Annual report and Financial statements

Year ended

31 December 2021

Company Number 11155857

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Annual report and financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2021

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## Legal form

Private limited company

#### **Directors**

L O Johnson

A J Treverton

A C Tulk

P L Viner

J R Jenkins

#### Registered office

Unit 2, Maybrook Road, Walsall Wood, Walsall WS8 7DG

## Company number

11155857

#### **Auditors**

BDO LLP, Level 12, Thames Tower, Reading, Berkshire, RG1 1LX

# Strategic report For the year ended 31 December 2021

The directors present their strategic report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021.

#### **Principal activities**

The Xstrahl Group of companies ("Xstrahl"), headed by Xstrahl Group Holdings Limited ("XGHL"), is a global medical technology group that designs and manufactures a range of radiation devices to support care providers and cancer researchers. Xstrahl transforms the way healthcare professionals treat benign conditions and other ailments by developing X-ray Radiation technology that can be offered as a treatment alternative to invasive surgery and long-term medication.

XGHL is the holding company of a number of subsidiaries, all of which were acquired on 8 March 2018, when Risk Capital Partners LLP backed the incumbent Xstrahl management.

Xstrahl boasts a portfolio of established core products with global brand equity, leading market shares and strong after-sale services across three distinct areas:

Cancer Research: established business with global market shares in R&D (animal and cell irradiation)

Medical Radiotherapy: established business in oncology treatment field focused on superficial radiation therapy for skin cancers and new adjacent market (using core technology) in benign conditions treatment

Dermatology: direct-to-dermatologist adjacent market (using core technology) involving non-surgical radiation treatment of non-melanoma skin cancer and keloid scarring

The company is headquartered in England, with key operation and R&D centres in the UK and the US, and a presence in Germany. Xstrahl exports to more than 25 countries globally, with its key customers being predominantly hospitals, laboratories as well as dematology clinics and practices.

#### Principal developments during the period

During 2021, the Company built on its successful launch of RADiant, being a dual-modality surface radiation therapy system offering a non-surgical treatment alternative to Non-Melanoma Skin Cancer and a number of other skin conditions. The second version of RADiant is expected to launch in the late autumn of 2022.

During the period, the company was impacted by Covid-19 however the group's order book in all system categories remained healthy despite the pandemic, resulting in a record year of sales for the business. We found that our sales personnel were able to adjust very well to working virtually. Fortunately, hospital and university budgets were not cut as we originally feared might be the case and as a result our Brownhills production were able to continue working to produce systems for stock and for sale, albeit with the necessary safeguarding measures in place for most of 2021. On the service side of things, collaborations were made with local distributors and through enlarging our network here we were able to fulfil our installation and maintenance obligations. Additionally, over the last two years, we were able to utilize the various government incentives across our three key geographies.

Travel costs fell during the period from historic norms as our teams worked from home. A change took place to the marketing strategy to online events, saving considerable money on in person exhibitions. These activities returned to normal levels in the first half of 2022.

The CIX-HP cabinet design project, part funded with a grant from Innovate UK, has now enabled Xstrahl to place a unique product on the market. Designed to replace radioactive sources such as caesium, the CIX-HP is a high power irradiator for use within cancer research. Its unique selling point is based around the dosimetry of the two X-ray beams, configured to mimic that currently only achieved with active sources.

# Strategic report For the year ended 31 December 2021 (continued)

#### **Business review**

The financial statements cover the year to 31 December 2021.

#### Income Statement

Revenue during the period was £14.9m (2020 - £11.4m). The Group's predominant markets are in the US, UK and Europe. A breakdown by territory is shown in note 4. Revenue predominantly relates to the capital sale of systems and devices, as well as recurring income for service, plus income for spare parts and software.

Cost of sales of £6.7m (2020 - £5.1m) reflects both the cost of system parts and freight charges, as well as other direct cost of sales.

Administrative expenses of £7.1m (2020 - £7.2m) include £1.3m (2020 - £1.3m) in respect of the amortisation of intangible assets, £0.1m (2020 - £0.2m) of depreciation and £0.1m of amortisation of right-of-use assets (2020 - £0.1m). A further £5.6m (2020 - £5.4m) of administrative expenses arise in relation to all indirect staff costs, marketing and exhibition expenses, the cost of running the Group's various offices and assembly plants and research costs that do not meet the criteria for capitalisation.

Administrative expenses are slightly higher than the prior year largely due to the Covid-19 related overhead savings in 2020. Revenue growth has been maintained due to a refocussing of the sales team and strong performance in the Medical and Life Science sectors in particular.

Depreciation of £0.1m noted above is set out in detail in the Property, plant and equipment note in note 12, and reflects a full year (2020 – full year) depreciation charge predominantly relating to plant, machinery, fixtures and fittings. The £1.3m charge for amortisation of its acquired intangible assets is set out in detail in note 15.

The impact of Covid-19 during the year is detailed within 'principal risks and uncertainties'.

Finance expense of £1.6m (2020 - £1.5m) predominantly arises on interest payable on vendor and non-vendor loan notes.

Group loss before tax can be reconciled to Group EBITDA (which the Group considers to be a more relevant measure of earnings) as follows:

Note	2021	2020
	£'000	£,000
	(282)	(2,016)
12	105	184
15	1,304	1,300
13	99	122
	(256)	(360)
8	1,640	1,494
	(16)	103
	2,594	827
	12 15 13	£'000 (282) 12 105 15 1,304 13 99 (256) 8 1,640 (16)

#### Cash flow

Cash at bank at 31 December 2021 is £1.4m (2020 - £1.7m). During the year, £1.1m (2020 - £2.0m) was generated from operating activities. Net cash used in investing activities during the year was £0.3m (2020 - £0.4m). Net cash outflow from financing activities during the year was £1.3m (2020 – £0.3m).

Cash flow has worsened during the year largely due to the net increase of £0.7m of loan principal repayment.

# Strategic report For the year ended 31 December 2021 (continued)

#### **Business review** (continued)

#### Debt

The Group has no bank debt and no bank overdraft facility. There is long term debt in the form of two categories of loan notes, which total £19.4m (2020 - £18.9m). The terms of these loan notes are set out in note 17.

#### Future prospects

At the time of writing there is a strong pipeline of purchase orders supporting future sales. Xstrahl has been successful in increasing its presence in a number of territories, and a recent change in the law in Florida has positive implications for the RADiant product.

We are now investing more resource into our clinical marketing and attending in person events. This supports all of our radiotherapy lines – for both benign and non-benign conditions, our Life Science products and also to the Dermatological Community in the US, and elsewhere.

#### Principal risks and uncertainties

The Company has implemented a co-ordinated set of risk management and control systems, including strategic planning and management reporting, to help anticipate, measure, monitor and manage its exposure to risk. Risks which the Company faces include:

Risk factor	Potential Impact	Mitigation Taken		
Price and product competition	Loss of market share	Continually evolve products to suit the market and maximise competitive advantage		
Loss of supply of product components	Delays in manufacturing process	Avoid single point of failure risk in the supply chain		
Foreign currency, credit and interest rate risks (considered in more detail in note 22)	Decreasing asset value and potential increased cash flow outgoing on loans and borrowings	Monitor interest rates and renegotiate loans if required		
Failure to acquire / develop new technology	Loss of competitive advantage and/or market share	Invest in Research and Development to ensure we maintain 'cutting edge' product technology		
Failure to comply with complex regulatory frameworks	Loss of accreditation	Engage with Medical Director with significant Q&R background, invest as required to ensure all regulatory requirements are met and maintained		
Supply chain risk as a result of the economic situation	Delays in manufacturing process	Seek alternative suppliers for all key materials and products.		

Strategic report
For the year ended 31 December 2021 (continued)

#### Principal risks and uncertainties (continued)

There continues to be an ongoing risk to Xstrahl due to Covid-19, albeit the risk to the business is considerably smaller than it has been over the last 24 months. This has had effects on global travel, and the ability of service engineers to visit customers sites for installations, although the impact of this has been mitigated as much as is possible through the use of video technology, training of distributors and remote installations. Our Brownhills assembly plant and Suwanee facility continue to operate as normal with appropriate safety measures in place.

#### **Approval**

This Strategic Report was approved by the Board and signed on its behalf on

P L Viner Director

Date: 29 July 2022

# Directors' report For the year ended 31 December 2021

The directors present their report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021.

#### Results and dividends

The consolidated statement of comprehensive income is set out on page 12 and shows the loss for the year.

The directors do not recommend an ordinary dividend.

#### Research and development

The Group invests in research and development in the United Kingdom and the United States through its main UK and US trading subsidiaries. During the year, the Group spent £516,000 (2020 - £560,000) on research and development, £346,000 of which was expensed to the statement of comprehensive income during the year (2020 - £210,000).

#### Financial instruments

Xstrahl's financial risk management objectives and policies, including its exposure to financial risks, are set out in note 22 to the financial statements.

#### Going concern

The Directors and management of the business have reviewed the Group's detailed forecast cash flows for the forthcoming twelve months from the date of the approval of the financial statements and consider that the Group will have sufficient cash resources available to meet its liabilities as they fall due. These cash flow forecasts and re-forecasts are prepared regularly as part of the business planning process. These forecasts have been analysed, subjected to stress testing, scenario modelling and sensitivity analysis, which the Directors consider sufficiently robust.

As part of this assessment, the Directors performed a "reverse stress test" in order to model a scenario to identify the adequacy of the Group's cash resources as a whole to fund all of the various parts of the Group for the next twelve months. This scenario assumed a large number of forecast and expected system sales did not occur. In performing this exercise, cash resources were more than adequate and there was no (three strike) breach of the Vendor Loan Note Covenants.

Whilst stress testing the business is important the Directors expect the Group to continue to meet its day-to-day working capital requirements from the cash flows generated by its trading activities, loan facilities as well as cash resources available to it throughout the three trading divisions should it be required. Accordingly, these financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis. Further details are included in note 2 to the consolidated financial statements.

## **Employment of disabled persons**

Xstrahl operates an Equal Opportunities policy, and is committed to the principles of equal opportunities. The Company believes that all employees and job applicants have the right to be protected from unfair treatment. The Company's objective is to provide a fair and equal working environment that is free from all forms of discrimination and harassment of any kind, including in respect of race, religion and belief, pregnancy and maternity, sex, marriage and civil partnership, disability, gender-reassignment, age and sexual orientation.

#### **Employee involvement**

Xstrahl is committed to providing all its employees with regular briefings on the development of the business and key issues affecting staff. This is achieved in a number of ways, using both the IT systems, by email and through direct meetings and discussions.

# Directors' report For the year ended 31 December 2021 (continued)

Management convene monthly staff meetings to update staff on the strategic and local development of the business. Normally, an essential part of these meetings is an open question and answer session where all employees are encouraged to raise any issues they may have for discussion.

#### Risk management

Xstrahl seeks to mitigate risk in all aspects of its operation. Primary risks and risk mitigation measures are summarised in the Strategic Report. In summary, many of the key areas of risk (strategic and ethical, management and key staff, clients and suppliers) are considered to be low; legal and compliance risks and accounting risks are considered to be low-to-moderate.

Xstrahl's operations expose it to a variety of financial risks including the effects of changes in interest rates on debt, foreign currency exchange rates, credit risk and liquidity risk. These are monitored by the Board and were not considered to be significant at the balance sheet date. The Group's policies towards each of these individual financial risks are addressed in note 22.

Overall, the Board considers that perceived risk within the business is well managed, although the Board continues to monitor the risk profile as the Group develops.

