Registered number: 07322398

## **CAMBRIDGE NUTRACEUTICALS LIMITED**

## **UNAUDITED**

#### **FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

## INFORMATION FOR FILING WITH THE REGISTRAR

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018



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## CAMBRIDGE NUTRACEUTICALS LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER: 07322398

#### BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2018

	Note		2018 £		2017 £
FIXED ASSETS					
Intangible assets	4		-		13,683
Tangible assets	5		57,003		67,320
			57,003	·	81,003
CURRENT ASSETS					
Stocks	6	1,114,125		472,826	
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	7	192,706		210,179	
Cash at bank and in hand		525,850	_	362,452	
		1,832,681	-	1,045,457	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(370,783)		(712,952)	
NET CURRENT ASSETS			1,461,898	·····- <del>"</del>	332,505
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT					<u></u>
LIABILITIES			1,518,901		413,508
NET ASSETS			1,518,901		413,508
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up share capital	9		2,078,488	•	2,059,752
Share premium account			4,371,978		2,419,501
Other reserves			56,104		42,618
Profit and loss account			(4,987,669)		(4,108,363)
			1,518,901	·	413,508

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 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 profit and loss account or the directors' report in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

# CAMBRIDGE NUTRACEUTICALS LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER: 07322398

## BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2018

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

L M Taylor Director

Date: 27 Soptember 2019

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

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

#### 1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Cambridge Nutraceuticals Limited is a private company limited by shares and incorporated in England and Wales. Its registered office address is Ravenscroft House, 59-61 Regent Street, Cambridge, CB2 1AB.

#### 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 TURNOVER

Turnover comprises revenue recognised by the Company in respect of goods and services supplied during the year, exclusive of Value Added Tax. Revenue is recognised as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable.

Turnover from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the customer (usually upon despatch of the goods).

Turnover from the provision of services is recognised in the period in which the services are supplied.

#### 2.3 INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost. After recognition, under the cost model, intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

At each reporting date the company assesses whether there is any indication of impairment. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is determined which is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. An impairment loss is recognised where the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount.

All intangible assets are considered to have a finite useful life. If a reliable estimate of the useful life cannot be made, the useful life shall not exceed ten years.

The estimated useful lives range as follows:

Intellectual property

20 years

#### 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.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

#### 2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

#### 2.4 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 following bases.

Plant and machinery

- 33% straight line

Fixtures and fittings

- 10% to 40% straight line

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 Profit and Loss Account.

#### 2.5 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, cost of conversion and costs incurred in bringing the stock to its present location and condition.

#### 2.6 DEBTORS

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

#### 2.7 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.

#### 2.8 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 DECEMBER 2018

#### 2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

#### 2.9 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 the Profit and Loss Account except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges.

#### 2.10 SHARE BASED PAYMENTS

Where share options are awarded to employees, the fair value of the options at the date of grant is charged to the Profit and Loss Account over the vesting period. Non-market vesting conditions are taken into account by adjusting the number of equity instruments expected to vest at each Balance Sheet date so that, ultimately, the cumulative amount recognised over the vesting period is based on the number of options that eventually vest. Market vesting conditions are factored into the fair value of the options granted. The cumulative expense is not adjusted for failure to achieve a market vesting condition.

The fair value of the award also takes into account non-vesting conditions. These are either factors beyond the control of either party (such as a target based on an index) or factors which are within the control of one or other of the parties (such as the Company keeping the scheme open or the employee maintaining any contributions required by the scheme).

Where the terms and conditions of options are modified before they vest, the increase in the fair value of the options, measured immediately before and after the modification, is also charged to Profit and Loss Account over the remaining vesting period.

Where equity instruments are granted to persons other than employees, the Profit and Loss Account is charged with fair value of goods and services received.

### 2.11 OPERATING LEASES

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the Profit and Loss Account on a straight line basis over the lease term.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

#### 2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

#### 2.12 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 Profit and Loss Account 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.

#### 2.13 TAXATION

Tax is recognised in the Profit and Loss Account, 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. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

#### 2.14 RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Research and development expenditure is written off in the year in which it is incurred.

#### 3. EMPLOYEES

The average monthly number of employees during the year, including directors, was 26 (2017 - 13).

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

#### 4. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Intellectual property £
COST	
At 1 January 2018	19,000
At 31 December 2018	19,000
AMORTISATION	
At 1 January 2018	5,317
Charge for the year	954
Impairment charge	12,729
At 31 December 2018	19,000
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 31 December 2018	-
At 31 December 2017	13,683

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

5.	TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS				
		Plant and machinery £	Equipment £	Fixtures and fittings	Total £
	COST OR VALUATION				
	At 1 January 2018	12,166	22,573	52,496	87,235
	Additions	6,841	12,698	6,544	26,083
	Disposals	-	(1,032)	-	(1,032)
	At 31 December 2018	19,007	34,239	59,040	112,286
	DEPRECIATION				
	At 1 January 2018	3,299	7,595	9,021	19,915
	Charge for the year on owned assets	5,046	9,460	21,779	36,285
	Disposals	-	(917)	-	(917)
	At 31 December 2018	8,345	16,138	30,800	55,283
	NET BOOK VALUE				
	At 31 December 2018	10,662	18,101	28,240	57,003
	At 31 December 2017	8,867	14,978	43,475	67,320
6.	STOCKS				
				2018 £	2017 £
	Goods held for resale			1,050,517	261,729
	Unfinished goods			63,608	211,097
				1,114,125	472,826

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

7.	DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR		
		2018 £	2017 £
	Trade debtors	83,383	89,114
	Other debtors	57,209	68,853
	Prepayments and accrued income	52,114	52,212
		192,706	210,179
8.	CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR		
8.	CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR	2018	2017
8.	CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR	2018 £	2017 £
8.	CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR  Trade creditors		
8.		£	£
8.	Trade creditors	£ 192,605	£ 565,128
8.	Trade creditors Other taxation and social security	£ 192,605 96,390	£ 565,128 49,762

Other creditors include contributions of £2,753 (2017 - £NIL) payable to the Company's defined contribution pension scheme at the balance sheet date.

## 9. SHARE CAPITAL

	2018	2017
	£	£
ALLOTTED, CALLED UP AND FULLY PAID		
2,023,885 (2017 - 2,023,885) Ordinary shares of £1.00 each	2,023,885	2,023,885
5,460,321 (2017 - 3,586,671) Ordinary A shares of £0.01 each	54,603	35,867
	2.070.400	2.050.752
	2,078,488	2,059,752