REGISTERED NUMBER: 01662593 (England and Wales)

DIXONDALE LIMITED

GROUP STRATEGIC REPORT,

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS AND

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

HODGE BAKSHI
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS &
STATUTORY AUDITORS
CHURCHGATE HOUSE
3 CHURCH ROAD
CARDIFF
SOUTH GLAMORGAN
CF14 2DX

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DIXONDALE LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

DIRECTORS:	Dr B Rees-Smith P Rees-Smith Miss J Bradbury Dr S Chen Dr J Furmaniak Dr M Powell Dr J Sanders
SECRETARY:	J L Barwise
REGISTERED OFFICE:	7 Robin Lane High Bentham Lancaster Lancashire LA2 7AB
REGISTERED NUMBER:	01662593 (England and Wales)
AUDITORS:	HODGE BAKSHI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS & STATUTORY AUDITORS CHURCHGATE HOUSE 3 CHURCH ROAD CARDIFF SOUTH GLAMORGAN CF14 2DX

GROUP STRATEGIC REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

The directors present their strategic report of the company and the group for the year ended 30 September 2020.

REVIEW OF BUSINESS
The principal activity of the group in the year under review was that of investment and letting of properties, manufacturing and distributing medical diagnostic kits and research and development..

Details of the group's performance for the financial year are set out in the consolidated income statement and balance sheet. Its results and future prospects are considered to be satisfactory.

During the year the group continued to improve and develop its investment properties. This investment and development is to continue and further increase future rental income.

The consolidated balance shows that the group net assets have increased by £13.0 million when compared to the prior year.

However, uncertainties related to the effects of Brexit and COVID-19, the reasonableness of estimates made by the directors, such as stock valuation and provision for slow moving and obsolete stock and the appropriateness of the going concern basis of preparation of the financial statements are relevant to understanding the financial statements. All of these depend on assessments of the future economic environment and the group's future prospects and performance.

Brexit and COVID-19 are the most significant economic and social events for the UK. At the date of this report, its effects are subject to unprecedented levels of uncertainty of outcomes, the full range of possible effects unknown. However, when assessing the group's future prospects, no accounts should be expected to predict unknowable factors or all possible future implications for the group; particularly the case in relation to Brexit and COVID-19.

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

The directors consider the following to be key performance indicators of the group:

	Year ended 2020	Year ended 2019
Group turnover	£31,447,740	£31,898,769
Gross profit margin %	61.3%	67.6%
Net Profit (before tax)	£16,125,226	£26,046,117
Net assets	£183,894,635	£170,876,732

GROUP STRATEGIC REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The management team continually monitor the key risks facing the group together with assessing the controls used for managing these risks. The Board of directors formally reviews and documents the principal risks facing the business periodically.

The principal risks and uncertainties facing the group are as follows;

Economic downturn - The group acknowledges the importance of maintaining close relationships with its key customers in order to be able to identify the early signs of potential financial difficulties. Sales trends in its major markets are constantly reviewed to enable early action to be taken in the event of declining sales.

Competitive pressure - In the general economic environment, competition is a perpetual risk to the group as is the ability of suppliers to keep pace with the competition. The group manages this risk by providing fast response times in fulfilling sales orders and by maintaining strong relationships with key customers and suppliers globally.

Reliance on key suppliers - The group's purchasing activities could expose it to overreliance on certain suppliers and inflationary pricing pressure. The group manages this risk by ensuring there is enough breadth in its supplier base and by constantly seeking to find potential alternative suppliers.

Loss of key personnel - This would present significant operational difficulties for the group. Management seek to ensure that key personnel are appropriately remunerated to ensure that good performance is recognised.

Interest rate risks- These risks are managed by regular and consistent monitoring of interest rates.

Financial risk management - The main financial risks arising from the group's activities are credit risk, liquidity risk, foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, price risk and cash flow risk.

Credit risk- The group limits its exposure to credit risk. It is the group's policy to assess all customers before entering into a trading relationship and to ensure that credit risk is kept to a minimum.

Liquidity risk- The operations of the group are financed through robust management of the group's working capital requirement and treasury function. The group's policy to manage liquidity risk and cash flow risk is to ensure that adequate funds are held in readily accessible current accounts to meet the working capital requirements of the group. The directors monitor these risks carefully and, when appropriate, steps are taken to ensure liquidity risk and cash flow risk are reduced.

