

ACUMEDIC LIMITED
UNAUDITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

ACUMEDIC LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER:01893173

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 MARCH 2022

	Note	2022 £	2021 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	4	428,861	462,015
		<u>428,861</u>	<u>462,015</u>
Current assets			
Stocks	5	139,089	118,424
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	6	276,280	312,514
Cash at bank and in hand	7	781,628	955,297
		<u>1,196,997</u>	<u>1,386,235</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(645,496)	(881,992)
Net current assets		<u>551,501</u>	<u>504,243</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>980,362</u>	<u>966,258</u>
Provisions for liabilities			
Deferred taxation	9	(6,847)	(8,097)
		<u>(6,847)</u>	<u>(8,097)</u>
Net assets		<u><u>973,515</u></u>	<u><u>958,161</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		1,000	1,000
Profit and loss account		972,515	957,161
		<u><u>973,515</u></u>	<u><u>958,161</u></u>

ACUMEDIC LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER:01893173

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)
AS AT 31 MARCH 2022

The directors consider that the company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 and members have not required the company to obtain an audit for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

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.

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 provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

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

The company has opted not to file the statement of income and retained earnings in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 4 November 2022.

D Mei
Director

M M Mei
Director

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

1. General information

Acumedic Limited is a private company limited by shares, incorporated in England and Wales. It's registered office is 101-103 Camden High Street, London NW1 7JN.

The principal activity of the company continued to be that of manufacturing and supply of acupuncture equipment, accessories and clinic 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 of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Going concern

Taking into account a period exceeding 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that it has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future, and for this reason will continue to adopt the going concern basis in the preparation of its financial statements.

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 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'.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022****2. Accounting policies (continued)****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:

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- the company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the company will receive the consideration due under the transaction; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

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 Operating leases: the company as lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term, unless another systematic basis is representative of the time pattern of the lessee's benefit from the use of the leased asset.

2.6 Government grants

Grants are accounted under the accruals model as permitted by FRS 102. Grants relating to expenditure on tangible fixed assets are credited to profit or loss at the same rate as the depreciation on the assets to which the grant relates. The deferred element of grants is included in creditors as deferred income.

Grants of a revenue nature are recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings in the same period as the related expenditure.

2.7 Interest income

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

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022****2. Accounting policies (continued)****2.8 Finance costs**

Finance costs are charged to profit or loss over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

2.9 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.

2.10 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.

2.11 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

2. Accounting policies (continued)**2.11 Tangible fixed assets (continued)**

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Freehold property	- 50 years straight line
L/Term Leasehold Property	- straight line over the term of the lease
Fixtures & fittings	- 10% straight line
Computer equipment	- 33.3% straight line

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.

2.12 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a weighted average basis. Work in progress and finished goods include labour and attributable overheads.

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.

2.13 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.

2.14 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.

2.15 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.16 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.

2.17 Financial instruments

The company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in ordinary shares.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Balance Sheet when there is an 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.

2.18 Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 42 (2021 -41).

ACUMEDIC LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

4. Tangible fixed assets

	Freehold property £	L/Term Leasehold Property £	Other fixed assets £	Total £
Cost or valuation				
At 1 April 2021	667,734	627,768	126,133	1,421,635
Additions	-	-	5,257	5,257
At 31 March 2022	667,734	627,768	131,390	1,426,892
Depreciation				
At 1 April 2021	309,457	569,008	81,155	959,620
Charge for the year on owned assets	13,355	12,792	12,264	38,411
At 31 March 2022	322,812	581,800	93,419	998,031
Net book value				
At 31 March 2022	<u>344,922</u>	<u>45,968</u>	<u>37,971</u>	<u>428,861</u>
At 31 March 2021	<u>358,277</u>	<u>58,760</u>	<u>44,978</u>	<u>462,015</u>

5. Stocks

	2022 £	2021 £
Finished goods and goods for resale	139,089	118,424
	<u>139,089</u>	<u>118,424</u>

ACUMEDIC LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

6. Debtors

	2022 £	2021 £
Trade debtors	6,367	26,494
Amounts owed by group undertakings	193,399	225,105
Other debtors	41,129	14,369
Prepayments and accrued income	35,385	46,546
	<u>276,280</u>	<u>312,514</u>

7. Cash and cash equivalents

	2022 £	2021 £
Cash at bank and in hand	781,628	955,297
	<u>781,628</u>	<u>955,297</u>

8. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2022 £	2021 £
Trade creditors	23,201	41,563
Amounts owed to group undertakings	444,024	257,524
Taxation and social security	136,972	566,482
Other creditors	31,424	3,310
Accruals and deferred income	9,875	13,113
	<u>645,496</u>	<u>881,992</u>

ACUMEDIC LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

9. Deferred taxation

	2022 £	2021 £
At beginning of year	8,097	8,353
Charged to profit or loss	(1,250)	(256)
At end of year	6,847	8,097

The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:

	2022 £	2021 £
Accelerated capital allowances	6,847	8,097
	6,847	8,097

10. Pension commitments

The company operates a defined pension contributions pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the company to the fund and amounted to £12,890 (2021: £11,637). Contributions totalling £2,662 (2021: £2,356) were payable to the fund at the balance sheet date and are included in creditors.

During the year pension contributions totalling £40,000 (2021: £40,000) were recognised in the profit or loss in respect of Directors pension costs.

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.