

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 08176617

Novamed (Europe) Limited

Filleted Unaudited Financial Statements

31 March 2020

Novamed (Europe) Limited

Statement of Financial Position

31 March 2020

	Note	2020 £	2019 £	£
Fixed assets				
Tangible assets	4	1,895		2,146
Current assets				
Stocks		314,717	285,710	
Debtors	5	121,199	75,534	
Cash at bank and in hand		26,936	18,728	
		462,852	379,972	
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	6	303,229	206,862	
Net current assets		159,623		173,110
Total assets less current liabilities		161,518		175,256
Net assets		161,518		175,256
Capital and reserves				
Called up share capital	7	683,000		530,000
Profit and loss account		(521,482)		(354,744)
Shareholders funds		161,518		175,256

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with Section 1A of FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the income statement has not been delivered.

For the year ending 31 March 2020 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Directors' responsibilities:

- The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476 ;
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements .

Novamed (Europe) Limited

Statement of Financial Position *(continued)*

31 March 2020

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 22 January 2021 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

P Wohanka

Director

Company registration number: 08176617

Novamed (Europe) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 31 March 2020

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is 2 Castle Business Village, Station Road, Hampton, Middlesex, TW12 2BX.

2. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

Going concern

The accounts have been prepared on a going concern basis. The directors are satisfied that the company has sufficient cash flow to meet its liabilities as they fall due for at least one year from the date of approval of the accounts.

Disclosure exemptions

The entity has taken advantage of the disclosure exemptions available to small entities, including the exemption from preparing a cash flow statement.

Revenue recognition

Turnover consists of commissions receivable net of VAT.

Income tax

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively. Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Foreign currencies

Foreign currency transactions are initially recorded in the functional currency, by applying the spot exchange rate as at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate ruling at the reporting date, with any gains or losses being taken to the profit and loss account.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in equity in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in equity in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Fixtures and fittings	-	25% straight line
Equipment	-	25% straight line

Impairment of fixed assets

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date. For the purposes of impairment testing, when it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets. For impairment testing of goodwill, the goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the company are assigned to those units.

Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost includes all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the stock to its present location and condition.

Financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Where investments in non-convertible preference shares and non-puttable ordinary shares or preference shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably, the investment is subsequently measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. All other such investments are subsequently measured at cost less impairment. Other financial instruments, including derivatives, are initially recognised at fair value, unless payment for an asset is deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate, in which case the asset is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Other financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, with any changes recognised in profit or loss, with the exception of hedging instruments in a designated hedging relationship.

Financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost are reviewed for objective evidence of impairment at the end of each reporting date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately. For all equity instruments regardless of significance, and other financial assets that are individually significant, these are assessed individually for impairment. Other financial assets are either assessed individually or grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics. Any reversals of impairment are recognised in profit or loss immediately, to the extent that the reversal does not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset that exceeds what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised.

Defined contribution plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund. When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

3. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 1 (2019: 1).

4. Tangible assets

	Fixtures and fittings £	Equipment £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 April 2019	5,423	1,133	6,556
Additions	—	872	872
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At 31 March 2020	5,423	2,005	7,428
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Depreciation			
At 1 April 2019	3,464	946	4,410
Charge for the year	812	311	1,123
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At 31 March 2020	4,276	1,257	5,533
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Carrying amount			
At 31 March 2020	1,147	748	1,895
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At 31 March 2019	1,959	187	2,146
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5. Debtors

	2020 £	2019 £
Trade debtors	83,312	49,185
Other debtors	37,887	26,349
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	121,199	75,534
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6. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2020 £	2019 £
Trade creditors	10,571	547
Amounts owed to group undertakings and undertakings in which the company has a participating interest	285,861	110,000
Social security and other taxes	4,852	11,182
Other creditors	9	—
Other creditors	1,936	85,133
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	303,229	206,862
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7. Called up share capital

Issued, called up and fully paid

	2020		2019	
	No.	£	No.	£
Ordinary shares of £ 1 each	683,000	683,000	530,000	530,000

During the year a director's, Mr Wohanka, loan was capitalised with 153,000 Ordinary £1 Shares being issued.

8. Directors' advances, credits and guarantees

At the year end, the amount due to director Mr P Wohanka was nil (2019: £70,000). This amount is interest free, unsecured and has no fixed repayment terms.

9. Related party transactions

The company is a subsidiary of Conjoint Export Services Limited, a company incorporated in England whose registered office is at 207 Hook Road, Chessington, Surrey, KT9 1EA. At the year end, £18,498 (2019: £110,000) was due to Conjoint Export Services (SA) Limited and £17,363 (2019: nil) to Conjoint Export Services (Near East) Limited. This amount is interest free, unsecured and has no fixed repayment terms.

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.