#### **Directors**

The directors of the Company during the year were:

L O Johnson

A J Treverton

A C Tulk

P L Viner

M S Sandhu (resigned 24 March 2021)

J R Jenkins

Their interests in the ordinary share capital of the Company at 31 December 2021 were:

	Ordinary shares	A ordinary shares	B ordinary shares	C ordinary shares
L O Johnson	-	63,607	-	_
A J Treverton	10,977	-	3,534	-
A C Tulk	1,132	-	8,364	-
P L Viner	563	-	4,123	4,300
J R Jenkins	-	204	-	7,100

#### **Auditor**

All of the current directors have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken to make themselves aware of any information needed by the Company's auditor for the purposes of their audit and to establish that the auditor is aware of that information. The directors are not aware of any relevant audit information of which the auditor is unaware.

BDO LLP have expressed their willingness to continue in office. A resolution to re-appoint them will be proposed at the annual general meeting.

#### On behalf of the Board

P L Viner **Director** 

Date:

# Directors' responsibilities statement For the year ended 31 December 2021

The directors are responsible for preparing the strategic report, the directors' report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the Directors to prepare financial statements for each financial period. Under that law the Directors have elected to prepare the Group financial statements in accordance with UK adopted international accounting standards, and the Company financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the Directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Group and Company and of the profit or loss of the Group for that period.

In preparing these financial statements, the Directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether they have been prepared in accordance with UK adopted international accounting standards (for the Group), and United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (for the Company), subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Group and Company will continue in business.

The Directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Group and Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Group and Company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Group and Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

#### Independent auditor's report

#### TO MEMBERS OF XSTRAHL GROUP HOLDINGS LIMITED

#### Opinion on the financial statements

In our opinion:

- the financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of the Group's and of the Parent Company's affairs as at 31 December 2021and of the Group's loss for the year then ended;
- the Group financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with UK adopted international accounting standards;
- the Parent Company financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements of Xstrahl Group Holdings Limited (the 'Parent Company') and its subsidiaries (the 'Group') for the year ended 31 December 2021 which comprise the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of financial position, the consolidated statement of changes in equity, the consolidated statement of cash flows, the Company statement of financial position, the Company statement of changes in equity and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in the preparation of the Group financial statements is applicable law and UK adopted international accounting standards. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in the preparation of the Parent Company financial statements is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102, The Financial Reporting Standard in the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

#### **Basis for opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

#### Independence

We remain independent of the Group and the Parent Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

#### Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the Group's and Parent Company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the Directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

#### Independent auditor's report (continued)

#### Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report and financial statements other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

#### Other Companies Act 2006 reporting

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the Strategic report and the Directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Strategic report the Directors' report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the Group and Parent Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Strategic report or the Directors' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept by the Parent Company, or returns adequate for our audit
  have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the Parent Company financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns;
   or
- certain disclosures of Directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

### Responsibilities of Directors

As explained more fully in the Directors' responsibilities statement, the Directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the Directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Directors are responsible for assessing the Group's and the Parent Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Directors either intend to liquidate the Group or the Parent Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Independent auditor's report (continued)

#### Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

Extent to which the audit was capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below.

In identifying and assessing risks of material misstatement in respect of irregularities, including fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations, our procedures included:

- obtaining an understanding of the legal and regulatory framework that the Group operates in, focussing on those laws and regulations that had a significant effect on the consolidated financial statements or that had a fundamental effect on the operations of the Group, namely:
  - Companies Act 2006;
  - o International accounting standards (Group)
  - United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (Parent company);
  - ISO Quality standards; and
  - Relevant tax legislation.
- Enquiring of management and those charged with governance, including obtaining and reviewing supporting
  documentation, concerning the Group's policies and procedures relating to:
  - identifying, evaluating and complying with laws and regulations and whether they were aware of any instances of non-compliance;
  - detecting and responding to the risks of fraud and whether they have knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud; and
  - challenging assumptions made by management in their significant accounting estimates.
- Discussing among the engagement team regarding how and where fraud might occur in the financial statements and any potential indicators of fraud.
- · Identifying and testing journal entries, in particular those journal entries considered most susceptible to fraud.

Our audit procedures were designed to respond to risks of material misstatement in the financial statements, recognising that the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery, misrepresentations or through collusion. There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures performed and the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely we are to become aware of it.

A further description of our responsibilities is available on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Independent auditor's report (continued)

#### Use of our report

This report is made solely to the Parent Company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Parent Company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Parent Company and the Parent Company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

- DocuSigned by:

Daniel Henwood

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Daniel Henwood (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of BDO LLP, Statutory Auditor
Reading
United Kingdom

Date 29 July 2022

BDO LLP is a limited liability partnership registered in England and Wales (with registered number OC305127).

# Consolidated statement of comprehensive income For the year ended 31 December 2021

	Note	2021 £'000	2020 £'000
Revenue	4	14,879	11,372
Cost of sales		(6,674)	(5,104)
Gross profit		8,205	6,268
Administrative expenses Other operating income	5	(7,106) 259	(7,150) 360
Operating profit / (loss)	5	1,358	(522)
Finance expense	8	(1,640)	(1,494)
Loss on ordinary activities before tax		(282)	(2,016)
Taxation (expense)/credit on loss on ordinary activities	9	(29)	64
Loss after tax		(311)	(1,952)
Other comprehensive income:			
Translation differences arising on revaluation of Group entities different functional currency	in a	32	(17)
Other comprehensive income, net of income taxes		32	(17)
Total comprehensive loss		(279)	(1,969)
Attributable to: Owners of the Company		(279)	(1,969)

The notes on pages 17 to 50 form part of these financial statements.

# Consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2021

Note	2021 £'000	2020 £'000
10	4 249	0.007
		2,287 3,058
11	1,380	1,731
	7,796	7,076
12	228	307
11	197	-
		531
		2,420
19	7,328 29	8,404 4
	10,649	11,666
	18,445	18,742
		5,812
		107 88
13	30	-
	5,453	6,007
17	19 418	18,857
		465
18	5	9
19	2,035	1,976
	21,843	21,307
	27,296	27,314
	10 11 12 11 13 14 15 19	£'000  10 1,348 11 5,068 1,380  7,796  12 228 11 197 13 434 14 2,433 15 7,328 19 29  10,649  18,445  18 69 13 84 30  5,453  17 19,418 13 385 18 5 19 2,035  21,843

# Consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2021

		<del></del>	
		2021	2020
		£'000	£'000
Equity			
Share capital	20	1	1
Share premium		94	94
Translation reserve		498	466
Retained deficit		(9,444)	(9,133)
Total shareholders' deficit		(8,851)	(8,572)
Total liabilities and equity		18,445	18,742

These financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board of directors on 29 July 2022 and were signed on their behalf by:

 $\mathcal{M}$ 

P L Viner **Director** 

Consolidated statement of changes in equity For the year ended 31 December 2021

	Share capital £'000	Share premium £'000	Translation reserve £'000	Retained deficit £'000	Total shareholders' deficit £'000
At 1 January 2021 Loss for the year Other comprehensive	1 -	94 -	466	(9,133) (311)	(8,572) (311)
income  Total comprehensive loss for the financial year			32 ————————————————————————————————————	(311)	(279)
·				<u></u>	
At 31 December 2021	1	94	498 ———	(9,444)	(8,851)

Changes in equity during the year ended 31 December 2021 included a share buyback totalling £24. Further details are provided in note 20.

·	Share capital £'000	Share premium £'000	Translation reserve £'000	Retained deficit £'000	Total shareholders' deficit £'000
At 1 January 2020 Loss for the year Other comprehensive	1 -	94 -	483 -	(7,181) (1,952)	(6,603) (1,952)
income	-	-	(17)	-	(17)
Total comprehensive loss for the financial year	<del> </del>	-	(17)	(1,952)	(1,969)
At 31 December 2020	1	94	466	(9,133)	(8,572)

Changes in equity during the year ended 31 December 2020 included a share buyback of £11. Further details are provided in note 20.

Consolidated statement of cash flows For the year ended 31 December 2021

	Note	2021 £'000	2020 £'000
Cash flows from operating activities		2000	2 000
Loss for the year		(311)	(1,952)
Adjustments to reconcile net income to cash flows from operating activities:			•
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	12	105	184
Amortisation of intangible assets	15	1,304	1,301
Amortisation of right-of-use assets	13	99	122
Finance expense	8	1,640	1,494
Losses on sale of property, plant and equipment		62	47
Income tax (credit)/expense		29	(64)
Operating profit /(loss) before changes in working capital and provisions		2,928	1,132
Changes in assets and liabilities			40.
Inventories		939	101
Trade and other receivables		(2,171)	(316)
Trade and other payables		(602)	1,026 30
Provisions		(6)	
Cash generated from operations		1,088	1,973
Interest paid		-	(1)
Income tax refund received/(paid)		-	57
Net cash flows from operating activities		1,088	2,029
Cash flows from investing activities		<del></del>	
Purchases of property, plant and equipment	12	(91)	(96)
Purchases of intangible assets	15	(221)	(307)
Net cash used in investing activities		(312)	(403)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Principal paid on lease liabilities		(84)	(100)
Interest paid on lease liabilities		(30)	(38)
Principal paid on loans and borrowings		(1,000)	-
Loans and borrowings		325	-
Interest paid on loans and borrowings		(374)	(200)
Net cash used in financing activities		(1,163)	(338)
		(007)	4.000
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		(387) 1,731	1,288 349
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year Exchange losses on cash and cash equivalents		1,731 36	349 94
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		1,380	1,731

#### Notes forming part of the consolidated financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2021

#### 1 Basis of preparation

The accompanying financial statements present the operations of the Company and have been prepared and approved by the directors in accordance with UK adopted international accounting standards. The financial statements are prepared on the historical cost basis.

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements are set out in note 2.

The consolidated financial statements are presented in Pounds Sterling, which is also the parent company's functional currency. All amounts are rounded the nearest thousand (£'000) unless otherwise stated.

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with UK adopted international accounting standards.

Preparation of financial statements requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires Group management to exercise judgment in applying the Group's accounting policies. The areas where significant judgments and estimates have been made in preparing the financial statements and their effect are disclosed in note 3.

#### Changes in accounting policies

The group has applied the following standards and amendments for the first time for their annual reporting period commencing 1 January 2021:

Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16 Interest Rate Benchmark Reform Phase 2

The amendments listed above did not have any impact on the amounts recognised in prior periods and are not expected to significantly affect the current or future periods.

New standards, interpretations and amendments not yet effective

In subsequent years, the Group expects to apply UK-adopted international accounting standards. The Group is not aware of any other standards issued, but not yet effective, that will have a material impact on the Group in years after 31 December 2021.

#### 2 Accounting policies

#### Basis of consolidation

Where the Company has control over an investee, it is classified as a subsidiary. The Company controls an investee if all three of the following elements are present: power over the investee, exposure to variable returns from the investee, and the ability of the investor to use its power to affect those variable returns. Control is reassessed whenever facts and circumstances indicate that there may be a change in any of these elements of control.

De-facto control exists in situations where the Company has the practical ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee without holding the majority of the voting rights. In determining whether de-facto control exists the Company considers all relevant facts and circumstances, including:

Notes forming part of the consolidated financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2021 *(continued)* 

#### 2 Accounting policies (continued)

#### Basis of consolidation (continued)

- The size of the Company's voting rights relative to both the size and dispersion of other parties who hold voting rights
- Substantive potential voting rights held by the Company and by other parties
- Other contractual arrangements
- Historic patterns in voting attendance.

