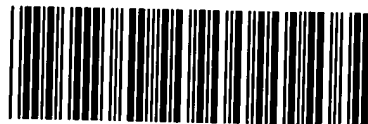


**Cromlyn House Surgical Limited**  
**Directors' Report and Financial Statements**  
**For the financial year ended 31 December 2022**

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## **Cromlyn House Surgical Limited**

### **Company Information**

<b>Directors</b>	Gary McKee James Anthony Sharkey Barry Downes James McAvoy Patrick Andrew Southey (resigned 30 June 2022) John Paul O'Brien (appointed 9 June 2022)
<b>Company secretary</b>	Barry Downes
<b>Registered number</b>	NIO42114
<b>Registered office</b>	Aisling House 50 Stranmillis Embankment Belfast Northern Ireland
<b>Independent auditors</b>	BDO Statutory Audit Firm Block 3, Miesian Plaza 50-58 Baggot Street Lower Dublin 2
<b>Bankers</b>	Danske Bank Donegall Square West Belfast

# **Cromlyn House Surgical Limited**

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## **Cromlyn House Surgical Limited**

### **Directors' Report For the year ended 31 December 2022**

The directors present their annual report and the financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2022.

#### **Principal activity**

The principal activity of the company is being a leading provider of independent healthcare services.

#### **Business review, Results and dividends**

The Statement of Income and Retained Earnings for the financial year ended 31 December 2022 and the balance sheet at that date set out on pages 9 and 10.

The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to £576,123 (2021 - loss £912,768).

The directors do not recommend a payment of a dividend.

#### **Directors**

The directors and secretary, who served during the year were:

##### **Directors**

Gary McKee  
James Anthony Sharkey  
Barry Downes  
James McAvoy  
Patrick Andrew Southey (resigned 30 June 2022)  
John Paul O'Brien (appointed 9 June 2022)

##### **Secretary:**

Barry Downes

#### **Events since the end of the financial period**

There have been no significant events affecting the company since the financial year end.

#### **Disclosure of information to auditors**

Each of the persons who are directors at the time when this Directors' Report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditors are unaware, and
- the director has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a director in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditors are aware of that information.

#### **Auditors**

Maneely Mc Cann resigned as auditors in February 2023 and the directors appointed BDO, Registered Auditors, to fill the vacancy. BDO have expressed their willingness to continue in accordance with the provisions of Section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

**Cromlyn House Surgical Limited**

**Directors' Report (continued)  
For the year ended 31 December 2022**

**Small companies note**

In preparing this report, the directors have taken advantage of the small companies exemptions provided by section 415A of the Companies Act 2006.

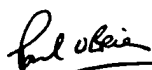
This report was approved by the board and signed on its behalf.



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**Barry Downes**  
Director

Date: **11/03/2024**



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**John Paul O'Brien**  
Director

Date: **11/03/2024**

## **Cromlyn House Surgical Limited**

### **Directors' Responsibilities Statement For the year ended 31 December 2022**

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 year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and 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'. 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 for the Company's financial statements and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and accounting 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.

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 to 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.



## **Cromlyn House Surgical Limited**

### **Independent Auditors' Report to the Members of Cromlyn House Surgical Limited**

#### **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Cromlyn House Surgical Limited (the 'Company') for the year ended 31 December 2022, which comprise the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings, the Balance Sheet and the related notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 December 2022 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 Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

#### **Independence**

We remain 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.

#### **Other matter**

The financial statements for Cromlyn House Surgical Limited for the year ended 31 December 2021 were audited by another auditor who expressed an unmodified opinion on those statements on 29 September 2022.

#### **Conclusions relating to going concern**

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

**Cromlyn House Surgical Limited****Independent Auditors' Report to the Members of Cromlyn House Surgical Limited (continued)****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 director is 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.

**Opinion 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.

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, 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,



## **Cromlyn House Surgical Limited**

### **Independent Auditors' Report to the Members of Cromlyn House Surgical Limited (continued)**

or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

#### **Auditors' 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 Auditors' 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.

#### **Extent to which the audit was capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud**

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:

We gained an understanding of the legal and the regulatory framework applicable to the company and the industry in which it operates and considered the risk of acts by the company which were contrary to applicable laws and regulations, including fraud. These included but were not limited to compliance with Companies Act 2006 and FRS 102, "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland".

We focused on laws and regulations that could give rise to material misstatement in the financial statements. Our tests included but were not limited to:

- agreement of the financial statement disclosures to underlying supporting documentation;
- enquiries of management; and
- considering the effectiveness of the control environment and monitoring compliance with laws and regulations.

We also communicated relevant identified laws and regulations and potential fraud risk to all engagement team members and remained alert to any indications of fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations throughout the audit.

