

**IGENTICS LTD**

**UNAUDITED**

**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020**

**IGENTICS LTD**  
**REGISTERED NUMBER: 04284176**

**BALANCE SHEET**  
**AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2020**

	Note	2020 £	2019 £
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Tangible assets	4	10,213	20,643
<b>Current assets</b>			
Stocks		31,954	28,415
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	5	113,786	134,471
Cash at bank and in hand		195,565	99,981
		<u>341,305</u>	<u>262,867</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(159,193)	(157,421)
<b>Net current assets</b>		<u>182,112</u>	<u>105,446</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		<u>192,325</u>	<u>126,089</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	7	(90,000)	-
<b>Net assets</b>		<u><u>102,325</u></u>	<u><u>126,089</u></u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital	9	100	100
Profit and loss account		102,225	125,989
		<u><u>102,325</u></u>	<u><u>126,089</u></u>

**IGENTICS LTD**  
**REGISTERED NUMBER: 04284176**

**BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)**  
**AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2020**

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 by:

**Mr D J Donnan**  
Director

Date: 29 June 2021

The notes on pages 3 to 9 form part of these financial statements.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020**

**1. General information**

Igentics Ltd is a private Company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales within the United Kingdom. The address of the registered office is Tennyson House, Cambridge Business Park, Cambridge, CB4 0WZ. The trading address is 15-17 Castle Street, Cambridge, CB3 0AH. The Company is not part of a group.

**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 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.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

**2.2 Going concern**

Following the year end the Company has been affected by restrictions imposed by the UK Government in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. The result of this is that during the lockdown period the Company was unable to enter their offices and the decision was made to furlough some staff as some of its customers had put a hold on starting new projects. As most of these companies are larger entities the expectation is that these projects will start as soon as everyone returns to work. With reduced staff the Company has continued to invoice its customers for ongoing projects. This has resulted in a loss of income for the Company. In addition the Company has additional finance available to it in the form of loans under the government scheme.

The directors consider that the resources available to the Company will be sufficient for it to be able to continue as a going concern during the restrictions and once the restrictions are lifted. However, there is a high level of uncertainty about how long the restrictions will last and the level of demand once the restrictions have ended which could affect this assessment. The financial statements do not contain any adjustments that would be required if the Company were not able to continue as a going.

**2.3 Turnover**

Turnover is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the turnover can be reliably measured. Turnover 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 turnover is recognised:

**Rendering of services**

Turnover 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 turnover 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.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020**

**2. Accounting policies (continued)**

**2.4 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, on a reducing balance basis.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Office equipment	- 25% - 50% reducing balance
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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.

**2.5 Work in progress**

Work in progress is valued at the lower of cost or net realisable value. Cost includes all direct costs and all direct labour costs.

**2.6 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.

**2.7 Cash**

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.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020**

**2. Accounting policies (continued)**

**2.8 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.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or in case of an out-right short-term loan that is not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially at the present value of future cash flows discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost, unless it qualifies as a loan from a director in the case of a small company, or a public benefit entity concessionary loan.

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.

**2.9 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.

**2.10 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.

**2.11 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.

**2.12 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.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020**

**2. Accounting policies (continued)**

**2.13 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.

**2.14 Interest income**

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

**2.15 Borrowing costs**

All borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the year in which they are incurred.

**2.16 Taxation**

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 corporation 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.

**3. Employees**

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 13 (2019 - 15).

IGENTICS LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
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4. Tangible fixed assets

	Other fixed assets £
<b>Cost</b>	
At 1 October 2019	62,784
Additions	7,137
At 30 September 2020	69,921
<b>Depreciation</b>	
At 1 October 2019	42,141
Charge for the year on owned assets	17,567
At 30 September 2020	59,708
<b>Net book value</b>	
At 30 September 2020	10,213
<b>At 30 September 2019</b>	20,643

The net book value of assets held under finance leases or hire purchase contracts, included above, are as follows:

	2020 £	2019 £
Computer equipment	-	3,566

5. Debtors

	2020 £	2019 £
Trade debtors	78,914	97,751
Other debtors	15,000	15,000
Prepayments and accrued income	19,872	21,720
	113,786	134,471



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

6. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2020 £	2019 £
Bank loans	10,000	-
Trade creditors	23,139	21,616
Other taxation and social security	84,341	66,158
Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts	-	680
Other creditors	31,605	43,867
Accruals and deferred income	10,108	25,100
	<u>159,193</u>	<u>157,421</u>

7. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year

	2020 £	2019 £
Bank loans	<u>90,000</u>	<u>-</u>

Included within creditors are secured debts amounting to £Nil (2019 - £680) which are secured on the fixed assets to which they relate.

8. Loans

Analysis of the maturity of loans is given below:

	2020 £	2019 £
<b>Amounts falling due within one year</b>		
Bank loans	10,000	-
<b>Amounts falling due 1-2 years</b>		
Bank loans	20,000	-
<b>Amounts falling due 2-5 years</b>		
Bank loans	60,000	-
<b>Amounts falling due after more than 5 years</b>		
Bank loans	10,000	-
	<u>100,000</u>	<u>-</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

9. Share capital

	2020 £	2019 £
<b>Allotted, called up and fully paid</b>		
100 (2019 - 100) ordinary shares of £1.00 each	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

10. Related party transactions

During the year the Company operated loans with the directors of the Company. The amount payable to the directors of the Company at the year end was £30,358 (2019 - £39,663). These loans are interest free and repayable on demand.

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.