The consolidated financial statements present the results of the Company and its subsidiaries ("the Group") as if they formed a single entity. Intercompany transactions and balances between Group companies are therefore eliminated in full.

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the results of business combinations using the acquisition method. In the statement of financial position, the acquiree's identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities are initially recognised at their fair values at the acquisition date. The results of acquired operations are included in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income from the date on which control is obtained. They are deconsolidated from the date on which control ceases.

#### Going concern

The group made a loss before tax for the year of £0.3m (2020 - £2.0m), at the year end held cash balances of £1.4m (2020 - £1.7m) and had net liabilities of £8.8m (2020 - £8.6m). The Directors and management of the business have reviewed the Group's detailed forecast cash flows for the forthcoming twelve months from the date of the approval of the financial statements and consider that the Group will have sufficient cash resources available to meet its liabilities as they fall due. These cash flow forecasts and re-forecasts are prepared regularly as part of the business planning process. These forecasts have been subjected to stress testing, scenario modelling and sensitivity analysis, which the Directors consider sufficiently robust.

Sales have been strong since the balance sheet date, with cash well managed, and, as explained below, it is clear that the impact of Coronavirus will continue to have a relatively minimal impact on the business although the situation will be continually monitored and reviewed as required. Ongoing travel restrictions will affect the engineers ability to install and service systems, however this has been mitigated with increased use of remote training and installations.

#### Covid-19

The Directors have carried out a detailed assessment of the potential risks and further ways in which the continuing COVID-19 pandemic could impact the business.

Our various office have largely returned to normal, whilst our sales and installation teams and remote workers, have adapted well to working virtually. To date we are finding that provided we are inventive and continue to have an excellent culture where ideas are nurtured, our business has shown a strong resilience with our original budget in fact being exceeded in 2021.

Impact on the future trading result of FY2022

As part of this assessment, the directors performed a "reverse stress test" in order to model a scenario to identify the adequacy of the Group's cash resources as a whole to fund all of the various parts of the Group for the next 12 months. In the context of the Group as a whole this included the impact on the Group's various divisions. This scenario modelled the impact of a material sales shortfall. This reverse stress test shows that the Group as a whole would have adequate resources to continue to trade even in the event of these material adjustments to gross profit and cash inflows, with no (three strike) breach of the Vendor loan note covenants expected in any reasonable scenario.

The success of the Company's plan would be expected to mitigate the short to medium term impact of any cash shortfall.

Notes forming part of the consolidated financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2021 *(continued)* 

#### 2 Accounting policies (continued)

#### Going concern (continued)

#### Financing

The terms of the Company's Vendor loan notes, which amounted to £5.825m at the balance sheet date, repayable on 8 March 2023, have been renegotiated subsequent to the balance sheet date, as further detailed in note 17 to the consolidated financial statements. As at the date of approval of the financial statements, Vendor loan notes amounting to £5.875m are repayable on 8 March 2024. Additionally, £13.6m of Non-vendor loan notes has been extended subsequent to the balance sheet date, and are now repayable on 8 March 2026.

Whilst the Directors are having early stage discussions on the various options available to refinance the Vendor loan notes past 8 March 2024, and expect to be able to successfully refinance the Company's debt at that date, no re-financing solution has yet been agreed, and the Directors recognise the liquidity risk that this presents for the Group.

The directors expect the Group will meet its day-to-day working capital requirements from the cash flows generated by its trading activities and cash resources available. As a result of the above the directors consider it appropriate to prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis.

#### Revenue

Revenue, which excludes value added tax and other sales taxes, is earned from the sale of the following goods and services:

- Machine sales direct to customers
- Machine sales made via distributors (both with and without the Group retaining responsibility for installation)
- RADiant Partnership Agreements
- Service contracts
- Maintenance of customer machines

Revenue is derived from sales in geographical territories as defined in note 4.

For all machine sales except RADiant, whether direct or via a distributor, revenue relating to the system is recognised when the system is shipped. Revenue in relation to the installation and training of these systems is recognised upon completion of those tasks.

For RADiant system sales, revenue is recognised in full upon installation of the system and the acceptance of that system by the customer.

For RADiant Partnership Agreements, each agreement represents a single performance obligation recognised over time, being the length of time the asset is leased to the customer.

For service contracts, each sale represents a single performance obligation recognised over time, as the service is provided.

Other sales predominantly relate to maintenance of customer machines, including labour and spare parts, as well as sales of additional functionality right of use software and specialist training. Revenue is recognised when the service or product is provided.

Notes forming part of the consolidated financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2021 (continued)

#### 2 Accounting policies (continued)

#### Property, plant and equipment

Items of property, plant and equipment are initially recognised at cost. As well as the purchase price, cost includes directly attributable costs and the estimated present value of any future unavoidable costs of dismantling and removing items. The corresponding liability is recognised within provisions.

Depreciation is provided on items of property, plant and equipment so as to write off their carrying value over their expected useful economic lives to a residual value. It is provided at the following rates:

Leasehold property

Motor vehicles

Plant and machinery

Plant and machinery for hire

Fixtures and fittings

Office equipment

Computer equipment

- 20% Reducing balance

- 25% Reducing balance

- 14 - 33% Straight line

- 25% Reducing balance

- 25% Reducing balance

- 25% Reducing balance

- 33% - 50% Straight Line

#### Current Income Tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted by the statement of financial position date.

Current income tax relating to items recognised directly in equity or other comprehensive income is recognised in equity and not in the statement of comprehensive income.

#### Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of a business combination over the total acquisition date fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities acquired.

Cost comprises the fair value of assets given, liabilities assumed and equity instruments issued. Direct costs of acquisition were recognised immediately as an expense.

Goodwill is capitalised as an intangible asset with any impairment in carrying value being charged to the consolidated statement of comprehensive income. Where the fair value of identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities exceed the fair value of consideration paid, the excess is credited in full to the consolidated statement of comprehensive income on the acquisition date.

#### Externally acquired intangible assets

Externally acquired intangible assets are initially recognised at cost and subsequently amortised on a straight-line basis over their useful economic lives.

Intangible assets are recognised on business combinations if they are separable from the acquired entity or give rise to other contractual/legal rights. The amounts ascribed to such intangible assets are arrived at by using appropriate valuation techniques (see section related to critical estimates and judgements below).

The significant intangible assets recognised by the Group, their useful economic lives and the methods used to determine the cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination are as follows:

Intangible asset	Useful economic life	Valuation method
Brand Contracts	10 years 1-5 vears	Relief from Royalty ("RFR") Multi period excess earnings method ("MPEEM")
Customer relationships	10 years	Multi period excess earnings method ("MPEEM")

Notes forming part of the consolidated financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2021 (continued)

#### 2 Accounting policies (continued)

#### Internally generated intangible assets (development costs)

Expenditure on internally developed products is capitalised if it can be demonstrated that:

- it is technically feasible to develop the product for it to be sold
- adequate resources are available to complete the development
- there is an intention to complete and sell the product
- the Group is able to sell the product
- sale of the product will generate future economic benefits, and
- expenditure on the project can be measured reliably

Where capitalised development costs are being amortised, they are being amortised over the periods the Group expects to benefit from selling the products developed, which typically ranges from 2 to 5 years. The amortisation expense is included within the cost of sales line in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

Development expenditure not satisfying the above criteria and expenditure on the research phase of internal projects are recognised within Administration expenses in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income as incurred.

As at 31 December 2021, £1,000,000 (2020 – £829,000) of internally developed product costs had been capitalised in the Statement of Financial Position.

#### Impairment of non-financial assets (excluding inventories and deferred tax assets)

Impairment tests on goodwill and other intangible assets with indefinite useful economic lives are undertaken annually at the financial period end. Other non-financial assets are subject to impairment tests whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amount may not be recoverable. Where the carrying value of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount (i.e. the higher of value in use and fair value less costs to sell), the asset is written down accordingly.

Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the impairment test is carried out on the smallest group of assets to which it belongs for which there are separately identifiable cash flows; its cash generating units ('CGUs'). Goodwill is allocated on initial recognition to each of the Group's CGUs that are expected to benefit from a business combination that gives rise to the goodwill.

Impairment charges are included in profit or loss, except to the extent they reverse gains previously recognised in other comprehensive income. An impairment loss recognised for goodwill is not reversed.

#### Inventories

Inventories are initially recognised at cost, and subsequently at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost comprises all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

Weighted average cost is used to determine the cost of ordinarily interchangeable items.

#### Foreign currency

Transactions entered into by Group entities in a currency other than the currency of the primary economic environment in which they operate (their "functional currency") are recorded at the rates ruling when the transactions occur. Foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities are translated at the rates ruling at the reporting date. Exchange differences arising on the retranslation of unsettled monetary assets and liabilities are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Notes forming part of the consolidated financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2021 (continued)

#### 2 Accounting policies (continued)

#### Foreign currency (continued)

On consolidation, the results of overseas operations are translated into Sterling at rates approximating to those ruling when the transactions took place. All assets and liabilities of overseas operations, including goodwill arising on the acquisition of those operations, are translated at the rate ruling at the reporting date. Exchange differences arising on translating the opening net assets at opening rate and the results of overseas operations at actual rate are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the foreign exchange reserve.

Exchange differences recognised in profit or loss in the Group entities' separate financial statements on the translation of long-term monetary items forming part of the Group's net investment in the overseas operation concerned are reclassified to other comprehensive income and accumulated in the foreign exchange reserve on consolidation.

#### Financial assets

The Group classifies its financial assets at amortised cost. The Group's financial assets measured at amortised cost comprise trade and other receivables and cash and cash equivalents in the consolidated statement of financial position.

These assets arise principally from the provision of goods and services to customers (eg trade receivables), but also incorporate other types of financial assets where the objective is to hold these assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest. They are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to their acquisition or issue, and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, less provision for impairment.

Impairment provisions for current and non-current trade receivables are recognised based on the simplified approach within IFRS 9 using a provision matrix in the determination of the lifetime expected credit losses. During this process the probability of the non-payment of the trade receivables is assessed. This probability is then multiplied by the amount of the expected loss arising from default to determine the lifetime expected credit loss for the trade receivables. For trade receivables, which are reported net, such provisions are recorded in a separate provision account with the loss being recognised within cost of sales in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income. On confirmation that the trade receivable will not be collectable, the gross carrying value of the asset is written off against the associated provision.

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.

#### Financial liabilities

The Group classifies its financial liabilities as other financial liabilities. Other financial liabilities include the following items:

- Loans and borrowings, which are initially recognised at fair value net of any transaction costs directly attributable to the issue of the instrument. Such interest bearing liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, which ensures that any interest expense over the period to repayment is at a constant rate on the balance of the liability carried in the consolidated statement of financial position. For the purposes of each financial liability, interest expense includes initial transaction costs and any premium payable on redemption, as well as any interest payable while the liability is outstanding.
- Trade payables and other short-term monetary liabilities are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Notes forming part of the consolidated financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2021 (continued)

#### 2 Accounting policies (continued)

#### Deferred Tax

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised where the carrying amount of an asset or liability in the consolidated statement of financial position differs from its tax base, except for differences arising on:

- The initial recognition of goodwill;
- The initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction which is not a business combination and at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting or taxable profit; and
- Investments in subsidiaries where the Group is able to control the timing of the reversal of the difference and it is probable that the difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Recognition of deferred tax assets is restricted to those instances where it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the difference can be utilised.