There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures described above and the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely we would become aware of it. As in all of our audits we addressed the risk of management override of internal controls, including testing journals and evaluating whether there was evidence of bias by the director that represented a risk of material misstatement due to fraud.

Our audit procedures were designed to respond to risks of material misstatement in the financial statements, recognising that the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery, misrepresentations or through collusion. There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures performed and the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely we are to become aware of it.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: [www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities](http://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities).

This description forms part of our Auditors' Report.



## **Cromlyn House Surgical Limited**

### **Independent Auditors' Report to the Members of Cromlyn House Surgical Limited (continued)**

#### **The purpose of our audit work and to whom we owe responsibilities**

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 Auditors' 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.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'S. Carbery'.

Simon Carbery (Senior Statutory Auditor)  
for and on behalf of

**BDO**

Dublin

Statutory Audit Firm

AI223876

Date: **11/03/2024**

**Cromlyn House Surgical Limited**

**Statement of Income and Retained Earnings  
For the year ended 31 December 2022**

	Note	2022 £	2021 £
Turnover	4	4,374,361	4,566,303
Cost of sales		(2,321,711)	(2,342,601)
<b>Gross profit</b>		<b>2,052,650</b>	<b>2,223,702</b>
Administrative expenses		(1,338,123)	(2,962,975)
Other operating income		-	6,000
<b>Operating profit/(loss)</b>	5	<b>714,527</b>	<b>(733,273)</b>
Interest receivable and similar income		18,116	156
<b>Profit/(loss) before tax</b>		<b>732,643</b>	<b>(733,117)</b>
Tax on profit/(loss)		(156,520)	(179,651)
<b>Profit/(loss) after tax</b>		<b>576,123</b>	<b>(912,768)</b>
Retained earnings at the beginning of the year		781,631	1,694,399
Profit/(loss) for the year		576,123	(912,768)
<b>Retained earnings at the end of the year</b>		<b>1,357,754</b>	<b>781,631</b>

All amounts relate to continuing operations.

There were no recognised gains and losses for 2022 or 2021 other than those included in the statement of income and retained earnings.

The notes on pages 10 to 20 form part of these financial statements.

**Cromlyn House Surgical Limited**  
Registered number: NIO42114

**Balance Sheet**  
**As at 31 December 2022**

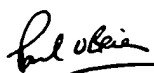
	Note	2022 £	2021 £
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Tangible fixed assets	8	322,098	450,548
		<u>322,098</u>	<u>450,548</u>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Stocks	9	112,280	89,447
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	10	1,055,238	147,359
Cash at bank and in hand	11	256,063	755,232
		<u>1,423,581</u>	<u>992,038</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	12	(311,900)	(583,758)
<b>Net current assets</b>		<u>1,111,681</u>	<u>408,280</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		<u>1,433,779</u>	<u>858,828</u>
<b>Provisions for liabilities</b>			
Deferred tax	14	(76,021)	(77,193)
		<u>(76,021)</u>	<u>(77,193)</u>
<b>Net assets</b>		<u><u>1,357,758</u></u>	<u><u>781,635</u></u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital		4	4
Profit and loss account		1,357,754	781,631
		<u>1,357,758</u>	<u>781,635</u>

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provision FRS 102 Section 1A- small entities.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by:



**Barry Downes**  
Director



**John Paul O'Brien**  
Director

Date: 11/03/2024

The notes on pages 10 to 20 form part of these financial statements.

## **Cromlyn House Surgical Limited**

### **Notes to the Financial Statements For the year ended 31 December 2022**

#### **1. General information**

These financial statements comprising the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings, the Balance Sheet and the related notes constitute the individual financial statements of Cromlyn House Surgical Limited for the period end 31 December 2022.

Cromlyn House Surgical Limited is a private company limited by shares, incorporated in Northern Ireland with a registered office of Aisling House, 50 Stranmillis Embankment, Belfast, BT9 5FL, Northern Ireland with a registered number of NIO42114. The nature of the company's operations and its principal activities are being a leading provider of independent healthcare services.

#### **2. Accounting policies**

##### **2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements**

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with section 1A Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the Company's accounting policies (see note 3).

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

##### **2.2 Going Concern**

Based on Management's assessment of its current financial condition, liquidity sources, conditional and unconditional obligations, expected cash flows, legal matters, financial trends, relationships with suppliers, internal and external matters, the Company believes that there are no substantial indicators and/or trends that raise substantial doubt about its ability to continue as a going concern within one year after the date of the issuance of the financial statements.

