

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 10676368

**King's Fertility Limited**  
**Filleted Financial Statements**  
**31 March 2022**

# King's Fertility Limited

## Statement of Financial Position

**31 March 2022**

		2022	2021
	Note	£	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Intangible assets	5	7,952,155	8,482,299
Tangible assets	6	518,562	615,954
		-----	-----
		8,470,717	9,098,253
<b>Current assets</b>			
Debtors	7	501,469	843,254
Cash at bank and in hand		649,091	631,245
		-----	-----
		1,150,560	1,474,499
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	8	3,798,620	6,603,718
		-----	-----
<b>Net current liabilities</b>		2,648,060	5,129,219
		-----	-----
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		5,822,657	3,969,034
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year</b>	9	5,400,000	3,524,799
		-----	-----
<b>Net assets</b>		422,657	444,235
		-----	-----
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital		2,000	2,000
Share premium account		334,800	334,800
Profit and loss account		85,857	107,435
		-----	-----
<b>Shareholders funds</b>		422,657	444,235
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These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with Section 1A of FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

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

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 20 March 2023 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Professor K Nicolaides

Director

Company registration number: 10676368

# King's Fertility Limited

## Notes to the Financial Statements

**Year ended 31 March 2022**

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### **1. General information**

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is 137 Harley Street, London, W1G 6BG, U.K..

### **2. Statement of compliance**

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with Section 1A of FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland'.

### **3. Accounting policies**

#### **Basis of preparation**

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

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

#### **Going concern**

Based on all available information about the future, the directors consider that there are no material uncertainties that may cause significant doubt about the company's ability to continue as a going concern; covering such period as we consider appropriate. Directors' expectations are based on a business plan prepared for a period of 13 months, from the date of approval of these annual financial statements. Thus, we continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the annual financial statements.

#### **Revenue recognition**

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration for services rendered and comprises the invoiced value supplied by the company during the year. Revenue from the provision of services is recognised at the invoice date; the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; and it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the entity.

#### **Taxation**

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

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

#### **Operating leases**

Lease payments are recognised as an expense over the lease term on a straight-line basis. The aggregate benefit of lease incentives is recognised as a reduction to expense over the lease term, on a straight-line basis.

## **Goodwill**

Goodwill arises on business acquisitions and represents the excess of the cost of the acquisition over the company's interest in the net amount of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the acquired business. Goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. It is amortised on a straight-line basis over its useful life. Where a reliable estimate of the useful life of goodwill or intangible assets cannot be made, the life is presumed not to exceed ten years.

### **Amortisation**

Amortisation is calculated so as to write off the cost of an asset, less its estimated residual value, over the useful life of that asset as follows:

Goodwill - 5% straight line

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in amortisation rate, useful life or residual value of an intangible asset, the amortisation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

### **Tangible assets**

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

### **Depreciation**

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

Fixtures, fittings and equipment - 10% straight line

### **Impairment of fixed assets**

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

## **Government grants**

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable. Grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the company will comply with the conditions attaching to them and the grants will be received. Government grants are recognised using the accrual model and the performance model. Under the accrual model, government grants relating to revenue are recognised on a systematic basis over the periods in which the company recognises the related costs for which the grant is intended to compensate. Grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the entity with no future related costs are recognised in income in the period in which it becomes receivable. Grants relating to assets are recognised in income on a systematic basis over the expected useful life of the asset. Where part of a grant relating to an asset is deferred, it is recognised as deferred income and not deducted from the carrying amount of the asset. Under the performance model, where the grant does not impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income when the grant proceeds are received or receivable. Where the grant does impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income only when the performance-related conditions have been met. Where grants received are prior to satisfying the revenue recognition criteria, they are recognised as a liability.

## **Financial instruments**

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

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

### Defined contribution plans

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

### 4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 58 (2021: 43 ).

### 5. Intangible assets

	<b>Goodwill</b>
	<b>£</b>
<b>Cost</b>	
<b>At 1 April 2021 and 31 March 2022</b>	10,602,875
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<b>Amortisation</b>	
At 1 April 2021	2,120,576
Charge for the year	530,144
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<b>At 31 March 2022</b>	2,650,720
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<b>Carrying amount</b>	
<b>At 31 March 2022</b>	7,952,155
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At 31 March 2021	8,482,299
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### 6. Tangible assets

	<b>Fixtures and fittings</b>
	<b>£</b>
<b>Cost</b>	
<b>At 1 April 2021 and 31 March 2022</b>	973,917
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<b>Depreciation</b>	
At 1 April 2021	357,963
Charge for the year	97,392
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<b>At 31 March 2022</b>	455,355
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<b>Carrying amount</b>	
<b>At 31 March 2022</b>	518,562
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At 31 March 2021	615,954
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### 7. Debtors

	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Trade debtors	387,653	722,781
Other debtors	113,816	120,473
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	501,469	843,254
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## 8. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2022	2021
	£	£
Trade creditors	775,724	690,297
Amounts owed to group undertakings and undertakings in which the company has a participating interest	2,529,537	2,846,806
Corporation tax	128,307	196,083
Other creditors	365,052	2,870,532
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	3,798,620	6,603,718
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## 9. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2022	2021
	£	£
Amounts owed to group undertakings and undertakings in which the company has a participating interest	5,400,000	—
Other creditors	—	3,524,799
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	5,400,000	3,524,799
	-----	-----

## 10. Operating leases

The total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	2022	2021
	£	£
Not later than 1 year	149,850	149,850
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	599,400	599,400
Later than 5 years	3,783,713	3,933,563
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	4,532,963	4,682,813
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## 11. Summary audit opinion

The auditor's report for the year dated 20 March 2023 was unqualified.

The senior statutory auditor was Alekos Christofi , for and on behalf of AGK Partners .

## 12. Related party transactions

At 31 March 2022 the Company owed The Fetal Medicine Foundation £7,929,537 (2021 - £2,846,806). At 31 March 2022 the company owed King's College NHS Foundation Trust £NIL (2021 - £6,168,399) for the purchase of the IVF business, under a Deferred Payment Plan. King's College NHS Foundation Trust owed the company £400 (2021 - £400) being outstanding invoices. The company owed King's College NHS Foundation Trust £156,657 (£2021 - £110,077) being outstanding invoices. During the year King's Fertility Ltd invoiced King's College NHS Foundation Trust £2,581,169 (2021 - £2,017,345) for medical services provided. The Fetal Medicine Foundation owns 90% of the ordinary shareholding of the company, and King's College NHS Foundation Trust owns the remaining 10%.

## 13. Controlling party

The controlling party is The Fetal Medicine Foundation, a Registered Charity incorporated in England, who owns 90% of the company's Shares.

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