The amount of the asset or liability is determined using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date and are expected to apply when the deferred tax liabilities/(assets) are settled/(recovered).

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the Group has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority on either:

- The same taxable Group company; or
- Different Group entities which intend either to settle current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax assets or liabilities are expected to be settled or recovered.

#### Share capital

Financial instruments issued by the Group are classified as equity only to the extent that they do not meet the definition of a financial liability or financial asset.

The Group's ordinary, A ordinary, B ordinary and C ordinary shares are classified as equity instruments.

### **Borrowing costs**

Borrowing costs are capitalised, net of interest received on cash drawn down yet to be expended when they are directly attributable to the acquisition, contribution or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale.

#### Defined contribution pension schemes

The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Group in an independently administered fund.

Contributions to defined contribution pension schemes are charged to the consolidated statement of comprehensive income in the period to which they relate, and represent the full extent of the Group's liability.

Notes forming part of the consolidated financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2021 (continued)

#### 2 Accounting policies (continued)

#### Leased assets

For any contracts entered into, the Group considers whether a contract is, or contains a lease. A lease is defined as 'a contract, or part of a contract, that conveys the right to use an asset (the underlying asset) for a period of time in exchange for consideration'. To apply this definition the Group assesses whether the contract meets three key evaluations which are whether:

- the contract contains an identified asset, which is either explicitly identified in the contract or implicitly specified by being identified at the time the asset is made available to the Group.
- the Group has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the identified asset throughout the period of use, considering its rights within the defined scope of the contract the Group has the right to direct the use of the identified asset throughout the period of use.
- The Group has the right to direct 'how and for what purpose' the asset is used throughout the period of
  use

Measurement and recognition of leases as a lessee

At lease commencement date, the Group recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability on the consolidated statement of financial position. The right-of-use asset is measured at cost, which is made up of the initial measurement of the lease liability, any initial direct costs incurred by the Group, an estimate of any costs to dismantle and remove the asset at the end of the lease, and any lease payments made in advance of the lease commencement date (net of any incentives received).

The Group depreciates the right-of-use assets on a straight-line basis from the lease commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term. The Group also assesses the right-of-use asset for impairment when such indicators exist. At the commencement date, the Group measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments unpaid at that date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease if that rate is readily available or the incremental borrowing rate in the relevant jurisdiction.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability are made up of fixed payments (including in substance fixed), variable payments based on an index or rate, amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee and payments arising from options reasonably certain to be exercised. Subsequent to initial measurement, the liability will be reduced for payments made and increased for interest. It is remeasured to reflect any reassessment or modification, or if there are changes in in-substance fixed payments.

Right-of-use assets and lease liabilities are presented directly on the face of the Statement of financial position.

#### Dividends

Dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. In the case of interim dividends to equity shareholders, this is when declared by the directors. In the case of final dividends, this is when approved by the shareholders at the AGM.

#### **Provisions**

The Group has recognised a provision for liabilities of uncertain timing or amount in respect of warranty claims. The provision is measured at the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and is not discounted.

Notes forming part of the consolidated financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2021 (continued)

#### 3 Critical accounting estimates and judgements

The Group makes certain estimates and assumptions regarding the future. Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. In the future, actual experience may differ from these estimates and assumptions. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below.

#### Judgements

- Determination is required to apportion the revenue between the delivery, installation and system training elements of the sales process. Key dates need to be determined as to when the relevant performance obligation has been completed. Management has concluded that the combination of customer purchase orders, internal delivery notes, service reports and handover certificates are sufficient to determine these dates and values correctly.
- Determination is required as to whether the term of the lease is appropriate and the IBR (incremental borrowing rate) used in measuring the right of use asset and lease liability under IFRS 16. The probability of a lease extension will be reassessed along with any termination option that may be exercised.
- Determination is required as to whether there are indicators of impairment of the Group's tangible and intangible assets. Factors taken into consideration in reaching such a decision include the economic viability and expected future financial performance of the asset, and, where it is a component of a larger cash-generating unit, the viability and expected future performance of that unit.
- Judgement is required as to the provision amounts to apply to spares and raw materials stock at the periodend date. Provisions made take into account the likelihood of final sale based on the individual products' position in the product life cycle.

#### Estimates and assumptions

- Inventories - £1.3m at 31 December 2021 (see note 10)

Where stock is manufactured, in respect of medical and research machines for sale, the cost includes all direct expenditure and a proportion of fixed and variable overheads. Management exercises judgement as to which overheads are directly or indirectly related to the production process and therefore should be included in the stock cost. The apportionment of overheads to stock cost involves an assessment of the volume of each product to be manufactured and the resulting time required.

- Other intangible assets - £7.3m at 31 December 2021 (see note 15)

The directors estimate the useful economic life other intangible assets based on a variety of factors such as the expected use of the acquired business, the expected useful life of the cash generating units to which the intangible asset is attributed, any legal, regulatory or contractual provisions that can limit useful life and assumptions that market participants would consider in respect of similar businesses. These factors are reviewed annually to ensure that there are no indicators of impairment. During the annual impairment review, the recoverable amount is determined based on value in use calculations. This method requires the estimation of future cash flows and the determination of a discount rate in order to calculate the present value of cash flows.

Notes forming part of the consolidated financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2021 (continued)

#### Revenue

For the year ended 31 December 2021, revenue related to the following principal revenue streams and was derived from the following principal geographical markets:

Geographic Market	Machine sales £'000	RADiant Partnership £'000	Service contracts £'000	Other £'000	Total £'000
United Kingdom	3,045	-	819	111	3,975
USA	3,325	103	960	442	4,830
Eastern Europe	627	-	-	21	648
Europe – Other	2,469	-	589	220	3,278
Rest of the world	2,061	-	24	63	2,148
At 31 December 2021	11,527	103	2,392	857	14,879
Geographic Market	Machine sales £'000	RADiant Partnership £'000	Service contracts £'000	Other £'000	Total £'000
United Kingdom	1,028	-	565	289	1,882
USA	1,323	150	792	499	2,764
Eastern Europe	1,646	-	=	53	1,699
Europe - Other	1,631	-	439	334	2,404
Rest of the world	2,474	-	37	112	2,623
At 31 December 2020	8,102	150	1,833	1,287	11,372

Revenue is recognised at a point in time, except in respect of service contracts, and RADiant partnership agreements, which are recognised over time.

Of machine sales amounting to £11.5m (2020 - £8.1m), £8.2m (2020 - £3.2m) related to direct sales to end customers, and £3.3m (2020 - £4.9m) related to sales made through distributors.

An analysis of when the Group expects to recognise revenue in relation to contract liabilities is detailed in note 16 of these financial statements.

#### 5 Operating loss

opsidality loop	2021 £'000	2020 £'000
Staff costs	3,832	3,763
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	105	187
Amortisation of intangible assets	1,304	1,300
Amortisation of right-of-use assets	99	122
Research and development costs	346	210
Foreign exchange (gain)/loss	(16)	103
Inventory recognised through the income statement	3,939	2,419
Auditor's remuneration – audit of financial statements	73	67
Auditor's remuneration – non audit services	58	87

Notes forming part of the consolidated financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2021 (continued)

#### 5 Operating loss (continued)

Non audit service fees were tax advisory services of £23,000 (2020 - £21,000), assurance services other than the auditing of the Company's accounts of £25,000 (2020 - £31,000) and other services of £10,000 (2020 - £35,000).

Other income of £259,000 (2020 - £360,000) relates to government support received in the form of waiver of a loan received under the US Paycheck Protection Programme.

6 Empl	oyees
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Employee benefit expenses (including directors) comprise:	2021 £'000	2020 £'000
Wages and salaries Social security costs Expenses relating to pension plans and employee benefits Amounts received under Government CJRS	3,449 201 201 (19)	3,316 329 215 (97)
	3,832	3,763

#### Key management personnel

Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Group, including the directors of the Company listed on page 6 and the Chief Technology Officer.

	2021 £'000	2020 £'000
Salary Expenses relating to pension plans and employee benefits	739 37	613 43
	776	656

The average number of employees (including executive directors) during the year was 55 (2020 – 54).

The employees were engaged in the following activities:

Employee numbers	2021	2020
Manufacturing and services	28	26
Sales and marketing	12	14
Research and development	7	6
Finance and administration	8	8
	55	54

Notes forming part of the consolidated financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2021 (continued)

#### 6 Employees (continued)

The directors' aggregate emoluments, including pension contributions, in respect of qualifying services were:

Directors emoluments	2021 £'000	2020 £'000
Salary Expenses relating to pension plans and employee benefits Fees	511 46 20	439 39 35
	577	513

Three (2020 – three) directors are members of a defined contribution scheme.

The aggregate of emoluments of the highest paid director was £254,000 (2020 - £217,000). Company pension contributions of £7,000 (2020 - £6,000) were made to a defined contribution pension scheme on his behalf.

#### 7 Segment information

The Group operates as a single reporting segment, being the principal activity of the Group.

8	Finance income and expense		
		2021 £'000	2020 £'000
	Interest expense on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost – loans and borrowings Interest expense on lease liabilities Interest expense on deferred PAYE	(1,610) (30) -	(1,455) (38) (1)
	Net finance expense recognised in profit or loss	(1,640)	(1,494)
9	Tax expense/(credit)	2021 £'000	2020 £'000
	Current tax expense/(credit) Current UK tax on losses for the period Adjustments in respect of prior periods Foreign taxation	59 (96) 30	2 71 -
	Total current tax (credit)/charge	(7)	73

#### Notes forming part of the consolidated financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2021 *(continued)*

9	Tax expense/(credit) (continued)  Deferred tax:	2021 £'000	2020 £'000
	Origination and reversal of temporary differences (note 19) Adjustments in respect of prior periods Effect of tax rate change on opening balance	(310) - 346	(86) (63) 12
	Total deferred tax charge/(credit)	36	(137)
	Total tax charge/(credit)	29	(64)

The reasons for the difference between the actual tax charge for the period and the standard rate of corporation tax in the United Kingdom applied to losses for the year are as follows:

	2021 £'000	2020 £'000
Loss on ordinary activities before tax	(282)	(2,016)
Tax using the Company's domestic tax rate of 19% (2020 - 19%)	(54)	(383)
Effects of:  Expenses not deductible for tax purposes Additional deduction for R&D expenditure Surrender of tax losses for R&D tax credit refund Remeasurement of deferred tax liabilities for changes in tax rates Difference in overseas tax rates Adjustment to tax charge in respect of prior periods Deferred tax not recognised Tax losses utilised	(33) (68) (11) (92) 34 (97) 608 (258)	(105) - 77 17 50 280
Total tax charge/(credit) for the year	29	(64)

Changes in tax rates and factors affecting the future tax charge

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the asset is realised or the liability settled, based on tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the Statement of Financial Position date.

The March 2021 Budget announced an increase to the main rate of corporation tax to 25% from April 2023. This rate was substantively enacted on 24 May 2021. As a result deferred tax balances as at 1 January 2022 are measured at 25% (2020: 19%).

Notes forming part of the consolidated financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2021 (continued)

10	Inventories		
		2021	2020
		£'000	£'000
	Raw materials and supplies	798	1,053
	Work in progress	37	68
	Finished goods and products held for resale	513	1,166
		1,348	2,287
11	Trade and other receivables	<u> </u>	
* 1	Trade and Other receivables	2021	2020
		£'000	£'000
	Trade receivables from the sale of goods and services	4,906	2,760
	Less: provision for impairment of trade receivables	(9)	(12)
	Net trade receivables	4,897	2,748
	Other receivables	97	69
	Total financial assets other than cash and cash equivalents		
	classified as amortised cost	4,994	2,817
	Deposits	3	10
	Prepayments	145	105
	Accrued income	85	124
	Corporation tax	37	2
	VAT	1 	
	Total trade and other receivables	5,265	3,058
	Less: non-current portion	(197)	-
	Current portion	5,068	3,058

The carrying value of trade and other receivables classified at amortised cost approximates fair value.

