

Crawford Healthcare Limited

Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2020

Registered number: 03262015



Crawford Healthcare Limited

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Crawford Healthcare Limited

Company information

Directors	Mark Stinson Jonathan Lasparini
Registered number	03262015
Registered office	King Edward Court King Edward Road Knutsford Cheshire WA16 0BE
Independent auditor	RSM UK Audit LLP 14 th Floor 20 Chapel Street Liverpool L3 9AG

Crawford Healthcare Limited

Directors' report

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020.

Principal activities

On 1 July 2020 the Company sold its trade and assets and became operationally dormant.

The principal activity of the company before the sale was the sale of dermatology products.

Directors

The directors since the 1 January 2020 were:

Stephen Evans (resigned 1 April 2021)

Simla Semerciyan (resigned 27 May 2020)

Jonathon Lasparini (appointed 27 May 2020)

Mark Stinson (appointed 1 April 2021)

Irfan Malik (resigned 27 May 2020)

Simon Gilderson (resigned 31 March 2020)

Directors' responsibilities statement

The directors are responsible for preparing 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 year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and 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 company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period.

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

- select suitable accounting policies and apply them consistently;
- make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the 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 company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Crawford Healthcare Limited Directors' report

Disclosure of information to auditor

Each of the persons who are directors at the time when this Directors' report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware, and
- the director has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a director in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

COVID-19

On 11 March 2020 the World Health Organization declared the global coronavirus outbreak to be a pandemic and the United Kingdom implemented lockdown measures on 23 March 2020. This has not had a material impact on the entity due to the disposal of the Company's trade and assets post year end on 1 July 2020.

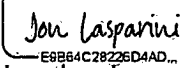
Auditors

The auditor, RSM UK Audit LLP, will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

Small companies note

In preparing this report, the directors have taken advantage of the small companies exemptions provided by section 415A of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the board and signed on its behalf by:

DocuSigned by:

E0B64C2826D4AD...
Jonathan Lasparini
Director

13th
Date: September 2021

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF CRAWFORD HEALTHCARE LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Crawford Healthcare Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 December 2020 which comprise the statement of income and retained earnings and the statement of financial position and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2020 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

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 are independent of the 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. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Emphasis of matter – Non-going concern basis of accounting

We draw attention to note 2 of the financial statements which describes the preparation of the financial statements on a non-going concern basis. As described in note 2, the company sold its trade and assets and has ceased trading. The directors have concluded that it is no longer appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis. There have been no adjustments made to the financial statements as a result of the application of the non-going concern basis of accounting. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. 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.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF CRAWFORD HEALTHCARE LIMITED (continued)

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in 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, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the 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; or
- the directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies exemption from the requirement to prepare a strategic report or in preparing the directors' report.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 2, 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 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 company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

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.

The extent to which the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

Irregularities are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. The objectives of our audit are to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding compliance with laws and regulations that have a direct effect on the determination of material amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, to perform audit procedures to help identify instances of non-compliance with other laws and regulations that may have a material effect on the financial statements, and to respond appropriately to identified or suspected non-compliance with laws and regulations identified during the audit.

In relation to fraud, the objectives of our audit are to identify and assess the risk of material misstatement of the financial statements due to fraud, to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the assessed risks of material misstatement due to fraud through designing and implementing appropriate responses and to respond appropriately to fraud or suspected fraud identified during the audit.

However, it is the primary responsibility of management, with the oversight of those charged with governance, to ensure that the entity's operations are conducted in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations and for the prevention and detection of fraud.

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF CRAWFORD HEALTHCARE LIMITED
(continued)**

In identifying and assessing risks of material misstatement in respect of irregularities, including fraud, the audit engagement team:

- obtained an understanding of the nature of the industry and sector, including the legal and regulatory framework that the company operates in and how the company is complying with the legal and regulatory framework;
- inquired of management, and those charged with governance, about their own identification and assessment of the risks of irregularities, including any known actual, suspected or alleged instances of fraud;
- discussed matters about non-compliance with laws and regulations and how fraud might occur including assessment of how and where the financial statements may be susceptible to fraud.

As a result of these procedures we consider the most significant laws and regulations that have a direct impact on the financial statements are FRS 102, the Companies Act 2006 and tax compliance regulations. We performed audit procedures to detect non-compliances which may have a material impact on the financial statements which included reviewing financial statement disclosures and ascertaining if there has been correspondence with local tax authorities or advice received from internal/external tax advisors.

The most significant laws and regulations that have an indirect impact on the financial statements are those in relation to compliance with medical devices, including required quality standards. We performed audit procedures to inquire of management whether the company is in compliance with these law and regulations and inspected correspondence with licensing or regulatory authorities.

