Registered number: 08866941

# **CHECK4CANCER LTD**

# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019



# **COMPANY INFORMATION**

**Directors** W Gore

L Lander L Mills G Wishart

Registered number 08866941

Registered office Lower Court 3-4 Copley Hill Business Park

Cambridge Road Cambridge CB22 3GN

Accountants Lakin Rose Limited

**Chartered Accountants** 

Pioneer House Vision Park Histon Cambridge CB24 9NL

CONTENTS	
	Page
Balance sheet	1 - 2
Notes to the financial statements	3 - 11

# CHECK4CANCER LTD REGISTERED NUMBER: 08866941

### BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019

	Note		2019 £		As restated 2018 £
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	4		56,742		106,037
Tangible assets	5		46,789		12,293
Investments	6		3		3
			103,534		118,333
Current assets					
Stocks		4,678		3,916	
Debtors: amounts falling due after more than one year	7	2,500	•	<b>-</b> .	
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	7	636,674		370,699	
Cash at bank and in hand		511,630		60,125	
		1,155,482	-	434,740	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(1,044,397)		(880,730)	
Net current assets/(liabilities)			- 111,085		(445,990)
Total assets less current liabilities			214,619		(327,657)
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year  Provisions for liabilities	9		(426,126)		(333,118)
Other provisions	11	-		(9,163)	
			-	<del></del>	(9,163)
Net liabilities		·	(211,507)		(669,938)
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			435		384
Share premium account			1,874,768		1,441,219
Profit and loss account			(2,086,710)		(2,111,541)
			(211,507)		(669,938)

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

#### CHECK4CANCER LTD REGISTERED NUMBER: 08866941

# BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019

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 comprehensive income 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 29 December 2020.

L Lander Director

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The notes on pages 3 to 11 form part of these financial statements.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

#### 1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares and is incorporated in England and Wales. The address of its registered office is Lower Court 3-4 Copley Hill Business Park, Cambridge Road, Cambridge, CB22 3GN.

# 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

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis despite making a loss and showing net liabilities. The directors deem it appropriate to prepare the accounts on this basis due to continued support from shareholders.

#### 2.3 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:

#### 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.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.4 Intangible assets

#### Goodwill

Goodwill represents the difference between amounts paid on the cost of a business combination and the acquirer's interest in the fair value of its identifiable assets and liabilities of the acquiree at the date of acquisition. Subsequent to initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is amortised on a straight line basis to the statement of comprehensive income over its useful economic life.

#### Other 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.

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:

Patents - 5 years Goodwill - 20 years Website - 3 years

# 2.5 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:

Plant and machinery - 25% 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.

# 2.6 Valuation of investments

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost less accumulated impairment.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.7 Interest payable

Interest payable on loans is recognised on an accruals basis. Where relevant, payable amounts are discounted to present value at a market rate of interest and the discount is unwound to the due date for payment.

#### 2.8 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 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.

#### 2.9 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 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.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.11 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 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.

### 3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 38 (2018 - 36).

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

# 4. Intangible assets

	Patents £	Website £	Goodwill £	Total £
Cost				
At 1 January 2019	105,125	96,725	25,690	227,540
At 31 December 2019	105,125	96,725	25,690	227,540
Amortisation				
At 1 January 2019	89,356	25,725	6,422	121,503
Charge for the year on owned assets	15,769	32,242	1,284	49,295
At 31 December 2019	105,125	57,967	7,706	170,798
Net book value				
At 31 December 2019	-	38,758	17,984	56,742
At 31 December 2018	15,769	71,000	19,268	106,037

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

5.	Tangible fixed assets	
		Plant and machinery £
	Cost	
	At 1 January 2019	62,874
	Additions	49,180
	At 31 December 2019	112,054
	Depreciation	
	At 1 January 2019	50,581
	Charge for the year on owned assets	14,684
	At 31 December 2019	65,265 —————
	Net book value	
	At 31 December 2019	46,789
	At 31 December 2018	12,293
6.	Fixed asset investments	
		Investments
		in subsidiary companies £
	Out and the Con	
	Cost or valuation At 1 January 2019	3
	At 1 January 2019	
	At 31 December 2019	3
	Net book value	
	At 31 December 2019	3
	At 31 December 201.8	3

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

	Debtors		
		2019	2018
	Due after more than one year	£	£
	Other debtors	2,500	-
		2,500	
			<del></del>
		2019 £	2018 £
	Due within one year		
	Trade debtors	369,672	110,289
	Amounts owed by group undertakings	221,226	193,846
	Other debtors	9,683	45,720
	Prepayments and accrued income	36,093	20,844
		636,674	370,699
В.	Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	2040	0040
		2019 £	2018 £
	Other loans	67,009	50,000
	Trade creditors	235,963	120,879
	Other taxation and social security	19,903	15,643
	Other creditors	126,967	206,451
	Accruals and deferred income	594,555	
		1,044,397	
<b>9</b> .	Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year	1,044,397	487,757 
Э.	Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year	1,044,397 = 2019	487,757 
<b>)</b> .	- -	2019 £	487,757 880,730 2018 £
<b>)</b> .	Other loans	2019 £ 390,556	487,757 880,730 2018 £ 292,565
<b>)</b> .	- -	2019 £	487,757 880,730 2018 £

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

# 10. Loans

Analysis of the maturity of loans is given below:

Amounts falling due within one year	2019 £	2018 £
Other loans Amounts falling due 1-2 years	67,009	50,000
Other loans Amounts falling due 2-5 years	286,667	292,565
Other loans	103,889	

# **Secured Loans**

Loans totalling £457,565 (2018 - £342,565) are secured by means of fixed and floating charges over the assets of the company.

# 11. Provisions

	Costs in
	relation to
	employment
	action
	£
At 1 January 2019	9,163
Utilised in year	(9,163)
At 31 December 2019	-

# 12. Prior year adjustment

The financial statements have been restated due to additional shares being issued in 2018. Share capital has been increased by £5, share premium has been increased by £49,995 and other creditors has been reduced by £50,000.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

# 13. Commitments under operating leases

At 31 December 2019 the company had future minimum lease payments due under non-cancellable operating leases for each of the following periods:

	2019 £	2018 £
Not later than 1 year	45,600	11,400
	45,600	11,400

# 14. Related party transactions

During the year, the company recharged other operating expenses of £ 27,380 to a subsidiary company (2018 - incurred other operating charges of £ 18,886 from a subsidiary company). The balance with the subsidiary company at the year end was £ 221,226 (2018 - £ 193,846) included within other debtors due within one year. This balance is interest free and repayable on demand.