
MEDTRUM LTD

UNAUDITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE 6 MONTH PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

MEDTRUM LTD
REGISTERED NUMBER: 10208955

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2017

	Note	Period ended 31 December 2017 £	Year ended 30 June 2017 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	5	1,245	1,484
Current assets			
Stocks		106,201	3,123
Debtors	6	108,126	18,115
Cash at bank	7	53,465	33,288
		<u>267,792</u>	<u>54,526</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(348,081)	(62,489)
Net current liabilities		(80,289)	(7,963)
Net liabilities		<u>(79,044)</u>	<u>(6,479)</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		100,000	100,000
Profit and loss account		(179,044)	(106,479)
		<u>(79,044)</u>	<u>(6,479)</u>

The director considers 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 6 month period in question in accordance with section 476 of Companies Act 2006.

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 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 income statement 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 9 July 2018.

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C Yang

Director

The notes on pages 2 to 6 form part of these financial statements.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE 6 MONTH PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017**

1. General information

Medtrum Limited is a private company limited by shares and registered in England and Wales. The address of its registered office and principal place of business is Citibase Watford, 42-44 Clarendon Road, Watford, WD17 1JJ.

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 current financial statements are for the 6 month period ended 31 December 2017.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 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. Revenue represents amounts received from the manufacture of medical and dental instruments and supplies.

2.3 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.

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:

Fixtures and fittings	-	20%	straight line
Office equipment	-	33%	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 the income statement.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE 6 MONTH PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 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 first in, first out basis. Work in progress and finished goods include labour and attributable overheads.

At each reporting 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.

2.5 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment.

2.6 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.

2.7 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instruments 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 and loans to related parties.

2.8 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price.

2.9 Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

The Company's functional currency for its sales are US Dollars and Euro's. This differs from the presentational currency which is GBP. The reason for the difference is that it imports and exports many of the goods it sells.

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 the income statement except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE 6 MONTH PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.10 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 the income statement when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the statement of financial position. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

2.11 Research and development

In the research phase of an internal project it is not possible to demonstrate that the project will generate future economic benefits and hence all expenditure on research shall be recognised as an expense when it is incurred. Intangible assets are recognised from the development phase of a project if and only if certain specific criteria are met in order to demonstrate the asset will generate probable future economic benefits and that its cost can be reliably measured. The capitalised development costs are subsequently amortised on a straight line basis over their useful economic lives, which range from 3 to 6 years.

If it is not possible to distinguish between the research phase and the development phase of an internal project, the expenditure is treated as if it were all incurred in the research phase only.

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

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported for assets and liabilities as at the reporting date and the amounts reported for revenues and expenses during the year. However, the nature of estimation means that actual outcomes could differ from those estimates.

The following are the company's key sources of estimation uncertainty:

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are depreciated over their useful lives taking into account residual values where appropriate. The actual lives of the assets and residual values are assessed annually and may vary depending upon a number of factors. In re-assessing the assets' lives, factors such as technological innovation, product life cycles and maintenance programmes are taken into account.

4. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the 6 month period was 1 (2017 - 1).

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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5. Tangible fixed assets

	Office Equipment £	Total £
Cost or valuation		
At 1 July 2017	1,708	1,708
At 31 December 2017	1,708	1,708
Depreciation		
At 1 July 2017	224	224
Charge for the 6 month period on owned assets	239	239
At 31 December 2017	463	463
Net book value		
At 31 December 2017	1,245	1,245
At 30 June 2017	1,484	1,484

6. Debtors

	31 December 2017 £	30 June 2017 £
Trade debtors	32,432	-
Other debtors	69,647	8,306
Prepayments and accrued income	6,047	9,809
	108,126	18,115

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7. Cash and cash equivalents

	31 December 2017 £	30 June 2017 £
Cash at bank and in hand	53,465	33,288
	<u>53,465</u>	<u>33,288</u>

8. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	31 December 2017 £	30 June 2017 £
Trade creditors	-	1,440
Amounts owed to group undertakings	340,076	56,115
Other taxation and social security	1,926	2,617
Accruals and deferred income	6,079	2,317
	<u>348,081</u>	<u>62,489</u>

9. Related party transactions

During the period, the company purchased goods for resale from its parent company Medtrum Technologies Inc totalling £165,829. Medtrum Technologies Inc also incurred expenses of £8,130 on behalf of the company, and made loans to the company of £82,285. The total balance due at the year end to Medtrum Technologies Inc was £340,076.