The Group applies the IFRS 9 simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses using a lifetime expected credit loss provision for trade receivables and contract assets. To measure expected credit losses on a collective basis, trade receivables and contract assets are grouped based on similar credit risk and aging. The contract assets have similar risk characteristics to the trade receivables for similar types of contracts.

# Notes forming part of the consolidated financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2021 *(continued)*

11	Trade and other receivables (continued)			
	Movements in the impairment allowance for tr	ade receivables are as follo	ows:	
			2021 £'000	2020 £'000
	Bought forward		12	12
	Increase during the period Foreign exchange movements		9	- -
	Impairment loss during the period		(12)	
	At 31 December		9	12
	The ageing of trade receivables and the associ	ciated impairment allowanc	e is as follows:	
		Gross 31 December 2021 £'000	Allowance 31 December 2021 £'000	Net 31 December 2021 £'000
	Current 31 - 60 days overdue 61 - 90 days overdue 91 - 120 days overdue 120+ days overdue	4,476 71 176 86 97	- - - (9)	4,476 71 176 86 88
		4,906	(9)	4,897
		Gross 31 December 2020 £'000	Allowance 31 December 2020 £'000	Net 31 December 2020 £'000
	Current 31 - 60 days overdue 61 - 90 days overdue 91 - 120 days overdue 120+ days overdue	1,722 371 433 94 140	- - - - (12)	1,722 371 433 94 128
		2,760	(12)	2,748

**Xstrahl Group Holdings Limited** 

Notes forming part of the consolidated financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2021 (continued)

	Total £'000	792	06	(62)	(1)	761		460	55.5	(3.5)	(20)	ı	533	228	307	
	Office equipment £'000	297	20	(6)	•	338		107	<u> </u>	કે હ	(2)	ı	247	91	100	
	Fixtures and fittings £'000	26	•	•	1	26		13	<u>.</u> "	י ל	•	1	16	10	13	
	Plant and machinery For hire	6	1	(22)	•	75		75	2 '		•	t	75	'	22	
	Plant and Machinery £'000	279	37	(57)	<del>-</del>	260		140	3 <u>+</u>	5 (5)	(20)	_	158	102	139	
	Motor Vehicles £'000	36	. 1	(2)	(2)	27		76	, 1 , r	9.6	SS	Ē	24	<u>ო</u>	တ	
	Leasehold Property Improvements £'000	32	က	•	•	35		α	ס ער	) <sup>†</sup>	1	,	13	22	24	
12 Property, plant and equipment		Cost At 1 January 2021	Additions	Disposals	Foreign exchange movements	At 31 December 2021	A American de de desiration	Accumulated depreciation At 1 January 2021	Charge for the year	Disposals	Corpice explored	roleign exchange movements	At 31 December 2021	<i>Net book value</i> At 31 December 2021	At 31 December 2020	

**Xstrahl Group Holdings Limited** 

Notes forming part of the consolidated financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2021 (continued)

12 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Total £'000	758 96 (78)	( <u>/</u> )	313 184 (31) (4)	462	307	445
Office equipment £'000	256 81 (36)	(2)	125 102 (27)	200	66	131
Fixtures and fittings £'000	38 (11)	27	4 4 (4)	14	13	54
Plant and machinery For hire	128	- 26	50 23	73	24	78
Plant and Machinery £'000	281	(6)	98 46 -	140	138	183
Motor Vehicles £'000	34	35	20 6	26	<b>ნ</b>	14
Leasehold Property Improvements £'000	21 -	33	ဖက ' '	<b>6</b>	54	15
	At 1 January 2020 Additions Disposals Foreign exchange	movements At 31 December 2020	Accumulated depreciation At 1 January 2020 Charge for the year Disposals Foreign exchange	At 31 December 2020	<i>Net book value</i> At 31 December 2020	At 31 December 2019

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Notes forming part of the consolidated financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2021 (continued)

#### 13 Leases

All leases are accounted for by recognising a right-of-use asset and a lease liability except for:

- · Leases of low value assets; and
- · Leases with a duration of 12 months or less.

Lease liabilities are measured at the present value of the contractual payments due to the lessor over the lease term, with the discount rate determined by reference to the rate inherent in the lease unless (as is typically the case) this is not readily determinable, in which case the incremental borrowing rate in the relevant jurisdiction where the lease is used.

Variable lease payments are only included in the measurement of the lease liability if they depend on an index or rate. Whilst none of the Group's leases include variable lease payments, should this be applicable, the initial measurement of the lease liability assumes the variable element will remain unchanged throughout the lease term. Other variable lease payments, were they to be applicable, would be expensed in the period to which they relate. If applicable, on initial recognition, the carrying value of the lease liability also includes:

- amounts expected to be payable under any residual value guarantee;
- the exercise price of any purchase option granted in favour of the group if it is reasonable certain to assess that option and;
- any penalties payable for terminating the lease, if the term of the lease has been estimated on the basis of termination option being exercised.

Right of use assets are initially measured at the amount of the lease liability, reduced for any lease incentives received, and increased for:

- lease payments made at or before commencement of the lease;
- · initial direct costs incurred; and
- the amount of any provision recognised where the group is contractually required to dismantle, remove or restore the leased asset (typically leasehold dilapidations).

Subsequent to initial measurement lease liabilities increase as a result of interest charged at a constant rate on the balance outstanding and are reduced for lease payments made. Right-of-use assets are amortised on a straight-line basis over the remaining term of the lease or over the remaining economic life of the asset if, rarely, this is judged to be shorter than the lease term. When the group revises its estimate of the term of any lease (because, for example, it re-assesses the probability of a lessee extension or termination option being exercised), it adjusts the carrying amount of the lease liability to reflect the payments to make over the revised term, which are discounted using a revised discount rate.

The carrying value of lease liabilities is similarly revised when the variable element of future lease payments dependent on a rate or index is revised, except the discount rate remains unchanged. In both cases an equivalent adjustment is made to the carrying value of the right-of-use asset, with the revised carrying amount being amortised over the remaining (revised) lease term. If the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset is adjusted to zero, any further reduction is recognised in profit or loss.

Notes forming part of the consolidated financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2021 *(continued)* 

#### 13 Leases (continued)

When the group renegotiates the contractual terms of a lease with the lessor, the accounting depends on the nature of the modification:

- if the renegotiation results in one or more additional assets being leased for an amount commensurate with the standalone price for the additional rights-of-use obtained, the modification is accounted for as a separate lease in accordance with the above policy.
- in all other cases where the renegotiation increases the scope of the lease (whether that is an
  extension to the lease term, or one or more additional assets being leased), the lease liability is
  remeasured using the discount rate applicable on the modification date, with the right-of-use asset
  being adjusted by the same amount.
- if the renegotiation results in a decrease in the scope of the lease, both the carrying amount of the lease liability and right-of-use asset are reduced by the same proportion to reflect the partial of full termination of the lease with any difference recognised in profit or loss. The lease liability is then further adjusted to ensure its carrying amount reflects the amount of the renegotiated payments over the renegotiated term, with the modified lease payments discounted at the rate applicable on the modification date. The right-of-use asset is adjusted by the same amount.

For contracts that both convey a right to the group to use an identified asset and require services to be provided to the group by the lessor, the group has elected to account for the entire contract as a lease, i.e. it does allocate any amount of the contractual payments to, and account separately for, any services provided by the supplier as part of the contract.

#### Nature of leasing activities (in the capacity as lessee)

The group leases a number of properties in the jurisdictions in which it operates. In some jurisdictions it is customary for lease contracts to provide for payments to increase each year by inflation or to be reset periodically to market rental rates. In some jurisdictions the periodic rent is fixed over the lease term.

The group also leases vehicles, comprising only fixed payments over the lease terms.

The Group sometimes negotiates break clauses in its property leases. On a case-by-case basis, The Group will consider whether the absence of a break clause exposes The Group to excessive risk. Typically factors considered in deciding to negotiate a break clause include:

- The length of the lease term;
- The economic stability of the environment in which the property is located; and
- Whether the location represents a new area of operations for The Group.

At 31 December 2021 the carrying amounts of lease liabilities are not reduced by the amount of payments that would be avoided from exercising break clauses because on this date it was considered reasonably certain that The Group would not exercise its right to exercise any right to break the lease.

Notes forming part of the consolidated financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2021 *(continued)* 

13	Leases (continued)			
	Right of use assets	Leasehold Property £'000	Motor Vehicles £'000	Total £'000
	At 1 January 2020	635	23	658
	Additions Amortisation Foreign exchange movements	(113) (5)	(9)	(122) (5)
	At 31 December 2020	517	14	531
	Additions Amortisation Foreign exchange movements	(93) 2	(6)	(99) 2
	At 31 December 2021	426	8	434
	Lease liabilities	Leasehold Property £'000	Motor Vehicles £'000	Total £'000
	At 1 January 2020 Additions	643	16	659
	Interest expense Lease payments Foreign exchange movements	37 (133) (2)	1 (10)	38 (143 <u>)</u> (2)
	At 31 December 2020	545	7	552
	Additions Interest expense Lease payments Foreign exchange movements	30 (107) 1	- (7)	30 (114) 1
	At 31 December 2021	469	-	469
	Of which: current liability Of which: non-current liability	84 385	<del></del> -	84 385

Notes forming part of the consolidated financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2021 *(continued)* 

14	Goodwill and impairment	Total
	Cost and net book value At 1 January 2020	£'000 2,475
	Foreign exchange movements	(55)
	At 31 December 2020 Foreign exchange movements	2,420 13
	At 31 December 2021	2,433

The Group is required to test, on an annual basis, whether goodwill has suffered any impairment. The recoverable amount is determined based on value in use calculations. The use of this method requires the estimation of future cash flows and the determination of a discount rate in order to calculate the present value of the cash flows.

The carrying amount of goodwill is allocated to the cash generating units (CGUs) as follows:

	Goodwill carrying amount		
	2021	2020	
	£'000	£'000	
UK CGU	584	584	
USA CGU	1,849	1,836	
	0.400		
	2,433	2,420	

The recoverable amounts of the above CGUs have been determined from value in use calculations based on cash flow projections from formally approved budgets covering a five year period to 31 December 2026. Other major assumptions are as follows:

	UK CGU %	US CGU %
Post tax discount rate Terminal growth rate	14.29% 2.0%	14.89% 2.5%

Operating margins have been based on past experience and future expectations in the light of anticipated economic market conditions. Discount rates are based on the Group's beta adjusted to reflect management's assessment of specific risks related to the cash generating units. Growth rates beyond the first three years are based on economic data pertaining to the region concerned.

Despite the ongoing Covid-19 pandemic, Management has determined, through detailed forecasting and continued strong performance, that no significant detrimental impact is expected to the future business and therefore has no impact on the impairment assessment.