## **Cromlyn House Surgical Limited**

### **Notes to the Financial Statements For the year ended 31 December 2022**

## **2. Accounting policies (continued)**

### **2.3 Foreign currency translation**

#### **Functional and presentation currency**

The Company's functional and presentational currency is GBP.

#### **Transactions and balances**

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in profit or loss except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings within 'finance income or costs'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in profit or loss within 'other operating income'.

### **2.4 Revenue**

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

#### **Rendering of services**

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

### **2.5 Interest income**

Interest income is recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

## **Cromlyn House Surgical Limited**

### **Notes to the Financial Statements For the year ended 31 December 2022**

## **2. Accounting policies (continued)**

### **2.6 Pensions**

#### **Defined contribution pension plan**

The Company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in profit or loss when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Balance Sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

### **2.7 Current and deferred taxation**

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the balance sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

### **2.8 Tangible fixed assets**

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any allowance for impairment. Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, other than investment property and freehold land, at rates calculated to write off the cost or valuation, less estimated residual value, of each asset over its expected useful life, as follows:

## **Cromlyn House Surgical Limited**

### **Notes to the Financial Statements For the year ended 31 December 2022**

#### **2. Accounting policies (continued)**

##### **2.8 Tangible fixed assets (continued)**

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, on a reducing balance basis.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Leasehold property	-	10% reducing balance
Fixtures and fittings	-	10% reducing balance
Motor vehicles	-	20% reducing balance
Medical Equipment	-	10% reducing balance
Office equipment	-	33% reducing balance

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in profit or loss.

##### **2.9 Stocks**

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell.

At each balance sheet date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

##### **2.10 Debtors**

Short-term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

##### **2.11 Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

##### **2.12 Creditors**

Short-term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

## **Cromlyn House Surgical Limited**

### **Notes to the Financial Statements For the year ended 31 December 2022**

#### **2. Accounting policies (continued)**

##### **2.13 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 agreements 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.

##### **Financial assets and 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 the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings, 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.

Financial assets and liabilities are only offset in the Balance Sheet when, and only when, there exists a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and the company intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Commitments to make and receive loans which meet the conditions mentioned above are measured at cost (which may be nil) less impairment.

Financial assets are derecognised when and only when:

- a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or are settled
- b) the company transfers to another party substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset or;
- c) the company, despite having retained some, but not all significant risks and rewards of ownership, has transferred control of the asset to another party.

Financial liabilities are derecognised only when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires.

##### **2.14 Provisions for liabilities**

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to profit or loss in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the balance sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Balance Sheet.

#### **3. Judgments in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty**

There are no accounting estimates which the directors consider to be critical accounting estimates or judgement.

**Cromlyn House Surgical Limited**

**Notes to the Financial Statements  
For the year ended 31 December 2022**

**4. Turnover**

	2022 £	2021 £
United Kingdom	4,374,361	4,566,303
	<u>4,374,361</u>	<u>4,566,303</u>

The whole of the turnover is attributable to the principal activity of the company wholly undertaken in the United Kingdom.

**5. Operating profit/(loss)**

The operating profit/(loss) is stated after charging:

	2022 £	2021 £
Depreciation	143,157	55,332
Exchange differences	629	293
Rent	60,000	60,000
Pension costs	24,171	19,560
	<u>24,171</u>	<u>19,560</u>

**6. Employees**

The average monthly number of employees, including the directors, during the year was as follows:

	2022 No.	2021 No.
Employees	41	32
	<u>41</u>	<u>32</u>

**7. Directors' remuneration**

	2022 £	2021 £
Directors' emoluments	75,691	3,600
	<u>75,691</u>	<u>3,600</u>

**Cromlyn House Surgical Limited**

**Notes to the Financial Statements  
For the year ended 31 December 2022**

**8. Tangible fixed assets**

	Leasehold property £	Motor vehicles £	Fixtures and fittings £	Office equipment £	Medical equipment £	Total £
<b>Cost or valuation</b>						
At 1 January 2022	130,785	4,200	72,748	24,471	853,283	1,085,487
Additions	-	-	14,708	-	-	14,708
At 31 December 2022	130,785	4,200	87,456	24,471	853,283	1,100,195
<b>Depreciation</b>						
At 1 January 2022	88,924	343	34,571	9,411	501,691	634,940
Charge for the year on owned assets	-	840	7,116	7,403	127,798	143,157
At 31 December 2022	88,924	1,183	41,687	16,814	629,489	778,097
<b>Net book value</b>						
At 31 December 2022	41,861	3,017	45,769	7,657	223,794	322,098
At 31 December 2021	41,861	3,857	38,177	15,060	351,593	450,548

**Cromlyn House Surgical Limited**

**Notes to the Financial Statements  
For the year ended 31 December 2022**

**9. Stocks**

	2022 £	2021 £
Raw materials and consumables	112,280	89,447
	<u>112,280</u>	<u>89,447</u>

**10. Debtors : Amounts falling due within one year**

	2022 £	2021 £
Trade debtors	168,542	101,997
Amounts owed by group companies	20 748,553	-
Other debtors	62,901	14,497
Prepayments and accrued income	70,906	30,865
Corporation tax	4,336	-
	<u>1,055,238</u>	<u>147,359</u>

All debtors are due within one financial year. All trade debtors are due within the company's normal terms, which is 30 days. Trade debtors are shown net of impairment in respect of doubtful debts.