Foreign exchange risk - The group sources products from abroad and is therefore subject to foreign exchange movements. This risk is managed by regular and consistent monitoring of exchange rates.

Price risk- The group does not enter into hedging arrangements. However, the directors consider the group's exposure to price risk as low.

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

One of the group's key measurements of the effectiveness of its operations is calculating gross margin after direct costs. The group achieved a gross margin after direct costs of 61.3% (2019 - 67.6%).The increase been as a result of a decrease in cost of sales despite of a decrease in productivity; and strong control on input costs. The Directors will continue to focus on improving margins and driving costs down for the forthcoming year.

GROUP STRATEGIC REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

DEVELOPMENT AND FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE DURING THE YEAR

During the year the group recorded turnover of £31.4m compared to the previous year of £31.8m, with a £10m reduction in operating operating profit. This reduction in profit is due to exchange rate variances despite continued, consistent productivity and strong controls on input costs. The directors will continue to focus on improving margins and driving down costs where possible for the forthcoming year.

The group made an investment in a connected company developing a new product. This investment bears interest at market rate. The product was launched for clinical trials through the group's undertakings in Japan and the UK. The directors believe the success of the clinical trials will generate income streams for the connected company to repay the amount invested by Dixondale Limited.

DISABLED EMPLOYEES

Applications for employment by disable persons are always fully considered, bearing in mind the aptitudes of the applicants concerned. In the event of members of staff becoming disabled every effort is made to ensure that their employment with the group continues and the appropriate training and support is arranged. It is the policy of the group that the training, career development and promotion of disabled persons is identical to that of other employees.

EMPLOYEE CONSULTATION

The group is committed to employee involvement and encourages the development of co-operation with employees. To this end, the company's policy is to ensure that employees are kept informed of matters which affect them, through direct communication and established procedures for joint consultation.

The group continued to examine ways and means of providing employment for disabled employees, under normal terms and conditions, with opportunities and established procedures for joint consultation.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:

Dr B Rees-Smith - Director

25 June 2021

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

The directors present their report with the financial statements of the company and the group for the year ended 30 September 2020.

DIVIDENDS
An interim dividend of £7.628 per share was paid on 16 July 2020. The directors recommend that no final dividend be paid.

The total distribution of dividends for the year ended 30 September 2020 will be £ 450,052 .

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT
The group will continue its policy of research and development in order to retain a competitive position in the market. All research and development expenditure is written off to the profit and loss account as it is incurred.

FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS
The directors aim to continue implementing the management policies which have been introduced in recent years which have assisted in successful development of the company. Overall, the directors believe that the group is well placed in terms of strategic and market position to maximise its ability to generate sales and satisfy customer demand.

EVENTS SINCE THE END OF THE YEAR
Information relating to events since the end of the year is given in the notes to the financial statements.

DIRECTORS
The directors set out in the table below have held office during the whole of the period from 1 October 2019 to the date of this report.

The beneficial interests of the directors holding office at 30 September 2020 in the shares of the company, according to the register of directors' interests, were as follows:

	30.9.20	1.10.19
Ordinary Shares shares of £1 each		
Dr B Rees-Smith	59,000	59,000
P Rees-Smith	-	-
Miss J Bradbury	-	-
Dr S Chen	-	-
Dr J Furmaniak	-	-
Dr M Powell	-	-
Dr J Sanders	-	-

These directors did not hold any non-beneficial interests in the shares of the company.

POLITICAL DONATIONS AND EXPENDITURE
The group made no charitable or political donations during the year.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

GOING CONCERN

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which assumes that the group will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. In making this assessment, the directors reviewed the balance sheet, the likely future cashflows of the business; and considered the facilities that are available to the group along with the continued support of its shareholder.

At the date of approving the financial statements the directors have a reasonable expectation that the group has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future and that the going concern basis of accounting remains appropriate. The directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

DIRECTORS INDEMNITY

The group's Articles of Association provide, subject to the provisions of UK legislation, an indemnity for directors and officers of the group in respect of liabilities they may incur in the discharge of their duties or in the exercise of their powers, including any liabilities relating to the defence of any proceedings brought against them which relate to anything done or omitted, or alleged to have been done or omitted by them as officers or employees of the group.

DISCLOSURE IN THE STRATEGIC REPORT

As permitted by Paragraph 1A of Schedule 7 to the Large and Medium-sized Companies and Groups (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008, certain matters which are required to be disclosed in the directors report have been omitted as they are included in the strategic report.