Notes forming part of the consolidated financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2021 (continued)

#### 14 Goodwill and impairment (continued)

The recoverable amount of CGUs that hold the Group's overall goodwill balance are as follows:

- UK recoverable amount of £17,089,867 exceeds the carrying amount by £11,990,928 and
- USA recoverable amount of \$14,071,486 exceeds the carrying amount by \$7,849,580

#### Sensitivity analysis:

If the following changes were made to the above assumptions, the carrying amount and recoverable amount would be equal:

Increase discount rate to 42.75% (UK CGU) and 26.90% (US GCU)

In conclusion, management have determined that no impairment is required.

#### 15 Other intangible assets

J			Customer	Development		
	Brand £'000	Contracts £'000	relationships £'000	costs £'000	Website £'000	Total £′000
Cost						
At 1 January 2021	3,807	369	6,955	829	-	11,960
Additions	-	-	-	170	52	222
Foreign exchange movements	9		16	1		26
At 31 December 2021	3,816	369	6,971	1,000	52	12,208
Amortisation and impairme	ents					
At 1 January 2021	1,072	302	1,960	222	-	3,556
Charge for the year	379	31	692	197	5	1,304
Foreign exchange movements	5	-	11	4	-	20
At 31 December 2021	1,456	333	2,663	423	5	4,880
Net book value At 31 December 2021	2,360	36	4,308	577	47	7,328
At 01 December 2021					—— .	7,020
At 31 December 2020	2,735	67	4,995	607	-	8,404

Amortisation expense on intangible assets is included in administrative expenses.

#### Notes forming part of the consolidated financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2021 *(continued)*

Trade and other payables		
	2021 £'000	2020 £'000
Trade payables Accruals	1,874 854	815 886
Total financial liabilities, excluding loans and borrowings and lease liabilities, classified as financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	2,728	1,701
Other payables – tax and social security payments	23 100	49 149
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	,	3,838
Value added tax	, <u> </u>	<sup>´</sup> 59
Other taxes payable	24	16
Total trade and other payables	5,270	5,812
	Total financial liabilities, excluding loans and borrowings and lease liabilities, classified as financial liabilities measured at amortised cost  Other payables – tax and social security payments Other payables Contract liabilities Value added tax Other taxes payable	Trade payables Accruals  1,874 Accruals  1,874 Total financial liabilities, excluding loans and borrowings and lease liabilities, classified as financial liabilities measured at amortised cost  2,728  Other payables – tax and social security payments Other payables Contract liabilities 2,395 Value added tax Other taxes payable  Total trade and other payables

The carrying value of trade and other payables classified as financial liabilities measured at amortised cost approximates fair value.

Contract liabilities consist of amounts invoiced in advance of machines sale performance obligations being completed, customer deposits and amounts invoiced in advance of service contract performance obligations being completed. £2.1m (2020 – £2.5m) of revenue recognised in the year was included in the contract liability balance at the beginning of the period.

Contract liabilities of £2.4m (2020: £3.4m) are expected to be recognised within one year of the balance sheet date with the remaining £0.4m (2020: £0.4m) expected to be realised between 2 and 5 years of the balance sheet date.

#### 17 Loans and borrowings

The book value and fair value of loans and borrowings are as follows:

	2021 Book value £'000	2021 Fair value £'000	2020 Book value £'000	2020 Fair value £'000
Non-current Non-vendor loan notes – principal Vendor loan notes – principal	13,593 5,825	13,593 5,825	12,357 6,500	12,357 6,500
	19,418	19,418	18,857	18,857

The Vendor loan notes are secured floating rate loan notes and as at the balance sheet date were repayable five years from the date of issue, being 8 March 2023. These loan notes incur interest which is paid quarterly, at 600 basis points above base rate. This is increased to LIBOR plus 700 basis points where the company does not comply with the required cashflow cover. The Vendor loan notes are secured by a fixed charge over the tangible fixed assets and intellectual property, and by a floating charge over all other assets.

Notes forming part of the consolidated financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2021 *(continued)* 

#### 17 Loans and borrowings (continued)

During the year, in June 2021, all previously deferred interest was paid to the loan note holders. Principal totalling £675,000 was paid on 29 June 2021 leaving the Vendor loan notes with a balance of £5.825m at the Balance Sheet date.

Post year end, in May 2022, the terms of the Vendor loan notes were renegotiated with repayment now due in March 2024. Interest will accrue quarterly at 600-basis points above the Bank of England base rate until March 2023 and from March 2023 will accrue quarterly at 750-basis points above the Bank of England base rate until March 2024.

The Management and Investor Loan Notes (Non-vendor loan notes) constitute £9,504,740 of 10% Fixed Rate Subordinated Unsecured Loan Notes and Payment in Kind Notes. Interest is calculated at the rate of 10% per annum and the Principal and interest compound annually on 31 December in each year, commencing 31 December 2020. The loan notes are repayable on the earlier of the date falling on the fifth anniversary of the date of the Instrument being 8 March 2023 or the date upon which a Sale or Listing occurs.

Subsequent to the balance sheet date, the Non-vendor loan notes were renegotiated with a repayment date of 8 March 2026.

Warranties

#### 18 Provisions

	£'000
At 1 January 2021 (Released) / accrued in the period Foreign exchange movement	116 (41) (1)
At 31 December 2021	74
Split between: Current Non-current	69 5

## Warranties

Warranties relate to products and services sold. See note 2 for further information concerning the Company's policy for estimating warranty provisions.

#### 19 Deferred tax

	Deferred tax asset 2021 £'000	Deferred tax liability 2021 £'000	Deferred tax asset 2020 £'000	Deferred tax liability 2020 £'000
At 1 January	4	(1,976)	2	(2,121)
Recognised in profit and loss Deferred tax credit/(charge) Foreign exchange movement Change in deferred tax rate	25 - -	11 (8) (62)	2 - -	132 13
At 31 December	29	(2,035)	4	(1,976)

Notes forming part of the consolidated financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2021 *(continued)* 

## 19 Deferred tax (continued)

No deferred tax is recognised on the unremitted earnings of overseas subsidiaries. As the earnings are continually reinvested by the Group and there is no intention for these entities to pay dividends, no tax is expected to be payable on them in the foreseeable future.

The movements in deferred tax assets and liabilities (prior to the offsetting of balances within the same jurisdiction as permitted by IAS 12) during the year are shown below:

	Asset 2021 £'000	Liability 2021 £'000	Net 2021 £'000	Charged/ credited to profit or loss 2021 £'000	Charged/ credited to equity 2021 £'000
Accelerated capital allowances Short term timing	(61)	(135)	(196)	(77)	-
differences Group provision	90	-	90	90	
future reversal Business combinations	-	(303) (1,597)	(303) (1,597)	(49)	- 
	29	(2,035)	(2,006)	(36)	-
	Asset 2020 £'000	Liability 2020 £'000	Net 2020 £'000	Charged/ credited to profit or loss 2020 £'000	Charged/ credited to equity 2020 £'000
Accelerated capital allowances Group provision	4	(125)	(121)	37	-
future reversal Business combinations	-	(303) (1,548)	(303) (1,548)	112	-
	4	(1,976)	(1,972)	149	-

<sup>&#</sup>x27;Different accounting basis for overseas subsidiaries' is a temporary difference arising due to the different basis on which profit is recognised for US tax purposes within the Group's wholly owned US subsidiary.

<sup>&#</sup>x27;Group provision – future reversal' is a temporary difference arising as a result of historic write downs on group balances within an acquired subsidiary which, should they reverse in future periods, would give rise to a tax charge as a result of the corporate rescue provisions.

Notes forming part of the consolidated financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2021 (continued)

## 19 Deferred tax (continued)

A deferred tax asset has not been recognised for the following:

		2021 £'000	2020 £'000
	Unused tax losses	<u>-</u>	281
20	Share capital	2021 £	2020 £
	Allotted, called up and fully paid 13,985 ordinary shares of £0.01 each 81,463 A ordinary shares of £0.01 each 20,862 B ordinary shares of £0.01 each 18,500 C ordinary shares of £0.01 each	140 814 209 185	140 814 233 185
		1,348	1,372

## Reconciliation of shares allotted and called up:

	Date	Ordinary Shares	A Ordinary Shares	B Ordinary Shares	C Ordinary Shares	Total equity £	Share capital £	Share premium £
As at Issue Issue	01/01/2019 06/02/2019 14/02/2019	13,985	81,463 - -	21,676 275 2,404	18,500 - - -	95,849 3 24	1,356 3 24	94,493
As at Buy back	31/12/2019 21/10/2020	13,985	81,463	24,355 (1,089)	18,500	95,876 (11)	1,383 (11)	94,493
As at	31/12/2020	13,985	81,463	23,266	18,500	95,865	1,372	94,493
Buy back	15/04/2021	-	-	(2,404)	-	-	(24)	<u>-</u>
As at	31/12/2021	13,985	81,463 ————	20,862	18,500 ————	95,865	1,348	94,493

On 15 April 2021, 2,404 B ordinary shares of £0.01 were bought back and cancelled.

Notes forming part of the consolidated financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2021 *(continued)* 

#### 20 Share capital (continued)

Voting rights

Ordinary shares, B ordinary shares and C ordinary shares have the right to receive notice of and to attend, speak and vote (one vote per share) at all general meetings and to vote on written resolutions.

A ordinary shares have the right to receive notice of and to attend, speak and vote (one vote per share) at all general meetings and to vote on written resolutions. In the event a) that all or any part of the principal amount of any loan notes, or any interest thereon, has become due for repayment or payment and has not been paid in full (other than where the Company has available funds and maintains budgeted working capital immediately after making such payments but does not make such payments); b) default or potential default under the facilities agreement, the loan note instrument or any debenture of the Company or Group company; or c) of a breach of the equity covenants, then each holder, on becoming aware of such events and an investor majority having served notice upon the Company that additional votes are to be exercised, shall be entitled to exercise such number of votes for every A ordinary share of which it is the holder as shall confer upon the A ordinary shares 95% of the total voting rights of all shares so long as it does not have a material and disproportionately prejudicial effect on the rights attaching to the ordinary shares or B ordinary shares. These enhanced rights cease by: a) rectification to the reasonable satisfaction of an investor majority; or b) an investor majority serving notice on the Company stating that the rights shall cease. In the event of a material default (which shall not have been rectified) or a notice is given in writing by an investor majority acting reasonably that an occurrence which would constitute a material default is imminent and an investor majority considers that the Company requires additional capital support: a) an investor majority shall be entitled to convene a general meeting of the Company or to require the circulation of written resolutions of the Company for the purpose of considering a resolution or resolutions to approve the terms of any additional capital support for the Company (including a resolution to appoint additional directors); b) at any such meeting the quorum shall be qualifying persons holding not less than 75% in nominal value of the A ordinary shares. An investor majority shall have the right to determine the terms and timing of the additional capital support at their discretion and an investor majority shall be entitled to require that all new shares be issued to the investors and that the pre-emption rights of the other holders of ordinary, A ordinary, and C ordinary shares shall be deemed to be waived.

#### Income

Subject to investor approval, profits for distribution shall be applied amongst the holders of the ordinary shares, A ordinary shares and B ordinary shares (pari passu). C ordinary shares have no income rights.

#### Capital

Subject to conditions, in a liquidation, reduction of capital or a sale the surplus assets shall be allocated first to holders with ordinary, A ordinary and C ordinary shares in an amount equal to the subscription price (pro rata if insufficient sums).

Notes forming part of the consolidated financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2021 (continued)

#### 21 Reserves

The following describes the nature and purpose of each reserve within the equity:

Reserve	Description and purpose
Share capital	Amount subscribed for share capital at nominal value
Share premium	Amount subscribed for share capital in excess of nominal value.
Retained earnings	All other net gains and losses and transactions with owners (e.g. dividends) not recognised elsewhere.
Translation reserve	Gains / losses arising on retranslating the net assets of overseas operations into GBP

## 22 Financial instruments - risk management

The Group is exposed through its operations to the following financial risks:

- · Credit risk,
- Interest rate risk,
- Foreign exchange risk,
- Other financial risks, and
- Liquidity risk.

