## **UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS** FOR THE YEAR ENDED **31 DECEMBER 2021**

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# STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021

	20:	2021		2020	
Notes	£	£	£	£	
3		13,594		-	
4		965,479		92,955	
		979,073		92,955	
	68,516		25,000		
5	359,647		211,260		
	114,750		94,916		
	542,913		331,176		
6	(3,018,540)		(985,013)		
		(2,475,627)		(653,837)	
		(1.496.554)		(560,882)	
		====			
7		120		120	
	`.	(1,496,674)		(561,002)	
		(1,496,554)		(560,882	
	3 4 5	Notes £  3 4  5 68,516 5 359,647 114,750 542,913 6 (3,018,540)	Notes  £ £  3 4 965,479 979,073  5 68,516 5 359,647 114,750 542,913  6 (3,018,540)  (2,475,627) (1,496,554)  7 120 (1,496,674)	Notes  £ £ £ £  3 13,594 965,479 979,073  5 359,647 114,750 94,916 542,913 331,176  6 (3,018,540) (2,475,627) (1,496,554)  7 120 (1,496,674)	

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the income statement within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 31 December 2021 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

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.

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.

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

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

Dr M Gehrung Director

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

#### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

Cyted UK Ltd is a private company limited by shares and is registered and incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 2 Falcon Road, Hinchingbrooke Business Park, Huntingdon, Cambridgeshire, PE29 6FG. The company changed its name from Pathognomics Limited on 1 March 2022.

#### **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 amounts 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.

#### 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 at least 12 months following the signature of these financial statements. Despite the loss for the year and the net liability position, the company will continue to receive funding in the next 12 months from equity investments and the parent entity. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements. These accounts have been prepared on a going concern basis subject to the impact that the COVID-19 pandemic may have on the business, which is unknown at this time.

#### Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that it is probable will be recovered.

#### Research and development expenditure

Research expenditure is written off against profits in the year in which it is incurred. Identifiable development expenditure is capitalised to the extent that the technical, commercial and financial feasibility can be demonstrated.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

#### 1 Accounting policies (Continued)

#### Intangible fixed assets other than goodwill

Intangible assets acquired separately from a business are recognised at cost and are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

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

Software

8 years straight line

#### Tangible fixed assets

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

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

Leasehold improvements
Plant and equipment
Fixtures and fittings
Computers

14 years straight line 5 years straight line 15% straight line 5 years straight line

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.

#### Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible 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.

#### 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.

#### Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial instruments and include cash at bank.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

#### 1 Accounting policies (Continued)

#### 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.

Financial instruments are recognised when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

#### Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include trade and other debtors and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs.

#### Classification of financial liabilities

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.

#### Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other creditors, bank loans and loans from fellow group companies, are initially recognised at transaction price.

#### **Equity instruments**

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the fair value of proceeds received, net of transaction costs.

#### Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the current tax expense and deferred tax expense. Current tax assets are recognised when tax paid exceeds the tax payable.

Current and deferred tax is charged or credited to profit or loss, except when it relates to items charged or credited to other comprehensive income or equity, when the tax follows the transaction or event it relates to and is also charged or credited to other comprehensive income, or equity.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities and deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if and only if, there is a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and the entity intends either to settle on the net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Current tax is based on taxable profit for the year. Current tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled based on tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised in respect of all timing differences that exist at the reporting date. Timing differences are differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income that arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in different periods from their recognition in the financial statements. Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered by the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

#### 1 Accounting policies (Continued)

#### **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.

#### Retirement benefits

For defined contribution schemes the amount charged to profit or loss is the contributions payable in the year. Differences between contributions payable in the year and contributions actually paid are shown as either accruals or prepayments.

#### 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.

#### Government grants

Income from government grants is presented within other operating income and relates to project funding from Innovate UK. 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.

#### Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than the functional currency (foreign currency) are initially recorded at the exchange rate prevailing on the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange ruling at the reporting date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction, or, if the asset or liability is measured at fair value, the rate when that fair value was determined.

All translation differences are taken to profit or loss, except to the extent that they relate to gains or losses on non-monetary items recognised in other comprehensive income, when the related translation gain or loss is also recognised in other comprehensive income.

#### 2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

	2021 Number	2020 Number
Total	15	· 5

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

3	Intangible fixed assets			•
				Other £
	Cost			_
	Additions			15,000
	At 31 December 2021			15,000
	Amortisation and impairment			
	Amortisation charged for the year			1,406
	At 31 December 2021	•		1,406
	Carrying amount			
	At 31 December 2021			13,594
	At 31 December 2020			-
4	Tangible fixed assets			
		Land and buildings	Plant and machinery etc	Total
		£	£	£
	Cost			
	At 1 January 2021	-	124,936	124,936
	Additions	547,905	382,854	930,759
	At 31 December 2021	547,905	507,790	1,055,695
	Depreciation and impairment			
	At 1 January 2021	-	31,981	31,981
	Depreciation charged in the year	10,839	47,396	58,235
	At 31 December 2021	10,839	79,377	90,216
	Carrying amount		<del> </del>	
	At 31 December 2021	537,066	428,413	965,479
	At 31 December 2020	<del>-</del>	92,955	92,955

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

5	Debtors				
				2021	2020
	Amounts falling due within one year:			£	£
	Trade debtors			130,099	173,936
	Corporation tax recoverable				8,071
	Other debtors	,		229,548	29,253
				359,647	211,260
6	Creditors: amounts falling due within one ye	ear			
				2021	2020
				£	£
	Bank loans			-	50,000
	Trade creditors			181,540	277,186
	Amounts owed to group undertakings		•	2,749,900	648,755
	Taxation and social security			18,609	4,322
	Other creditors			68,491	4,750
	·			3,018,540	985,013
7	Called up share capital				-
		2021	2020	2021	2020
	Ordinary share capital	Number	Number	£	£
	Issued and fully paid			•	
	Ordinary shares of £1 each	120 	120 	120 	120
8	Operating lease commitments			·	
	Lessee				
٠	At the reporting end date the company had ounder non-cancellable operating leases, which		ments for futur	e minimum leas	e payments
				2021	2020
				£	£
	Within one year			90,891	54,298
	Between one and five years			94,802	49,162

#### 9 Parent company

The parent company of Cyted UK Ltd (formerly Pathognomics Limited) is Cyted Ltd and its registered office is 22 Station Road, Cambridge, CB1 2JD.

103,460

185,693