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES

The directors are responsible for preparing the Group Strategic Report, the Report of the Directors 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 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 the group 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;
- 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 and the group's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and the group 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 the group and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

STATEMENT AS TO DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO AUDITORS

So far as the directors are aware, there is no relevant audit information (as defined by Section 418 of the Companies Act 2006) of which the group's auditors are unaware, and each director has taken all the steps that he or she ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself or herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the group's auditors are aware of that information.

AUDITORS
The auditors, HODGE BAKSHI, will be proposed for re-appointment at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:

Dr B Rees-Smith - Director

25 June 2021

REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS TO THE MEMBERS OF DIXONDALE LIMITED

Opinion
We have audited the financial statements of DIXONDALE LIMITED (the 'parent company') and its subsidiaries (the 'group') for the year ended 30 September 2020 which comprise the Consolidated Income Statement, Consolidated Other Comprehensive Income, Consolidated Balance Sheet, Company Balance Sheet, Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity, Company Statement of Changes in Equity, Consolidated Cash Flow Statement and Notes to the Consolidated Cash Flow Statement, 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 Financial Reporting Standard 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 group's and of the parent company affairs as at 30 September 2020 and of the group's 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 Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the group 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.

Conclusions relating to going concern
We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:
- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the group's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Emphasis of matter
In forming our opinion on the financial statements, which is not qualified, we draw your attention to note 16 in the financial statements concerning the recoverability of a debt due from a connected company.

Other information
The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information in the Group Strategic Report and the Report of the Directors, but does not include the financial statements and our Report of the Auditors 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.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, 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 audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. 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 Group Strategic Report and the Report of the Directors for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Group Strategic Report and the Report of the Directors have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception
In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the group and the parent company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Group Strategic Report or the Report of the Directors.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where 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 Statement of Directors' Responsibilities set out on page six, 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 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.

REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS TO THE MEMBERS OF DIXONDALE LIMITED

Auditors' 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 a Report of the Auditors 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.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our Report of the Auditors.

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 a Report of the Auditors 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.

Pankaj Bakshi (Senior Statutory Auditor) for
and on behalf of HODGE BAKSHI
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS &
STATUTORY AUDITORS
CHURCHGATE HOUSE
3 CHURCH ROAD
CARDIFF
SOUTH GLAMORGAN
CF14 2DX

25 June 2021

DIXONDALE LIMITED (REGISTERED NUMBER: 01662593)

CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

	Notes	30.9.20 £	30.9.20 £	30.9.19 As restated £	30.9.19 As restated £
TURNOVER					
Group and share of associates			**35,316,138**		35,619,624
Less:					
Share of associates' turnover			**(3,868,398)**		(3,720,855)
GROUP TURNOVER	3		**31,447,740**		31,898,769
Cost of sales			**12,164,654**		10,319,665
GROSS PROFIT			**19,283,086**		21,579,104
Administrative expenses			**7,133,413**		8,514,162
			12,149,673		13,064,942
Other operating income	4		**2,764,078**		11,771,630
OPERATING PROFIT	6		**14,913,751**		24,836,572
Income from interest in associated undertakings		**444,589**		432,402	
Income from fixed asset investments		**2,988**		4,639	
Interest receivable and similar income		**963,966**		827,405	
			1,411,543		1,264,446
			16,325,294		26,101,018
Gain/(loss) on revaluation of investments			**(196,525)**		(49,689)
			16,128,769		26,051,329
Interest payable and similar expenses	7		**3,543**		5,212
PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION			**16,125,226**		26,046,117
Tax on profit	8		**1,713,224**		3,544,121
PROFIT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR			**14,412,002**		22,501,996

The notes form part of these financial statements

CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

	30.9.20	30.9.19 As restated
	£	£
PROFIT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR	**14,412,002**	22,501,996
Profit attributable to:		
Owners of the parent	**14,390,813**	22,311,625
Non-controlling interests	**21,189**	190,371
	14,412,002	22,501,996

The notes form part of these financial statements

CONSOLIDATED OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

	Notes	30.9.20 £	30.9.19 As restated £
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR		**14,412,002**	22,501,996
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME			
Currency translation differences		**(799,797)**	1,107,016
Income tax relating to other comprehensive income		-	-
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR, NET OF INCOME TAX		**(799,797)**	1,107,016
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR		**13,612,205**	23,609,012
Total comprehensive income attributable to:			
Owners of the parent		**13,735,266**	23,594,875
Non-controlling interests		**(123,061)**	14,137
		13,612,205	23,609,012