In common with all other businesses, the Group is exposed to risks that arise from its use of financial instruments. This note describes the Group's objectives, policies and processes for managing those risks and the methods used to measure them. Further quantitative information in respect of these risks is presented throughout these financial statements.

The principal financial instruments used by the Group, from which financial instrument risk arises, are as follows:

- · Trade and other receivables
- · Cash and cash equivalents
- Trade and other payables
- Lease liabilities
- Loans and borrowings

The following table presents the carrying amounts of each category of financial assets and liabilities.

	2021 £'000	2020 £'000
Financial assets Financial assets measured at amortised cost	6,374	4,548
Financial liabilities Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	22,615	21,110

Notes forming part of the consolidated financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2021 (continued)

#### 22 Financial instruments - risk management (continued)

The following table presents the fair values and carrying amounts of financial assets and liabilities measured at cost or amortised cost.

	Carrying value 2021 £'000	Carrying value 2020 £'000
Financial assets measured at cost or amortised cost		
Trade and other receivables	4,994	2,817
Cash and cash equivalents	1,380	1,731
	6,374	4,548
	2021 £'000	2020 £'000
Financial liabilities measured at cost or amortised cost		
Trade and other payables	2,728	1,701
		553
Loans and borrowings	19,418 	18,857
	22,615	21,111
Lease liabilities Loans and borrowings	469 19,418 ————————————————————————————————————	18,85

The fair values of trade and other receivables, cash and cash equivalents, other current financial assets, trade and other payables and loans and borrowings approximate their carrying amount.

#### Objectives, policies and processes

The Board has overall responsibility for the determination of the Group's risk management objectives and policies and, whilst retaining ultimate responsibility for them, it has delegated the authority for designing and operating processes that ensure the effective implementation of the objectives and policies to the Group's finance function. The Board receives monthly reports from the Chief Financial Officer through which it reviews the effectiveness of the processes put in place and the appropriateness of the objectives and policies it sets.

The overall objective of the Board is to set policies that seek to reduce risk as far as possible without unduly affecting the Group's competitiveness and flexibility. Further details regarding these policies are set out below:

#### Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Group if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. The Group is mainly exposed to credit risk from credit sales. It is Group policy, implemented locally, to assess the credit risk of new customers before entering contracts. Such credit ratings are taken into account by local business practices.

The Group's customers are principally large commercial or public sector organisations that have low credit risk. Credit risk is recorded and monitored on an ongoing basis.

Concerning trade and other receivables that are neither impaired nor past due, there were no indications, as of December 2021, that defaults in payment obligations will occur.

Notes forming part of the consolidated financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2021 (continued)

#### 22 Financial instruments - risk management (continued)

The Group monitors credit risk under its credit risk policy where each customer is analysed for its credit risk. As suggested above, the Group's customers are typically highly established Cancer Research organisations or national hospitals, and contracts are often won via an Invitation to Tender. It is often the case that the full value, or a very significant per cent of the contract is paid before the products are shipped. Whilst the ongoing income is of lower value than the original system purchase, the Group mitigates credit risk by ensuring payment is made in full prior to any annual service contract being operational. For parts and software upgrade sales, to mitigate the possibility of any credit risk, in certain cases parts are invoiced via pro-forma invoices. Purchase limits are also set for each customer which represents the maximum open amount without requiring approval from the Chief Finance Officer.

Trade receivables aging is reviewed weekly by the finance team, and by the Chief Finance Officer.

Credit risk also arises from cash and cash equivalents and deposits with banks and financial institutions. For banks and financial institutions, only independently rated parties with minimum rating "A" are accepted.

Interest rate risk

The Group is exposed to cash flow interest rate risk from long-term borrowings at variable rate. Loans and borrowings include both fixed and variable rate borrowings, as follows:

	Fixed rate 2021 £'000	Variable rate 2021 £'000	Fixed rate 2020 £'000	Variable rate 2020 £'000
Non-vendor loan notes Vendor loan notes	(13,593)	(5,825)	(12,357)	(6,500)
	(13,593)	(5,825)	(12,357)	(6,500)

The Group has no external borrowings due to financial institutions.

During the period, the Group's borrowings at variable rate were denominated in Pounds Sterling.

The approximate impact on the statement of comprehensive income of a 1% p.a. fluctuation in interest rates would be £44,450 (2020 - £47,695).

Foreign currency exchange rate risk

Foreign exchange risk arises when individual Group entities enter into transactions denominated in a currency other than their functional currency. The Group's policy is, where possible, to allow Group entities to settle liabilities denominated in their functional currency with the cash generated from their own operations in that currency. Where Group entities have liabilities denominated in a currency other than their functional currency (and have insufficient reserves of that currency to settle them), cash already denominated in that currency will, where possible, be transferred from elsewhere within the Group.

Whilst the Group is exposed to currency risks on purchases in both euros and dollars, there are natural hedges in place. The Group aims to fund expenses and any investments in the respective currency and to manage foreign exchange risk by matching the currency in which the revenue is generated and expenses are incurred. For this reason, whilst the Group monitors net exposures, it does not proactively use forward contracts to mitigate purchasing currency risks. The Group does have a proactive hedging policy in place which is principally to manage income receipts in euros and other non-sterling and non-dollar currencies received in to its UK trading entity. There were no open positions at 31 December 2021.

Notes forming part of the consolidated financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2021 *(continued)* 

## 22 Financial instruments – risk management (continued)

In order to monitor the continuing effectiveness of this policy, the Chief Financial Officer receives a monthly forecast, analysed by the major currencies held by the Group, of liabilities due for settlement and expected cash reserves.

The Company does not borrow or invest in foreign currencies on a speculative basis.

As of 31 December 2021, the Group's net exposure to foreign exchange risk, analysed by functional currency of each entity, was as follows:

#### At 31 December 2021

,,,,,		US Dollar £'000	Euro £'000	Swedish Krona £'000	Other £'000	Total £'000
Net fore	eign currency financial			2000	2000	2000
-	Thereof: Financial assets Thereof: Financial	2,775	525	18	125	3,443
	liabilities	(1,521)	(112)		(37)	(1,670)
Total ne	et exposure	1,254	413	18	88	1,773
	in future cash flows g from a 10% appreciation of	145	57	2	8	212
At 31 D	ecember 2020			Cura dia la		
		US Dollar £'000	Euro £'000	Swedish Krona £'000	Other £'000	Total £′000
Net fore	eign currency financial					
-	Thereof: Financial assets Thereof: Financial	1,665	846	24	5	2,540
	liabilities	(844)	(48)	<u>-</u>	(8)	(900)
Total no	et exposure	821	798	24	(3)	1,640
Change						

Notes forming part of the consolidated financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2021 (continued)

#### 22 Financial instruments – risk management (continued)

Other financial risks

The Group does not hold any other strategic equity investments and is therefore not exposed to market price risk from this activity.

Market fluctuations may result in significant cash flow and profit volatility risk for Xstrahl Group Holdings Limited. Its worldwide operating business as well as its investment and financing activities are affected by changes in foreign exchange rates and interest rates. To optimise the allocation of the financial resources across the Company, as well as to secure an optimal return for its shareholder, the Company identifies, analyses and proactively manages the associated financial risks.

The Company seeks to manage and control these risks primarily through its regular operating and financing activities.

Management of financial risk is a key priority for the Group. As a member of the Company's management, the Chief Financial Officer takes specific responsibility for this part of the overall risk management system. At the highest level, the Directors retain ultimate accountability. For practical business purposes, the Directors delegate responsibilities to senior management.

#### Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk arises from the Group's management of working capital and the finance charges and principal repayments on its debt instruments. It is the risk that the Group will encounter difficulty in meeting its financial obligations as they fall due.

The Group's policy is to ensure that it will always have sufficient cash to allow it to meet its liabilities when they become due.

Rolling 12-month cash flow projections are produced on a monthly basis as well as information regarding cash balances. At the end of the financial period, these projections indicated that the Group expected to have sufficient liquid resources to meet its obligations under all reasonably expected circumstances and will not need to seek further funding.

The contractual maturities (representing undiscounted contractual cash-flows) of financial liabilities are as follows:

- Trade and other payables of £2,203,000 are contractually payable within 3 months;
- Loans and borrowings, including the principal balance of £19,418,000 are contractually payable within 1 to 2 years. Subsequent to the year-end repayment terms were extended see note 17.

#### Capital management

The Group's objectives when maintaining capital are:

- to safeguard the entity's ability to continue as a going concern, so that it can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders, and
- to provide an adequate return to shareholders by pricing products and services commensurately with the level of risk.

The Group sets the amount of capital it requires in proportion to risk. The Group manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it in the light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares, or sell assets to reduce debt.

Notes forming part of the consolidated financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2021 (continued)

## 22 Financial instruments - risk management (continued)

The Group monitors capital on the basis of the net debt to equity ratio. Net debt is calculated as total debt (as shown in the consolidated statement of financial position) less cash and cash equivalents.

The Group's strategy is to preserve a strong cash base. The objective of this strategy is to secure access to finance at reasonable cost by maintaining a high credit rating. The net debt position at 31 December 2021 was as follows:

Loans and borrowings Less: cash and cash equivalents		19,418	
Less: cash and cash equivalents			18,857
		(1,380)	(1,731)
Net debt		18,038	17,126
Cash flows from financing activities can be reconciled to the balance	e sheet mo	ovement as follow	ws:
Non-co		Lease	Total cash
lease liab	oilities :000's	liabilities £000's	flows £000's
T.	.000 S	£000 \$	20008
At 1 January 2021 15	8,857	552	19,409
Cash flows:			
Interest payments	(374)	-	(374)
Lease payments	-	(114)	(114)
Repayment of principal (1	(000,1	-	(1,000)
Loan drawdown	325	-	325
Non-cash flows:			
Interest payable on borrowings	1,610	30	1,640
FX adjustments	-	1	1
At 31 December 2021 19	9,418	469	19,887
Non-cu	urrent		
	s and	Lease	Total cash
borrov	wings :000's	liabilities £000's	flows £000's
fu.	.000 3	2000 6	20003
At 1 January 2020 13	7,734	659	18,393
Cash flows:			
Interest payments	(200)	-	(200)
Lease payments	-	(143)	(143)
Non-cash flows:			
Interest payable on borrowings	1,454	38	1,492
Interest accrued through trade and other payables	(131)	-	(131)
FX adjustments	-	(2)	(2)
At 31 December 2020 18	8,857	552	19.409

Notes forming part of the consolidated financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2021 (continued)

#### 23 Related party transactions

During the period, the Group entered into the following related party transactions:

Risk Capital Partners LLP, a company in which L O Johnson has majority interest, is paid a quarterly monitoring fee of £17,500 (2020 - £17,500) plus VAT. During the year £70,000 (2020 - £70,000) was charged to the income statement for these services. At the period end no amounts due were unpaid.

In addition, Risk Capital Partners LLP is due an arrangement fee of £220,000 in respect of their role in the acquisitions of the subsidiary companies at 8 March 2018. At the period end this amount remained unpaid.

The Group has a service contract in place with The Institute of Cancer Research. During the year, income of £40,000 (2020 - £37,000) was recognised through this agreement. At the period end no amounts were unpaid.

