Company registration number 11031998 (England and Wales)

EPISTEM LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR



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BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021

		2021		20	20
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	4		23,729		33,913
Tangible assets	3		286,502		473,136
			310,231		507,049
Current assets					
Stocks		157,387		21,000	
Debtors	5	1,134,184		657,001	
Cash at bank and in hand		1,511,077		2,000,654	
		2,802,648		2,678,655	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(1,869,708)		(1,845,754)	
you.					
Net current assets			932,940		832,901
Total assets less current liabilities			1,243,171		1,339,950
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	7		(3,131,760)		(3,071,370)
Provisions for liabilities			(71,680)		(86,208)
Net liabilities			(1,960,269)		(1,817,628)
On the Landson					
Capital and reserves	0		447		447
Called up share capital	9		117		117
Share premium account Profit and loss reserves			423,270		423,270
Profit and loss reserves			(2,383,656)		(2,241,015)
Shareholders' (deficit)/funds			(1,960,269)		(1,817,628)

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the 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 28 September 2022 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr J A Fullerton-Batten

Director

Company Registration No. 11031998

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

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Epistem Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is The Incubator Building, Grafton Street, Manchester, M13 9XX.

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.

1.2 Going concern

The Directors have prepared detailed profit and loss, cashflow and balance sheet projections displaying the company's ability to operate within the available financing facilities for the period of at least 12 months from the date of these accounts. In preparing these projections, the Directors have taken into consideration the impact on the company of the Covid-19 pandemic, reflecting the inherent uncertainties and constraints caused by the pandemic in their assumptions, primarily those around revenue, and the timing of certain creditor payments.

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 the foreseeable future. The company has sufficient headroom within its existing facilities to continue trading for a period not less than 12 months from the date of approval, notwithstanding this the directors have the support of a Coronavirus Business Interruption Loan. Although not expected to be needed, the Directors have obtained from certain shareholders of the company a letter of support for additional funding.

Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes.

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.

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, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.4 Intangible fixed assets - goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of acquisition of unincorporated businesses over the fair value of net assets acquired. It is initially recognised as an asset at cost and is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is considered to have a finite useful life and is amortised on a systematic basis over its expected life, which is 6 years.

1.5 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 or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Patents & licences 18-60 months straight line

Amortisation rates were deemed to be accurate, however subject to impairment testing at the year end it was deemed appropriate to write down the remaining value of goodwill to nil.

1.6 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:

Plant and equipment 25% straight line Fixtures and fittings 25% straight line Computers 25% 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.

1.7 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost, which comprises direct materials and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell.

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.

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.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet 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.

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

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, and bank loans, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

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 tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

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

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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 Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessees. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets at the lower of the assets fair value at the date of inception and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The related liability is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest is charged to profit or loss so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

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.

1.13 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.

1.14 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation in the period are included in profit or loss.

2 Employees

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

	2021	2020
	Number	Number
Total	38	33

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

3 Tangible fixed assets

Plant and machinery etc £
883,112
39,927
923,039
409,976
226,561 ———
636,537
286,502
473,136

4 Intangible fixed assets

	Goodwill £	Other £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 January 2021 and 31 December 2021	1,752,308	48,290	1,800,598
Amortisation and impairment			
At 1 January 2021	1,752,308	14,377	1,766,685
Amortisation charged for the year	-	10,184	10,184
At 31 December 2021	1,752,308	24,561	1,776,869
Carrying amount			
At 31 December 2021	-	23,729	23,729
At 31 December 2020	-	33,913	33,913

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	839,742	350,775
	Corporation tax recoverable	123,900	109,222
	Other debtors	19,528	24,831
	Prepayments and accrued income	151,014	172,173
		1,134,184	657,001
6	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
		2021 £	2020 £
		2	
	Obligations under finance leases	100,085	129,096
	Trade creditors	404,037	688,373
	Taxation and social security	116,874	217,632
	Other creditors	168,437	207,301
	Accruals and deferred income	1,080,275	603,352
		1,869,708	1,845,754
	Obligations under finance leases are secured on the assets to which they relate.		
7	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		
		2021	2020
		£	£
	Obligations under finance leases	64,486	165,737
	Other creditors	3,067,274	2,905,633

The aggregate of secured creditors under finance leases are secured on the assets to which they relate. The other creditors of £3,178,863 (2020: £2,298,966) are secured by way of a fixed and floating charge covering all property and undertaking of the company.

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

8 Deferred taxation

The following are the major deferred tax liabilities and assets recognised by the company and movements thereon:

		Liabilities 2021	Liabilities 2020
	Balances:	£	£
	Fixed asset timing differences	86,208	89,896
	Short term timing differences - trading	(14,569)	(3,688)
	Adjustment to prior period	41	-
		71,680	86,208
		<u> </u>	
			2021
	Movements in the year:		£
	Liability at 1 January 2021		86,208
	Credit to profit or loss		(14,528)
	Liability at 31 December 2021		71,680
	•		_
9	Called up share capital		
		2021	2020
	Ordinary share capital	£	£
	Issued and fully paid		
	6667 Ordinary A Shares of 1p each	67	67
	1703 Ordinary B1 Shares of 1p each	17	17
	834 (2018: 556) Ordinary B2 shares of 2p each		
		17	17
	852 Ordinary C shares of 1p each	9	9
	666 Ordinary D shares of 1p each	7	7
		117	117

During the prior year 666 D Ordinary shares of 1p each were issued at par. The Directors consider there to be no difference between par value and fair value.

10 Audit report information

As the income statement has been omitted from the filing copy of the financial statements, the following information in relation to the audit report on the statutory financial statements is provided in accordance with s444(5B) of the Companies Act 2006:

The auditor's report was unqualified.

The senior statutory auditor was Alexander Kelly and the auditor was MHA Moore and Smalley.

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

11 Related party transactions

Other information

On 8 June 2018, the company entered into a loan agreement with Foresight Regional Investment LP, a shareholder. The principal amount of £1,800,000 was used to fund the acquisition of specific trading activities from Genedrive plc. The loan bears an annual interest charge of 10% and is repayable on 6 June 2023. At the period end the interest accrued of £728,863 (2020: £498,966) and the principal amount of £1,800,000 (2020 £1,800,000) was included within other borrowings falling due after more than one year.

During a previous period, the company entered into a loan agreement with J Tudor, a director. The loan bears an annual interest charge of 1%. During the year the account accrued interest of £97. At the balance sheet date the company was owed £9,799 (2020: £9,702) by J Tudor. There were no repayments in the year, and no amounts were waived or written off. This is included within other debtors due in less than one year.

During a previous period, the company entered into a loan agreement with B J Reed, a director. The loan bears an annual interest charge of 1%. During the year the account accrued interest of £96. At the balance sheet date the company was owed £9,710 (2020: £9,614) by B J Reed. There were no repayments in the year, and no amounts were waived or written off. This is included within other debtors due in less than one year.

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.