Company Registration No. 05339771 (England and Wales)

Q MEDICAL TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2021

PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR



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BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 28 FEBRUARY 2021

			21	2020	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		79,010		111,818
Investments	4		100		100
			79,110		111,918
Current assets					
Stocks		2,684,447		3,559,316	
Debtors	5	1,686,621		1,741,754	
Cash at bank and in hand		540,050		85,652 ———	
		4,911,118		5,386,722	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one					
year	6	(2,700,350)		(3,640,093)	
Net current assets			2,210,768		1,746,629
Total assets less current liabilities			2,289,878		1,858,547
Provisions for liabilities			(3,945)		(14,442
Net assets			2,285,933		1,844,105
Capital and reserves	_		=0.0		
Called up share capital	7		502		502
Profit and loss reserves			2,285,431		1,843,603
Total equity			2,285,933		1,844,105

The director of the company has elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 28 February 2021 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476.

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

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 28 FEBRUARY 2021

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 5 July 2021 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr C M Pillans Director

Company Registration No. 05339771

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2021

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Q Medical Technologies Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Unit 1A Summerlands Trading Estate, Endmoor, Kendal, LA8 0FB.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of 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 show a true and fair view.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary a mounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

The company has taken advantage of the exemption under section 398 of the Companies Act 2006 not to prepare consolidated accounts as it is subject to the small companies regime. The financial statements present information about the company as an individual entity and not about its group.

1.2 Going concern

The Covid – 19 pandemic has created significant economic uncertainty. Information to inform expectations, together with the actions of Government are subject to change. I am aware of the support that Government has pledged to the business community, to do everything they believe necessary, including time to pay arrangements, bank loan guarantees, grants, The Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme and other reliefs. I will take advantage of the support available as and when required, ensuring that we continue to operate within our available cash reserves and bank facilities through this period of uncertainty. In view of this the director considers it appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable for goods and services net of VAT and trade discounts, to the extent that the company has a right to consideration arising from the performance of its contractual arrangements.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

1.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Leasehold improvements Fixtures, fittings & equipment

Motor vehicles

over the remaining term of the lease 20% straight line/50% straight line

20% straight line

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2021

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

1.5 Fixed asset investments

Interests in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the company. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

1.6 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.7 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

Stocks held for distribution at no or nominal consideration are measured at the lower of cost and replacement cost, adjusted where applicable for any loss of service potential.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2021

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.8 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.9 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges are recognised in profit or loss immediately, together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk.

1.10 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

Deferred tax

Deferred taxation 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, with the exception deferred tax assets are not recognised only to the extent that the directors consider that it is more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted.

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.

1.11 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.12 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2021

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.13 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leases asset are consumed.

1.14 Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met . Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

1.15 Foreign currency translation

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction. All differences are taken to profit and loss account.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 23 (2020 - 25).

	2021 Number	2020 Number
Total	23	25

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2021

3	Tangible fixed assets				
		LeaseholdFi improvements	xtures, fittings & equipment	Motor vehicles	Total
		£	£	£	£
	Cost				
	At 1 March 2020	27,897	341,962		405,493
	Additions		3,865	25,742 ———	29,607
	At 28 February 2021	27,897	345,827	61,376	435,100
	Depreciation and impairment				
	At 1 March 2020	27,897	255,560	10,218	293,675
	Depreciation charged in the year		56,491	5,924	62,415
	At 28 February 2021	27,897	312,051	16,142	356,090
	Carrying amount				
	At 28 February 2021	-	33,776	45,234	79,010
	At 29 February 2020		86,402	25,4 1 6	111,818
4	Fixed asset investments				
				2021 £	2020 £
	Shares in group undertakings and participating interests			100	100
	Movements in fixed asset investments				
					Shares in
					group
				ur	ndertakings £
	Cost or valuation				
	At 1 March 2020 & 28 February 2021				100
	Carrying amount				
	At 28 February 2021				100
	At 29 February 2020				100
	·				

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2021

5	Debtors		
		2021	2020
	Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
	Trade debtors	477,094	1,144,505
	Amounts owed by group undertakings	1,106,591	53,646
	Other debtors	28,574	267,186
	Prepayments and accrued income	74,362	276,417
		1,686,621	1,741,754
6	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
		2021	2020
		£	£
	Bank loans and overdrafts	-	414,990
	Payments received on account	110,402	110,402
	Trade creditors	1,546,808	2,160,230
	Amounts due to group undertakings	289,133	-
	Other taxation and social security	530,657	388,785
	Other creditors	62,183	152,941
	Accruals and deferred income	161,167	412,745

Bank loans and overdrafts comprise amounts owed to RBS Invoice Finance Limited of £nil (2020: £414,990), which are secured by a fixed and floating charge over all property or undertakings of the company.

7 Called up share capital

	2021	2020	2021	2020
Ordinary share capital	Number	Number	£	£
Issued and fully paid				
'A' Ordinary of £1 each	500	500	500	500
'B' Ordinary of £1 each	1	1	1	1
'C' Ordinary of £1 each	1	1	1	1
	502	502	502	502

All classes of ordinary shares rank pari passu in all respects save that the director may declare a dividend on one class of share and not another class.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2021

8 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, as follows:

	2021	2020
	£	£
Within one year	41,257	49,470
Between two and five years	31,577	35,089
	72,834	84,559

9 Related party transactions

Transactions with related parties

During the year the company entered into the following transactions with related parties:

The following amounts were outstanding at the reporting end date:

Amounts due from related parties	2021 £	2020 £
Directors		267,186

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Pillans Group Limited and in accordance with paragraph 33.1A is therefore not required to disclose transactions and balances with that company and its fellow subsidiary Q Biotechnologies Limited.

In accordance with section 33.1A of FRS102, as a parent company, Q Medical Technologies Limited is not required to disclose transactions and balances with its subsidiary, Ellman International (UK) Ltd.

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.