The notes form part of these financial statements

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET
30 SEPTEMBER 2020

	Notes	30.9.20 £	30.9.20 £	30.9.19 As restated £	30.9.19 As restated £
FIXED ASSETS					
Intangible assets	11		**130,330**		111,472
Tangible assets	12		**9,656,831**		13,484,532
Investments	13				
Interest in associates			**1,086,483**		886,660
Other investments			**97,929**		294,454
Investment property	14		**24,121,929**		20,047,393
			35,093,502		34,824,511
CURRENT ASSETS					
Stocks	15	**1,811,919**		1,901,743	
Debtors	16	**19,140,231**		18,981,732	
Cash at bank and in hand		**131,379,641**		121,164,217	
		152,331,791		142,047,692	
CREDITORS					
Amounts falling due within one year	17	**3,530,658**		5,849,464	
NET CURRENT ASSETS			**148,801,133**		136,198,228
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			**183,894,635**		171,022,739
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES	19		**-**		146,007
NET ASSETS			**183,894,635**		170,876,732

The notes form part of these financial statements

continued...

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET - continued
30 SEPTEMBER 2020

		30.9.20		30.9.19 As restated	
	Notes	**£**	**£**	£	£
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up share capital	20		**59,000**		59,000
Non distributable reserve	21		**1,323,724**		229,188
Exchange rate reserve	21		**1,706,660**		2,506,457
Revaluation of listed investments	21		**-**		234,902
Retained earnings	21		**179,193,537**		166,112,410
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			**182,282,921**		169,141,957
NON-CONTROLLING INTERESTS	22		**1,611,714**		1,734,775
TOTAL EQUITY			**183,894,635**		170,876,732

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 25 June 2021 and were signed on its behalf by:

Dr B Rees-Smith - Director

The notes form part of these financial statements

COMPANY BALANCE SHEET
30 SEPTEMBER 2020

	Notes	30.9.20 £	30.9.20 £	30.9.19 As restated £	30.9.19 As restated £
FIXED ASSETS					
Intangible assets	11		**-**		-
Tangible assets	12		**8,874,532**		12,950,104
Investments	13		**519,765**		716,290
Investment property	14		**21,549,946**		17,475,410
			30,944,243		31,141,804
CURRENT ASSETS					
Debtors	16	**11,124,325**		8,779,139	
Cash at bank and in hand		**105,652,025**		95,667,440	
		116,776,350		104,446,579	
CREDITORS					
Amounts falling due within one year	17	**1,290,946**		1,251,192	
NET CURRENT ASSETS			**115,485,404**		103,195,387
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			**146,429,647**		134,337,191
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES	19		**-**		146,007
NET ASSETS			**146,429,647**		134,191,184

The notes form part of these financial statements

continued...

COMPANY BALANCE SHEET - continued
30 SEPTEMBER 2020

		30.9.20		30.9.19 As restated	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up share capital	20		**59,000**		59,000
Non distributable reserve	21		**1,094,536**		-
Revaluation of listed investments	21		**-**		234,902
Retained earnings	21		**145,276,111**		133,897,282
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			**146,429,647**		134,191,184
Company's profit for the financial year			**12,688,515**		20,129,316

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 25 June 2021 and were signed on its behalf by:

Dr B Rees-Smith - Director

DIXONDALE LIMITED (REGISTERED NUMBER: 01662593)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

	Called up share capital £	Retained earnings £	Non distributable reserve £	Exchange rate reserve £
Balance at 1 October 2018	59,000	144,251,416	229,188	1,399,441
Changes in equity				
Dividends	-	(500,320)	-	-
Total comprehensive income	-	22,361,314	-	1,107,016
Balance at 30 September 2019	59,000	166,112,410	229,188	2,506,457
Changes in equity				
Dividends	-	(450,052)	-	-
Total comprehensive income	-	13,531,179	1,094,536	(799,797)
Balance at 30 September 2020	59,000	179,193,537	1,323,724	1,706,660

