

Company registration number NI622880 (Northern Ireland)

SCILEADS LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

SCILEADS LIMITED

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SCILEADS LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

		2022		2021	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4		14,264		18,509
Investments	5		59		59
			<u>14,323</u>		<u>18,568</u>
Current assets					
Debtors	6	637,916		292,785	
Cash at bank and in hand		254,006		609,960	
		<u>891,922</u>		<u>902,745</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	<u>(1,464,217)</u>		<u>(812,840)</u>	
Net current (liabilities)/assets			<u>(572,295)</u>		<u>89,905</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>(557,972)</u>		<u>108,473</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8		<u>(28,388)</u>		<u>(36,689)</u>
Net (liabilities)/assets			<u><u>(586,360)</u></u>		<u><u>71,784</u></u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	9		2		2
Share premium account			520,710		520,710
Profit and loss reserves			<u>(1,107,072)</u>		<u>(448,928)</u>
Total equity			<u><u>(586,360)</u></u>		<u><u>71,784</u></u>

The director of the company has elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 30 September 2022 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

SCILEADS LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 14 June 2023

Mr D McRitchie
Director

Company Registration No. NI622880

SCILEADS LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

	Share capital	Share premium account	Profit and loss reserves	Total
	£	£	£	£
Balance at 30 September 2021	2	520,710	(448,928)	71,784
Year ended 30 September 2022:				
Loss and total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	(658,144)	(658,144)
Balance at 30 September 2022	<u>2</u>	<u>520,710</u>	<u>(1,107,072)</u>	<u>(586,360)</u>

SCILEADS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Scileads Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in Northern Ireland. The registered office is Arnott House, Third Floor, 12-16 Bridge Street, Belfast, BT1 1LU.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the director has a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the director continues to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

Revenue from the sale of software subscriptions are recognised evenly across the period of the subscription.

1.4 Research and development expenditure

Research expenditure is written off against profits in the year in which it is incurred. Identifiable development expenditure is capitalised to the extent that the technical, commercial and financial feasibility can be demonstrated.

1.5 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Computer equipment	33% straight line
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The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

1.6 Fixed asset investments

Interests in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

SCILEADS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the company. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

An associate is an entity, being neither a subsidiary nor a joint venture, in which the company holds a long-term interest and where the company has significant influence. The company considers that it has significant influence where it has the power to participate in the financial and operating decisions of the associate.

Entities in which the company has a long term interest and shares control under a contractual arrangement are classified as jointly controlled entities.

1.7 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.8 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.9 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

SCILEADS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

1.10 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the 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.

1.11 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax or, when applicable, tax repayable to the company due to the surrender of loss arising from research and development expenditure.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and 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. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

SCILEADS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

1.12 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.13 Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

1.14 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation in the period are included in profit or loss.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

	2022	2021
	Number	Number
Total	32	28
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

3 Taxation

	2022	2021
	£	£
R&D tax credit	-	(28,381)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

SCILEADS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

4	Tangible fixed assets	Computer equipment £
	Cost	
	At 1 October 2021	31,447
	Additions	6,374
	At 30 September 2022	<u>37,821</u>
	Depreciation and impairment	
	At 1 October 2021	12,939
	Depreciation charged in the year	10,618
	At 30 September 2022	<u>23,557</u>
	Carrying amount	
	At 30 September 2022	<u>14,264</u>
	At 30 September 2021	<u>18,509</u>

5	Fixed asset investments	2022 £	2021 £
	Investment in subsidiary	<u>59</u>	<u>59</u>

Investment relates to Scileads Enterprises Corp, a 100% subsidiary registered in Canada on 4 August 2020.

6	Debtors	2022 £	2021 £
	Amounts falling due within one year:		
	Trade debtors	470,695	176,944
	Other debtors	167,221	115,841
		<u>637,916</u>	<u>292,785</u>

SCILEADS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

7	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2022	2021
		£	£
	Loans and overdrafts	9,999	10,649
	Trade creditors	2,888	6,439
	Taxation and social security	43,229	47,863
	Accruals and deferred revenue	1,285,071	676,405
	Other creditors	123,030	132,327
		<u>1,464,217</u>	<u>873,683</u>
8	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	2022	2021
		£	£
	Loans	28,388	36,689
		<u>28,388</u>	<u>36,689</u>
9	Called up share capital	2022	2021
		£	£
	Ordinary share capital		
	Issued and fully paid		
	225,761 Subdivision of ordinary shares of 0.001p each	2	2
		<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>

On 29th May 2020, the two ordinary shares with a nominal value of £1 each were subdivided to 200,000 shares with a nominal value of £0.00001 each.

On 29th May 2020, 25,761 ordinary shares were issued with a nominal value of £0.00001 each.

On 29th May 2020, 28,185 ordinary preferred shares were issued with a nominal values of £0.00001 each.

10 Related party transactions

Transactions with related parties

During the year the company entered into the following transactions with related parties:

Intercompany costs included in the accounts are costs between Scileads Limited and it's wholly owned Canadian subsidiary, Scileads Enterprises Corp.

These costs include staff wages and director's remuneration. For the year ended 30 September 2022 total costs are £262,814 (2021: £139,713).

The element in relation to the mutual director is disclosed in the directors remuneration note.

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.