Financial Statements

for the Year Ended 31 March 2022

for

Medipex Limited

06/12/2022 COMPANIES HOUSE

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Medipex Limited

Company Information for the Year Ended 31 March 2022

DIRECTORS:

Professor M A Smith

R K Clark D J Dickson Professor J Hutton Mrs A P Starkey Dr L Georgopoulos

SECRETARY:

Mrs A P Starkey

REGISTERED OFFICE:

4100 Park Approach

Thorpe Park Leeds LS15 8GB

REGISTERED NUMBER:

04421973 (England and Wales)

AUDITORS:

Kirk Newsholme

Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors

4315 Park Approach

Thorpe Park Leeds

West Yorkshire LS15 8GB

Balance Sheet 31 March 2022

		2022		2021	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
FIXED ASSETS	4				
Tangible assets Investments	4 5		1,680		2,781
investments	5	•			
			1,680		2,781
CURRENT ASSETS					
Debtors	6	220,003		99,838	
Cash at bank and in hand		264,723		285,920	
OPERITORS		484,726		385,758	
CREDITORS Amounts falling due within one year	7	362,251		255,673	
NET CURRENT ASSETS			122,475		130,085
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			124,155		132,866
CREDITORS					
Amounts falling due after more than one					
year	8		40,493		49,217
NET ASSETS			83,662		83,649
RESERVES					
Retained earnings			83,662	•	83,649
			83,662		83,649

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

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

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 23 November 2022 and were signed on its behalf by:

Dr L Georgopoulos - Director

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Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2022

1. STATUTORY INFORMATION

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

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparing the financial statements

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

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

Preparation of consolidated financial statements

The financial statements contain information about Medipex Limited as an individual company and do not contain consolidated financial information as the parent of a group. The company has taken the option under Section 399 of the Companies Act 2006 not to prepare consolidated financial statements.

Income recognition

Income is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable in the period in which the service by Medipex Limited was performed excluding discounts and value added tax.

The company has been set up to deliver contracts on behalf of the NHS and other professional health bodies to raise IP awareness and to advise on commercial potential as appropriate within NHS and other other professional bodies. Funding is only available for these purposes and to cover the costs of these activities. These funds are not available to create profit within the company. On this basis, income is recognised in the income and expenditure account so as to match costs as and when they are incurred on those contracts. Deferred income is recognised where funds receivable are in excess of costs during the year and when those funds are not related to specific time periods or performance measures. Deferred income is utilised in profit and loss in periods where costs do not match funding received.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at purchase cost together with any incidental expenses of acquisition, net of depreciation and any provision for impairment.

Depreciation is provided on all tangible assets, at rates calculated to write off the cost less estimated residual value of each asset on a straight line basis over its expected useful life.

Fixtures and fittings

- 25% on cost

Computer equipment - 33% on cost

Residual value represents the estimated amount which would currently be obtained from disposal of an asset after deducting estimated costs of disposal, if the asset were already at an age and in the condition expected at the end of its estimated useful life.

The need for any fixed asset impairment write down is assessed by comparison of the carrying value of the assets against the higher of realisable value and value in use.

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined on the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is recognised in the profit and loss account.

Taxation

Current tax, including UK corporation tax is provided at amounts expected to be paid (or recovered) using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

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Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 31 March 2022

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

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 that result in an obligation to pay more tax in the future or a right to pay less tax in the future have occurred at the balance sheet date.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include deposits held at call with banks.

Government grants

Government grants are recognised based on the accrual model and are measured at the fair value of the asset received or receivable. Grants are classified as relating either to revenue or to assets. Grants relating to revenue are recognised in income over the period in which the related costs are recognised. Grants relating to assets are recognised over the expected useful life of the asset. Where part of a grant relating to an asset is deferred, it is recognised as deferred income.

Retirement benefits

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions payable to the company's pension scheme and that of directors' personal pension schemes are charged to profit or loss in the period to which they relate.

Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

All financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at transaction price (including transaction costs), except for those financial assets classified as at fair value through profit and loss, which are initially measured at fair value (which is normally the transaction price excluding transaction costs), unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction. If an arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, the financial asset or financial liability is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

The following assets and liabilities are classified as basic financial instruments - trade debtors, cash and bank balances, trade creditors, and accruals.

Trade debtors, cash and bank balances, trade creditors, and accruals are measured at the amortised cost equivalent to the undiscounted amount of cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received.

Investments

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost less impairment.

Impairment of assets

Assets are assessed for indicators of impairment at each balance sheet date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit and loss as described below.

Non financial assets

An asset is impaired when there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after initial recognition, the estimated recoverable value of the asset has been reduced. The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use.

Financial assets

For financial assets carried at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the best estimate of the amount that would be received for the asset if it were sold at the reporting date.

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Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 31 March 2022

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Where indicators exist for a decrease in impairment loss, and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the prior impairment loss is tested to determine reversal. An impairment loss is reversed on an individual impaired financial asset to the extent that the revised recoverable value does not lead to a revised carrying amount higher than the carrying value had the impairment loss not been recognised.

Critical accounting judgements and sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, management is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying values 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 if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

The critical judgements that the directors have made in applying the company's accounting policies and the key sources of estimation uncertainty that have had the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements are described below:

Recoverability of debtors

Outstanding debtor balances are reviewed on a line by line basis by management to identify possible amounts where an impairment provision is required. When assessing recoverability the directors have considered factors such as the ageing of the debts, past experience of recoverability, and the credit profile of individual customers.

3. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS

The average number of employees during the year was 6 (2021 - 7).

4. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Fixtures and fittings	Computer equipment	Totals
COST	£	£	£
At 1 April 2021	5,933	30,699	36,632
Additions	78	-	78
At 31. March 2022	6,011	30,699	36,710
DEPRECIATION			
At 1 April 2021	5,182	28,669	33,851
Charge for year	330	849	1,179
At 31 March 2022	5,512	29,518	35,030
NET BOOK VALUE			
At 31 March 2022	<u>499</u>	1,181	1,680
At 31 March 2021	751	2,030	2,781

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 31 March 2022

5. FIXED ASSET INVESTMENTS

			Unlisted investments £
	COST At 1 April 2020		83,118
	At 31 March 2021		83,118
	FUNDING RECEIVED At 1 April 2020		83,118
	At 31 March 2021		83,118
	NET BOOK VALUE At 31 March 2021		
	At 31 March 2020		-
6.	DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR		
		2022 £	2021 £
	Trade debtors Amounts owed by group undertakings Other debtors	197,433 - -	73,054 2,058 1,304
	Prepayments and accrued income	22,570	23,422
		220,003	99,838
7.	CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR		
		2022 £	2021 £
	Bank loans and overdrafts Trade creditors Taxation and social security Other creditors	9,507 133,726 39,986	783 25,343 42,615 186,932
	Cities deditors	179,032	
		362,251	255,673
8.	CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE AFTER MORE THAN ONE YEAR	•	
		2022 £	2021 £
	Bank loans	40,493	49,217

9. DISCLOSURE UNDER SECTION 444(5B) OF THE COMPANIES ACT 2006

The Report of the Auditors was unqualified.

Jill Wright BA FCA (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of Kirk Newsholme

10. ULTIMATE CONTROLLING PARTY

The board of directors control the broad operating and financial strategy of the company.

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 31 March 2022

11. CAPITAL

The Company is limited by guarantee and has no share capital. The liability of the members in the event of a winding up is limited to $\mathfrak{L}1$ per member.