	Revaluation of listed investments £	Total £	Non-controlling interests £	Total equity £
Balance at 1 October 2018	284,591	146,223,636	1,720,638	147,944,274
Changes in equity				
Dividends	-	(500,320)	-	(500,320)
Total comprehensive income	(49,689)	23,418,641	14,137	23,432,778
Balance at 30 September 2019	234,902	169,141,957	1,734,775	170,876,732
Changes in equity				
Dividends	-	(450,052)	-	(450,052)
Total comprehensive income	(234,902)	13,591,016	(123,061)	13,467,955
Balance at 30 September 2020	-	182,282,921	1,611,714	183,894,635

The notes form part of these financial statements

COMPANY STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

	Called up share capital £	Retained earnings £	Non distributable reserve £	Revaluation of listed investments £	Total equity £
Balance at 1 October 2018	59,000	114,218,597	-	284,591	114,562,188
Changes in equity					
Dividends	-	(500,320)	-	-	(500,320)
Total comprehensive income	-	20,179,005	-	(49,689)	20,129,316
Balance at 30 September 2019	59,000	133,897,282	-	234,902	134,191,184
Changes in equity					
Dividends	-	(450,052)	-	-	(450,052)
Total comprehensive income	-	11,828,881	1,094,536	(234,902)	12,688,515
Balance at 30 September 2020	59,000	145,276,111	1,094,536	-	146,429,647

The notes form part of these financial statements

CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOW STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

	Notes	30.9.20 £	30.9.19 As restated £
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash generated from operations	1	**15,644,190**	32,178,574
Interest paid		**(3,543)**	(5,212)
Minority Interest		**(144,248)**	(176,234)
Currency translation differences		**(774,333)**	1,107,016
Tax paid		**(4,644,698)**	(2,990,393)
Government grants		**10,000**	-
Net cash from operating activities		**10,087,368**	30,113,751
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of intangible fixed assets		**(87,142)**	-
Purchase of tangible fixed assets		**(556,300)**	(280,758)
Purchase of fixed asset investments		**(199,823)**	(115,416)
Purchase of investment property		**-**	(7,679,675)
Sale of tangible fixed assets		**9,830**	11,329
Interest received		**963,966**	827,405
Dividends received		**447,577**	437,041
Net cash from investing activities		**578,108**	(6,800,074)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Equity dividends paid		**(450,052)**	(500,320)
Net cash from financing activities		**(450,052)**	(500,320)
Increase in cash and cash equivalents		**10,215,424**	22,813,357
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	2	**121,164,217**	98,350,860
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	2	**131,379,641**	121,164,217

The notes form part of these financial statements

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOW STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

1. RECONCILIATION OF PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION TO CASH GENERATED FROM OPERATIONS

	30.9.20	30.9.19
		As restated
	£	£
Profit before taxation	**16,125,226**	26,046,117
Depreciation charges	**423,927**	397,114
Profit on disposal of fixed assets	**-**	(1,000)
(Gain)/loss on revaluation of fixed assets	**(898,012)**	132,356
Impairment of freehold property	**1,013,063**	-
Government grants	**(10,000)**	-
Finance costs	**3,543**	5,212
Finance income	**(1,411,543)**	(1,264,446)
	15,246,204	25,315,353
Decrease/(increase) in stocks	**89,824**	(169,680)
Decrease in trade and other debtors	**1,343,123**	5,656,361
(Decrease)/increase in trade and other creditors	**(1,034,961)**	1,376,540
Cash generated from operations	**15,644,190**	32,178,574

2. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

The amounts disclosed on the Cash Flow Statement in respect of cash and cash equivalents are in respect of these Balance Sheet amounts:

Year ended 30 September 2020

	30.9.20	**1.10.19**
	£	**£**
Cash and cash equivalents	**131,379,641**	**121,164,217**

Year ended 30 September 2019

	30.9.19	1.10.18
	As restated	
	£	£
Cash and cash equivalents	121,164,217	98,350,860

The notes form part of these financial statements

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOW STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

3. ANALYSIS OF CHANGES IN NET FUNDS

	At 1.10.19	Cash flow	At 30.9.20
	£	£	£
Net cash			
Cash at bank and in hand	121,164,217	10,215,424	131,379,641
	121,164,217	10,215,424	131,379,641
Total	121,164,217	10,215,424	131,379,641

1. STATUTORY INFORMATION

DIXONDALE LIMITED is a private company, limited by shares , registered in England and Wales. The company's registered number and registered office address can be found on the General Information page.

The presentation currency of the financial statements is the Pound Sterling (£).

