued to perform as strongly as possible in the circumstances, and although Open Access activity and revenue levels were a little disappointing, as was the loss of income from publishing of abstracts for physical events, several new publishing contracts were signed, and new journals progressed, during 2021. Investment in new products and services, to further develop the Company's trading capacity and profitability in the future, continued, and, in some cases, accelerated in response to the pandemic.

Subscription-based academic publishing continues to operate in a difficult, and changing, trading environment, with a gravitational pull towards free journal access based upon author publication charges. The company has done well to protect existing revenue streams, by maintaining the quality of its publications, whilst continuing to develop alternative journal business-models. Notwithstanding another year of satisfactory trading, the company recognises the need not only to build on established products and markets, but also to diversify into new areas of business adjacent to current activities.

The Directors have considered the ongoing impact on trading of the COVID-19 pandemic, and have prepared budgets for 2022, and beyond, which reflect reasonable expectations regarding a recovery from the pandemic. In publishing, increases in journal subscription rates have been broadly tolerated for 2022 renewals. All three of the main business streams of the company are expected to see some continued level of reduced, or modified, activity during 2022 whilst the worldwide effects of the virus are addressed. Based upon future budget models, the Directors do not consider that there is any significant doubt about the ability of the company to continue as a going concern in the short term, or that the impact of COVID-19 threatens the longer term viability of the business.

# Directors and their interests

The directors at 31 December 2021 and who served during the year are shown on page 2.

No director held any shares in the Company.

#### The Directors' Report (Continued)

#### For the year ended 31 December 2021

#### **Directors' responsibilities**

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 period. 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 of 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 judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements.

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.

In so far as the directors are aware:

- there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware; and
- the directors have taken all steps that they ought to have taken to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the auditor is aware of that information.

# **Small Company provisions**

This report has been prepared in accordance with the special provisions for small companies under Section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

#### Results and dividends

The profit on ordinary activities was £1,249k, and gift aid payments totalling £1,249k were paid to the parent charity within the financial year. The total retained profits as at 31 December 2021 were £49k.

The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend.

Approved by the Board of Directors on 27th April 2022 and signed on their behalf by:

I S RUSSELL Managing Director

#### Independent auditor's report to the members of Bioscientifica Limited

#### **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Bioscientifica Limited for the year ended 31 December 2021 which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, the Balance Sheet and the related notes. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law, and the United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2021 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.

#### Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the director's 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.

#### 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 prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies' regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemptions in preparing the directors' report and from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

#### Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 4, 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:

Based on our understanding of the company and industry, we identified that the principal risks of non-compliance with laws and regulations related to company law applicable in England and Wales, and we considered the extent to which non-compliance might have a material effect on the financial statements. We also considered those laws and regulations that have a direct impact on the preparation of the financial statements such as the Companies Act 2006.

We evaluated management's incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the financial statements (including the risk of override of controls) and determined that the principal risks were related to posting inappropriate journal entries to revenue and management bias in accounting estimates. Audit procedures performed by the engagement team included:

- · Inspecting correspondence with regulators and tax authorities;
- Discussions with management including consideration of known or suspected instances of noncompliance with laws and regulation and fraud;
- Evaluating management's controls designed to prevent and detect irregularities;
- Identifying and testing journals, in particular journal entries posted on non-working days, postings by unusual users or with unusual descriptions; and
- Challenging assumptions and judgements made by management in their critical accounting estimates.

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

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at <a href="https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities">www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities</a>. 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.

Kathryn Burton (Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of Haysmacintyre LLP, Statutory Auditors

Date: 11 May 2022

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10 Queen Street Place London EC4AR 1AG

# Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31 December 2021

	Year to 31 December 2021 £000	Year to 31 December 2020 £000
Turnover	5,136	5,066
Cost of sales	2,808	2,772
	•	
Conner markit	2 220	. 204
Gross profit Administrative expenses	2,328 1,105	2,294 1,185
Administrative expenses	1,100	. 1,105
Operating profit	1,223	1,109
	•	
Interest receivable and		
similar income	26	32
	•	•
Profit on ordinary activities	1,249	1,141
-	-	

All of the activities of the Company are classed as continuing.

The Company has no recognised gains or losses other than the results for the year as set out above.

The notes on pages 10 to 12 form part of these financial statements.

# Balance sheet at 31 December 2021

	·	As at 31 December 2021 £000	As at 31 December 2020 £000
	Note	. 2000	2000
	.'		
Current assets			
Debtors	3	1,407	1,597
Cash at bank and in hand	4	1,060	1,151
		2,467	2,748
Creditors: Amounts falling			
due within one year	. 5	2,417	2,69 <u>8</u>
Net current assets		50	50
Net assets		50	50
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		. 1	. , 1
Profit and loss account		49	49
Equity shareholders' funds	. , `	. 50	50
•		·	

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and FRS102 Section 1A – small entities.

These financial statements were approved by the directors and authorised for issue on 27th April 2022, and are signed on their behalf by:

I RUSSELL

Directors

A J L CLARK

Company registration number: 03190519

The notes on pages 10 to 12 form part of these financial statements.