Amount owed by group companies is unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

**11. Cash and cash equivalents**

	2022 £	2021 £
Cash at bank and in hand	256,063	755,232
	<u>256,063</u>	<u>755,232</u>

**Cromlyn House Surgical Limited**

**Notes to the Financial Statements  
For the year ended 31 December 2022**

**12. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year**

		2022 £	2021 £
Trade creditors		168,615	246,874
Amounts owed to group undertakings	20	18,608	-
Corporation tax		-	173,465
Other taxation and social security		18,666	9,325
Other creditors		1,245	-
Accruals and deferred income		104,766	154,094
		<u>311,900</u>	<u>583,758</u>

The repayment terms of trade creditors vary between on demand and ninety days. No interest is payable on trade creditors.

Amounts owed to group companies is unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

Other amounts included in creditors not covered by specific note disclosures are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

**13. Financial instruments**

	2022 £	2021 £
<b>Financial assets</b>		
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	<u>1,236,059</u>	<u>871,726</u>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>		
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	<u>187,223</u>	<u>246,874</u>

Financial assets measured at amortised cost comprise of cash and cash equivalents, trade debtors, other debtors and amounts owed by group undertakings.

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost comprise of trade creditors and amounts payable to group companies.

**Cromlyn House Surgical Limited**

**Notes to the Financial Statements  
For the year ended 31 December 2022**

**14. Deferred taxation**

	2022 £
At beginning of year	(77,193)
Charged to profit or loss	1,172
<b>At end of year</b>	<b>(76,021)</b>

The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:

	2022 £	2021 £
Accelerated capital allowances	(76,021)	(77,193)
	<u>(76,021)</u>	<u>(77,193)</u>

**15. Reserves**

**Profit and loss account**

The profit and loss account represents cumulative gains and losses recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings, net of transfers to/from other reserves and dividends.

**16. Contingent liabilities**

The Company had no contingent liabilities at the financial year end.

**17. Capital commitments**

At 31 December 2022 the Company had no capital commitments.

**18. Commitments under operating leases**

At 31 December 2022 the Company had future minimum lease payments due under non-cancellable operating leases for each of the following periods:

	2022 £	2021 £
Not later than 1 year	60,000	60,000
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	129,699	189,699
	<u>189,699</u>	<u>249,699</u>

# Cromlyn House Surgical Limited

## Notes to the Financial Statements For the year ended 31 December 2022

### 19. Transactions with directors

During the year all directors had the following advances and credits with the company:

	<b>2022</b>			
	<i>Balance brought forward</i>	<i>Advances/(credits) to the directors</i>	<i>Amounts repaid</i>	<i>Balance outstanding</i>
	£	£	£	£
Mr G McKee	1,805	-	1,805	-
Mr J Sharkey	1,795	-	1,795	-
Ms P McKee	-	-	-	-
Ms M Sharkey	-	-	-	-
	<u>3,600</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,600</u>	<u>-</u>

	<b>2021</b>			
	<i>Balance brought forward</i>	<i>Advances/(credits) to the directors</i>	<i>Amounts repaid</i>	<i>Balance outstanding</i>
	£	£	£	£
Mr G McKee	-	1,805	-	1,805
Mr J Sharkey	-	1,795	-	1,795
Ms P McKee	(726)	726	-	-
Ms M Sharkey	(726)	726	-	-
	<u>(1,452)</u>	<u>5,052</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,600</u>

### 20. Related party transactions

The company is availing of the exemption from disclosures of transactions and balances of fellow group companies in accordance with Section 33 of FRS 102 "Related Party Transactions".

### 21. Prior year balances

Prior year balances have been regrouped in a manner to be classified consistently with the current year.

### 22. Controlling party

The company is wholly owned subsidiary of Affidea B.V., a company incorporated in Amsterdam, The Netherlands. The ultimate parent company is Affidea Group B.V., a company incorporated in Amsterdam, The Netherlands.

The ultimate controlling party is Groupe Bruxelles Lambert through a consortium of investors.

### 23. Approval of financial statements

The board of directors approved these financial statements for issue on **11/03/2024**