Loan notes with a carrying value of £9,504,740 were issued to significant influence shareholders and other key personnel in return for the purchase of shares in subsidiaries and for cash. Interest is payable at 10% per annum, capitalised into principal at 31 December annually. The breakdown of the beneficial ownership of the loan notes is as follows:

Related Party	Relationship	Loan note principal 2021 £'000	Loan note principal 2020 £'000
A J Treverton	Director	1,554	1,413
A C Tulk	Director	160	146
P L Viner	Director	80	72
L O Johnson	Director	9,006	8,187
B Redmond	Former Director	865	786
M J Simmonds	Former Director	288	262
J Jenkins	Director	28	26
Risk Capital Partners Holdings LLP	Investing LLP	1,346	1,224
T Kanesalingham	Former Key Management	186	169
A Mullen	Former Key Management	80	72
		13,593	12,357

Accrued interest compounds annually on 31 December each year.

Compensation of key personnel is detailed in note 6 of these financial statements.

#### 24 Ultimate controlling party

The ultimate controlling party is Mr L O Johnson.

# Company statement of financial position at 31 December 2021

	Note	2021 £'000	2020 £'000
Non-current assets Investments	5	17,992	17,992
		17,992	17,992
<b>Current assets</b> Trade and other receivables Cash and cash equivalents	6	84 77	68 842
		161	910
Total assets		18,153	18,902
<b>Current liabilities</b> Trade and other payables	7	(4,823)	(4,241)
Net current liabilities		(4,823)	(3,331)
Non-current liabilities Loans and borrowings	8	(19,418)	(18,857)
Total liabilities		(24,241)	(23,098)
Net liabilities		(6,088)	(4,196)

Company statement of financial position at 31 December 2021 (continued)

	Note	2021 £'000	2020 £'000
Issued capital and reserves Share capital Share premium Retained deficit	9	1 94 (6,183)	1 94 (4,291)
Total equity		(6,088)	(4,196)

In accordance with the exemption allowed in Section 408 of Companies Act 2006, a separate profit and loss account dealing with the results of the Company has not been prepared. The Company loss for the year is £1,892,000 (2020 - £1,554,000).

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PL Viner Director

Date: 29 July 2022

Company statement of changes in equity For the year ended 31 December 2021

	Share capital £'000	Share premium £'000	Retained deficit £'000	Total £'000
At 1 January 2021 Loss for the year	1 -	94	(4,291) (1,892)	(4,196) (1,892)
Total comprehensive loss for the financial year		-	(1,892)	(1,892)
Balance at 31 December 2021	1	94	(6,183)	(6,088)

Changes in equity during the year ended 31 December 2021 included a share buyback totalling £24. Further details are provided in note 20 of the consolidated financial statements.

	Share capital £'000	Share premium £'000	Retained earnings £'000	Total £'000
At 1 January 2020 Loss for the year	1 -	94 -	(2,737) (1,554)	(2,642) (1,554)
Total comprehensive loss for the financial year			(1,554)	(1,554)
Balance at 31 December 2020	1	94	(4,291)	(4,196)

Changes in equity during the year ended 31 December 2020 included a share buyback totalling £11. Further details are provided in note 20 of the consolidated financial statements.

Notes forming part of the Company financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2021 (continued)

#### 1 Basis of preparation

Xstrahl Group Holdings Limited ("the Company") is a private company limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in England and Wales under the Companies Act 2006. The address of the registered office is given on the Company information page and the nature of the Company's principal activities are set out on page 1.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland ('FRS102').

The financial statements are presented in Pounds Sterling, which is also Company's functional currency. All amounts are rounded the nearest thousand (£'000) unless otherwise stated.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires Group management to exercise judgement in applying the Group's accounting policies.

Parent company disclosure exemptions

In preparing the separate financial statements of the Parent company, advantage has been taken of the following disclosure exemptions available in FRS 102:

- Only one reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding at the beginning and end of the period has been presented as the reconciliations for the Group and the Parent company would be identical;
- · No cash flow statement has been presented for the Parent company;
- Disclosures in respect of the Parent company's income, expense, net gains and net losses on financial
  instruments measured at amortised cost have not been presented as equivalent disclosures have been
  provided in respect of the Group as a whole;
- No disclosure has been given for the aggregate remuneration of the key management personnel of the Parent company as their remuneration is included in the totals for the Group as a whole.

#### 2 Accounting policies

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

Going concern

The Company made a loss before tax for the year of £1.9m (2020 - £1.6m), at the year end held cash balances of £0.08m (2020 - £0.8m) and had net liabilities of £6.1m (2020 - £4.2m). As explained in further detail in note 2 of the consolidated financial statements, the Directors and management of the business have reviewed the Group's detailed forecast cash flows for the forthcoming twelve months from the date of the approval of the financial statements and consider that the Group and Company will have sufficient cash resources available to meet its liabilities as they fall due.

From a Company perspective, Xstrahl Group Holdings Limited is reliant on a profitable trading group to allow it to pay its creditors and liabilities as they fall due. The terms of the Company's Vendor loan notes, which amounted to £5.825m at the balance sheet date, repayable on 8 March 2023, have been renegotiated subsequent to the balance sheet date, as further detailed in note 17 to the consolidated financial statements.

As at the date of approval of the financial statements, Vendor loan notes amounting to £5.825m are repayable on 8 March 2024. Subsequent to the balance sheet date, the Non-vendor loan notes were renegotiated with a repayment date of 8 March 2026.

The directors expect the Company will meet its day-to-day working capital requirements from the cash flows generated by the Group's trading activities and cash resources available. As a result of the above the directors consider it appropriate to prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis.

Notes forming part of the Company financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2021 *(continued)* 

#### 2 Accounting policies (continued)

Fixed asset investments

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost less accumulated impairment.

Financial assets

Financial assets, other than investments, are initially measured at transaction price (including transaction costs) and subsequently held at cost, less any impairment.

Financial liabilities and equity

Financial liabilities and equity are classified according to the substance of the financial instrument's contractual obligations, rather than the financial instrument's legal form. Financial liabilities are initially measured at transaction price (after deducting transaction costs) and subsequently held at amortised cost.

Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the statement of comprehensive income over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount

Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income, except that an expense 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 reporting 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 reporting 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 reporting date.

Pension costs

Contributions to the Company's defined contribution pension scheme are charged to the profit and loss account in the year in which they become payable. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Company in an independently administered fund.

Notes forming part of the Company financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2021 (continued)

#### 2 Accounting policies (continued)

#### Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognise when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting.

#### 3 Loss attributable to shareholders

Under Section 408 of the Companies Act 2006 the Company is exempt from the requirement to present its own profit and loss account. The loss for the financial period, of the Parent company, as approved by the Board, was £1,892,000.

#### 4 Critical accounting estimates and judgements

The Company makes certain estimates and assumptions regarding the future. Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. In the future, actual experience may differ from these estimates and assumptions. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below.

#### Estimates and assumptions

#### Impairment of investments (see note 5)

The directors estimate the expected carrying value of the investments it holds. This is reviewed annually to ensure that there are no indicators of impairments. When there is an indication of impairment, the recoverable amount is determined based on value in use calculations. This method requires the estimation of future cash flows and the determination of a discount rate in order to calculate the present value of cash flows.

#### 5 Investments

	2021 £'000	2020 £'000
At 1 January	17,992	17,992
At 31 December	17,992	17,992

## At 31 December 2021, the Company held share capital in the following subsidiaries:

Name	Country of incorporation	Nature of business	Proportion held
Xstrahl Group Limited	United Kingdom	Parent company	100%
Xstrahl Limited	United Kingdom	Trading company	100%
Oncotherapy Resources Limited	United Kingdom	Trading company	100%
Xstrahl GmbH	Germany	Trading company	100%
Phoenix Objectives Limited	United Kingdom	Parent company	100%
Xstrahl Inc.	USA	Trading	100%

Notes forming part of the Company financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2021 (continued)

#### 5 Investments (continued)

The registered office address of all UK registered entities is Unit 2, Maybrook Road, Walsall Wood, Walsall, WS8 7DG.

The registered office address of Xstrahl GmbH is Josef-Schappe-Str. 21, 40882, Ratingen, Deutschland.

The registered office address of Xstrahl Inc. is 480 Brogdon Road, Suite 300, Suwanee, GA, 30024 USA

#### Audit exemption

Xstrahl Group Holdings Limited has given statutory guarantees against all the outstanding liabilities of the wholly-owned non-dormant UK subsidiaries at 31 December 2021 under Section 479A of the Companies Act 2006, thereby allowing these subsidiaries to be exempt from the annual audit requirement for the year ended 31 December 2021.

Although the Company does not anticipate the guarantees to be called upon, the book values of the guaranteed liabilities, not including assets, excluding intragroup balances for each relevant subsidiary at 31 December 2021 are set out below:

Name	Company registration number	Liabilities to	non-Group entities £'000
Xstrahl Group Limited	09763820		1,976
			2,415
			40
Phoenix Objectives Limited	05517894		47
Trade and other receivables			
		2021	2020
		£'000	£'000
VAT		7	-
			17
Amounts owed by Group companies		62	51
		84	68
Trade and other payables			
• •		2021	2020
		£'000	£'000
Trade payables		33	27
		4,477	3,692
VAT		•	52
Other creditors and accruals		292	455
Other taxes		21	15
		4,823	4,241
	Xstrahl Group Limited Xstrahl Limited Oncotherapy Resources Limited Phoenix Objectives Limited  Trade and other receivables  VAT Other debtors and prepayments Amounts owed by Group companies  Trade and other payables  Amounts due to Group companies VAT Other creditors and accruals	Xstrahl Group Limited 09763820 Xstrahl Limited 03105256 Oncotherapy Resources Limited 08019071 Phoenix Objectives Limited 05517894  Trade and other receivables  VAT Other debtors and prepayments Amounts owed by Group companies  Trade payables Amounts due to Group companies VAT Other creditors and accruals	Number   Number

Notes forming part of the Company financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2021 (continued)

8	Loans and borrowings		
	The book value and fair value of loans and borrowings are as follows:		
		2021 £'000	2020 £'000
	Non-current		
	Non-vendor loan notes	13,593	12,357
	Vendor loan notes	5,825	6,500
	Total loans and borrowings	19,418	18,857
9	Share capital		
		2021	2020
	Allotted, called up and fully paid	£	£
	13,985 ordinary shares of £0.01 each	140	140
	81,463 A ordinary shares of £0.01 each	814	814
	20,862 B ordinary shares of £0.01 each	209	233
	18,500 C ordinary shares of £0.01 each	185	185
		1,348	1,372

Details of share changes are given in note 20 of the consolidated financial statements.

#### 10 Reserves

The following describes the nature and purpose of each reserve within the equity:

Reserve	Description and purpose	
Share capital	Amount subscribed for share capital at nominal value	
Share premium	Amount subscribed for share capital in excess of nominal value.	
Retained earnings	All other net gains and losses and transactions with owners (e.g. dividends) not recognised elsewhere.	

## 11 Capital commitments

The Company had no capital commitments at 31 December 2021.

## 12 Contingent liabilities

The Company had no contingent liabilities at 31 December 2021.

Notes forming part of the Company financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2021 *(continued)* 

## 13 Post balance sheet events

Subsequent to the year end, the terms of the Vendor Loan Notes and Non-vendor loan notes have been renegotiated. Further details are provided in note 17 of the consolidated financial statements.

## 14 Ultimate controlling party

The ultimate controlling party is Mr L O Johnson.