The audit engagement team identified the risk of management override of controls and revenue recognition as the areas where the financial statements were most susceptible to material misstatement due to fraud. Audit procedures performed included but were not limited to testing manual journal entries and other adjustments and evaluating the business rationale in relation to significant, unusual transactions and transactions entered into outside the normal course of business, challenging judgments in respect of management override. Procedures for revenue included tests of control and and test of detail.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: <http://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities> This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the 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 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 company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

RSM UK Audit LLP

GRAHAM BOND FCA (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of RSM UK Audit LLP, Statutory Auditor
Chartered Accountants
14th Floor
20 Chapel Street
Liverpool
L3 9AG

16/09/2021

Crawford Healthcare Limited
Income statement
For the year ended 31 December 2020

		Year ended 31 December 2020	Year ended 31 December 2019
	Note	£'000	£'000
Turnover		3,692	7,747
Cost of sales		(2,044)	(3,624)
Gross profit		1,648	4,123
Administrative expenses	3,6	(649)	(1,175)
Other operating income		12	19
Operating profit		1,011	2,967
Gain on disposal of trade and assets	3	1,869	-
Interest payable and similar expenses		(11)	-
Interest receivable and similar income		33	160
Profit before taxation	6	2,902	3,127
Tax on profit	8	(557)	(15)
Profit for the financial year		2,345	3,112
Retained earnings at the beginning of the year		4,729	7,230
Profit for the financial year		2,345	3,112
Dividend paid		-	(5,613)
Retained earnings at the end of the year		7,074	4,729

There were no recognised gains and losses for the periods to December 2020 or December 2019 other than those included in the statement of income and retained earnings (including a profit and loss account). All items in the Income Statement relate to discontinued operations.

The notes on pages 7 to 18 form part of these financial statements.


Crawford Healthcare Limited
Statement of financial position
As at 31 December 2020

	Note	31 December 2020 £'000	31 December 2019 £'000
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	9	-	94
Tangible assets	10	1	11
		1	105
Current assets			
Stocks	11	-	274
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	12	5,512	1,908
Cash at bank and in hand		2,137	3,315
		7,649	5,497
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	13	(576)	(873)
Net current assets		7,073	4,624
Net assets		7,074	4,729
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	15	-	-
Profit and loss account		7,074	4,729
		7,074	4,729

The notes on pages 7 to 18 form part of these financial statements.

The company's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

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

DocuSigned by:

 Jonathan Casparini
 Director
 Date: 13th September 2021

Crawford Healthcare Limited

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2020

1. General information

Crawford Healthcare Limited is a private company limited by shares domiciled and incorporated in England. The registered office is King Edward Court, Kind Edward Road, Knutsford, Cheshire, WA16 OBE.

2. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

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

Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £1,000 except where otherwise stated.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

Going concern

On 1 July 2020 the company sold its trade and assets and has ceased trading. As required by UK accounting standards, the directors have prepared the financial statements on non-going concern basis. No adjustments arose as a result of ceasing to apply the going concern basis as no losses were incurred on the sale of trade and assets post year end.

Turnover

Turnover is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the turnover can be reliably measured. Turnover is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before turnover is recognised:

Crawford Healthcare Limited

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2020

Sale of goods

Turnover from the sale of goods is recognised when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- the company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of turnover can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the company will receive the consideration due under the transaction; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Intangible assets

Goodwill

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

Amortisation is provided at the following rates:

Goodwill on a straight line basis over 10 years

Impairment tests on the carrying value of goodwill are undertaken at the end of the first full financial year following acquisition and in other periods where events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable.

Other Intangible assets

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

Patents or licences acquired are capitalised and amortised over the term of the patent or licence.

Product development is capitalised from the point at which it enters the development stage and is amortised over the estimated useful life of the product, with a maximum of 10 years.

Amortisation of other intangible assets is charged to administrative expenses.

Crawford Healthcare Limited

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2020

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Fixtures, fittings and computer equipment - 3-5 years

Depreciation of tangible fixed assets is charged to administrative expenses.

Operating leases

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the Statement of income and retained earnings on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a weighted average basis.

At each balance sheet date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the current tax expense and deferred tax expense. Current tax assets are recognised when tax paid exceeds the tax payable.

Current and deferred tax is charged or credited to profit or loss, except when it relates to items charged or credited to other comprehensive income or equity, when the tax follows the transaction or event it relates to and is also charged or credited to other comprehensive income, or equity.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities and deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if and only if, there is a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and the entity intends either to settle on the net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Current tax is based on taxable profit or loss for the year. Current tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Crawford Healthcare Limited

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2020

Current and deferred taxation (continued)

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised, or the liability is settled based on tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised in respect of all timing differences that exist at the reporting date. Timing differences are differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income that arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in different periods from their recognition in the financial statements. Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered by the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Financial instruments

The company only enters into basic financial instruments transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares.

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the fair value of proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

The company's functional and presentational currency is GBP.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the statement of income and retained earnings.

Crawford Healthcare Limited

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2020

Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting. Dividends on shares recognised as liabilities are recognised as expenses and classified within interest payable.

Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

The company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the Statement of income and retained earnings when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in other creditors as a liability in the Balance sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the company in independently administered funds.

3. Disposal of trade and assets

On 1 July 2020 the Company disposed of its trade and assets.

The fair value to the company of the trade and assets disposed of is shown below:

	Fair Value
	£'000
Intangible assets	94
Stock	286
Net assets disposed	380

The above net assets were disposed of for cash consideration of £2.25m.