# Statement of changes in equity

	Called up Share Capital £000	Profit and loss account £000	Total
Balance as at 1 January 2020	. 1	232	233
Profit for the year	-	1,141	1,141
Payment to parent charity under Gift Aid Scheme	-	(1,324)	(1,324)
As at 31 December 2020	1	49	50
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Called up Share Capital £000	Profit and loss account £000	Total £000
Balance as at 1 January 2021	Share Capital	loss account	
Balance as at 1 January 2021  Profit for the year	Share Capital	loss account £000	£000
	Share Capital	loss account £000	<b>£000</b> 50

#### 1. Accounting policies

#### Basis of accounting

a) Basis of preparation of financial statements

Bioscientifica Limited is a private company, limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The registered office is Starling House, 1600 Bristol Parkway North, Bristol, BS34 8YU.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland, and the Companies Act 2006.

b) COVID-19 had a marked impact on the operations, if not the financial results, of the Company during both 2021 and 2020. The two large-scale European events managed by Bioscientifica will both return to a physical / hybrid format in 2022, increasing the revenue potential for Bioscientifica accordingly, in its event management business.

The company's publishing activities, which account for over two-thirds of the total revenue of the business, are expected to remain strongly profitable, despite the pressure on revenues created by the contraction of some academic library budgets.

The Directors have prepared forecasts which model the ongoing impact this situation may have on the Company's income streams and cashflow under a range of possible scenarios. These forecasts cover the foreseeable future which for the avoidance of doubt is a period of not less than 12 months from the date of this report.

Directors are confident that the Company can pay its debts as they fall due and are comfortable that the going concern basis is appropriate when preparing these accounts.

- c) The client accounts held separately in debtors and creditors represent separate funds in respect of clients for whom the Company collects monies as an agent.
- d) The turnover shown in the profit and loss account is accounted for on an accruals basis, exclusive of Value Added Tax. Turnover is accrued if not received during the year and deferred if received in advance.
- e) All fixed assets are initially recorded at cost.

Depreciation is provided on all tangible assets other than freehold land to write off the cost, less estimated residual value of each asset over its expected useful life.

The estimated useful lives are as follows:

Development Costs: 5 years

- f) Assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction. Exchange differences are taken into account in arriving at the operating profit.
- g) Rentals applicable to operating leases where substantially all of the benefits and risks of ownership remain with the lessor are charged against profits on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.
- h) 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 have occurred at that date that will result in an obligation to pay more, or a right to pay less or to receive more tax. Deferred tax is measured on an undiscounted basis at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which timing differences reverse, based on tax rates and laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

- i) Financial instruments are classified and accounted for, according to the substance of the contractual arrangement, as either financial assets, financial liabilities or equity instruments. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the Company after deducting all of its liabilities.
- In the application of the Company's accounting policies, the Directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

The Directors do not consider there to be any key areas of judgements estimation in the application of the Company's accounting policies.

# k) Staff costs

Staff costs are recharged from the parent Company. There were no employees during the period.

No director received any emoluments during the period.

#### 2. Debtors

		At 31 December 2021 £000	At 31 December 2020 £000
Trade debtors	•	. 306	331
Other debtors		740	903
Amounts due from parent undertaking		11	39
Derivative financial instruments		, <b>6</b> .	88
Prepayments and accrued income	•	344	236_
•		1,407	1,597
•			

#### 3. Cash at bank and in hand

	At 31 December 2021 £000	At 31 December 2020 £000
Bank current accounts Monies held on deposit Petty cash	547 511 2	1,040 108 3
	1,060	1,151

As a significant proportion of journal-related income is paid in advance by way of annual subscriptions from academic institutions, balances at the bank include funds to cover related-expenditure over the next financial year. Balances at the bank also include surplus funds generated by events managed on behalf of clients, which will be repaid to the clients in line with contractual agreements.

#### 4. Creditors - amounts falling due within one year

	At 31 December 2021 £000	At 31 December 2020 £000
Client accounts Trade creditors Other creditors	114 92 891	73. 227 1,166
Accruals and deferred income	1,320	1,232
	2,417	2,698

#### 5. Related party transactions

The Company has taken advantage of the exemptions from disclosing transactions with related companies under the provisions of Section 33 of Financial Reporting Standard 102.

There were no other related party transactions in 2021 or 2020.

#### 6. Ultimate parent company

The ultimate parent company is the Society for Endocrinology, a Company incorporated in England and Wales.

The following page does not form part of the statutory financial statements which are the subject of the independent auditors' report on page 5.

# Detailed profit and loss account for the period ended 31 December 2021

	12 months to 31 December 2021		12 months to 31 December 2020	
•	£000	£000	£000	£000
Sales				
Publishing-related services and distribution	3,545		3,599	
Conference and societies' services	1,591		1,467	•
		5,136		5,066
Cost of production Direct publication costs Direct conference and societies'	1,332		1,319	
services costs	28		67	
	1,360		1,386	
Direct staff costs				
Publications salaries Conference and societies'	559		493	
services salaries	889		893	•
	1,448		1,386	•
Cost of sales	•	2,808		2,772
Gross profit		2,328		2,294
Overheads Administration salaries Staff expenses Auditors' remuneration Professional fees Sales and marketing Office overheads Sundry expenses Bank charges Bad debts Foreign exchange (gains) / losses Donations	832 24 7 23 2 265 (54) 8 (1) (52) 51		842 63 7 9 1 287 17 6 7 (113)	
·		1,105		1,185
Other income		1,223	•	1,109
Bank interest receivable Royalties received			2 30	,
•	•	26		32
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation and gift aid		1,249		1,141