Crawford Healthcare Limited
Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 31 December 2020

4. Auditor's remuneration

	Year ended 31 Dec 2020	Year ended 31 Dec 2019
	£'000	£'000
Auditors remuneration	29	30
Auditors remuneration - non audit	5	5
	34	35

The audit fees of the group, headed by Crawford Healthcare Holdings Ltd, are borne by Crawford Healthcare Limited.

5. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including the directors, during the year was as follows:

	Year ended 31 Dec 2020	Year ended 31 Dec 2019
	No.	No.
Directors	2	2
Sales staff	6	12
	8	14

6. Profit before taxation

During the year the group reversed an impairment of £nil (2019:£726,000). The reversal of this impairment was due to its subsequent receipt post year end.

7. Directors' remuneration

	Year ended 31 Dec 2020	Year ended 31 Dec 2019
	£'000	£'000
Directors' emoluments	-	-

The highest paid director received remuneration of £nil (2019: £nil).

The value of the company's contributions paid to a defined contribution pension scheme in respect of the highest paid director amounted to £nil (2019: £nil).

Crawford Healthcare Limited
Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 31 December 2020

8. Taxation

	Year ended 31 Dec 2020	Year ended 31 Dec 2019
	£'000	£'000
Current tax:		
UK corporation tax on profits for the period	527	-
Adjustments in respect of previous periods	-	(5)
Total current tax	527	(5)
Deferred tax:		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	30	22
Adjustments in respect of previous periods	-	(2)
Total deferred tax	30	20
Total tax on profit	557	15

9. Intangible assets

	Patents and Product licences	Development	Goodwill	Total
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Cost				
At 1 January 2020	3,028	143	2,169	5,340
Disposals	(3,028)	(143)	(2,169)	(5,340)
At 31 December 2020	-	-	-	-
Amortisation				
At 1 January 2020	2,997	80	2,169	5,246
On disposals	(2,997)	(80)	(2,169)	(5,246)
At 31 December 2020	-	-	-	-
Net book value				
At 31 December 2020	-	-	-	-
At 31 December 2019	31	63	-	94

Crawford Healthcare Limited
Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 31 December 2020

10. Tangible assets

	Fixtures, fittings and computer equipment £'000
Cost	
At 1 January 2020 and 31 December 2020	79
Depreciation	
At 1 January 2020	68
Charge for the year	10
At 31 December 2020	78
Net book value	
At 31 December 2020	1
At 31 December 2019	11

11. Stocks

	31 December 2020 £'000	31 December 2019 £'000
Raw materials and consumables	-	5
Finished goods and goods for resale	-	269
Total stocks	-	274

12. Debtors: amounts falling due within one year

	31 December 2020 £'000	31 December 2019 £'000
Trade debtors	54	740
Amounts owed by group undertakings	5,413	941
Other debtors	-	121
Other taxation and social security	12	-
Prepayments and accrued income	33	76
Deferred taxation	-	30
Total debtors	5,512	1,908

Crawford Healthcare Limited
Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 31 December 2020

13. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	31 December	31 December
	2020	2019
	£'000	£'000
Trade creditors	32	351
Amounts owed to group undertakings	7	160
Corporation tax	527	-
Other taxation and social security	-	126
Other creditors	-	4
Accruals and deferred income	10	232
Total creditors	576	873

14. Deferred taxation

	31 December	31 December
	2020	2019
	£'000	£'000
At beginning of year	30	50
Charged to the profit or loss	(30)	(20)
At end of year	-	30

The deferred tax asset is made up as follows:

	31 December	31 December
	2020	2019
	£'000	£'000
Fixed asset timing differences	-	29
Short term timing differences	-	1
	-	30

15. Share capital

Shares classified as equity

Authorised, allotted, called up and fully paid

2 Ordinary shares of £1 each

16. Pension commitments

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in independently administered funds. The pension cost charge of £16,000 (2019: £37,000) represents contributions payable by the company to the funds. At the year end, contributions of £nil (2019: £4,000) were outstanding and included within other creditors.

Crawford Healthcare Limited
Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 31 December 2020

17. Commitments under operating leases

At 31 December 2020 the company had future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:

	31 December 2020 £'000	31 December 2019 £'000
Not later than 1 year	-	51
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	-	46
Total commitments under operating leases	-	97

18. Controlling party

As at the date of signing the accounts the immediate parent of the Company is Derms Development Ltd. The ultimate parent undertaking is 3M Company. The only consolidated accounts that the Company is included in are those of 3M Company and are available from its headquarters at 3M Center, St.Paul Minnesota 55144.

19. Subsidiary undertakings

The following were subsidiary undertakings of the company:

Name	Class of shares	Holding	Principal activity
Archimed LLP	Ordinary	50%	The sale of healthcare products

The aggregate of the share capital and reserves as at 31 December 2020 and of the profit or loss for the year ended on that date for the subsidiary undertakings were as follows:

	Registered address	Aggregate of share capital and reserves £'000	Profit £'000
Archimed LLP	King Edward Court King Edward Road Knutsford	-	-