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparing the financial statements
These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" and the Companies Act 2006. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention as modified by the revaluation of certain assets.

The principal activities of the company and its subsidiaries (the Group) and the nature of the group's operations are set out in the strategic report.

Dixondale Limited meets the definition of a qualifying entity under FRS 102 and has therefore taken advantage of the disclosure exemptions available to it in respect of its separate financial statements, which are presented alongside the consolidated financial statements. Exemptions have been taken in relation to share-based payments, financial instruments, presentation of a cash flow statement and remuneration of key management personnel.

Basis of consolidation
The group financial statements consolidate the financial statements of Dixondale Limited and its subsidiary undertakings drawn up to 30 September 2020.

No profit and loss account is presented for Dixondale Limited itself as the exemption in section 408 of the Companies Act 2006 applies.

Where necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring the accounting policies used into line with those used by the group. The comparative figures are restated when found necessary. All intra-group transactions, balances, income and expenses are eliminated on consolidation.

Associates
Transactions with associates have been treated in accordance with Paragraph 14.4A of FRS 102 "Associates and Joint ventures". The investment in Associates are accounted for using the equity method of accounting.

Related party exemption
The group has taken advantage of exemption, under the terms of Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland', not to disclose related party transactions with wholly owned subsidiaries within the group.

Transactions between group entities which have been eliminated on consolidation are not disclosed within the financial statements.

continued...

2. **ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued**

Significant judgements and estimates
In the application of the group's accounting policies, which are described in note 2, management is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and underlying assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

The key sources of estimation uncertainty that have a significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements are described below.

Depreciation - The annual depreciation charge for tangible assets is sensitive to changes in the estimated useful economic lives and residual values of the assets. The useful economic lives and residual values are reassessed annually. They are amended when necessary to reflect current estimates based on technological advancement, future investment, economic utilisation and the physical condition of the asset.

Deferred taxation - Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that, on the basis of all available evidence, it can be regarded as more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted. As at 30th September 2020 the deferred tax asset was £565,767 relating to retirement and bonus provisions made in a Japanese subsidiary and £101,039 relating to timing differences relating to the parent company.

Investment properties - The fair value of investment properties involved the use of professional valuation techniques, which are reviewed annually by management. Where factors that could impact the fair value are identified, appropriate adjustments are made through the income statement.

Impairment of debtors - The group makes an estimate of the recoverable value of trade and other debtors. When assessing impairment of trade debtors, management considers factors including the current credit rating of the debtor, ageing profile of the debtor as well as historical experience.

In assessing the recoverability of balances with connected companies, management periodically reviews the financial performance of these entities to gain assurance as to the recoverability.

Changes in accounting policies
During the year the group transferred Investment properties with a value of £6,377,766 to tangible fixed assets as the properties are rented to fellow group undertakings. In accordance with financial reporting standard 102 the group is permitted to recognise the properties as tangible fixed assets. This has resulted in a reclassification of tangible fixed assets between categories and subsequent restatement of the comparative financial statements. The properties have been transferred at historical cost.

continued...

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Turnover
Sale of goods
Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable from the manufacture and distribution of medical diagnostic equipment.
Turnover is recognised when the following conditions have been satisfied:

- the group has transferred to the end customer the significant risks and rewards of ownership;
- the group retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership or effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the company; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably. Specifically, revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the goods are delivered and legal title has passed.

For the services provided to the customer during the normal course of business, turnover is recognised at the point when all benefits of the services provided are transferred to the customer.

Rental Income
Turnover is recognised at the fair value of rent received or receivable in the normal course of business. Rental income is recognised in the period which it relates.

Royalty income
Royalty revenue is recognised on an accruals basis in accordance with the substance of the relevant agreement (provided that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the group and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably). Royalties determined on a time basis are recognised on a straight-line basis over the period of the agreement. Royalty arrangements that are based on production, sales and other measures are recognised by reference to the underlying arrangement.

Interest income
Interest income is recognised using the effective interest rate method.

Intangible assets
Intangible assets are initially measured at cost. After initial recognition, intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Patents and licences are being amortised evenly over their estimated useful life of three years.

continued...

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Tangible fixed assets
Tangible assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses to arrive at the carrying value in the financial statement. The cost of tangible assets includes the original purchase price, delivery costs and costs directly attributable to bring the asset to its working condition intended use, dismantling and restoration costs and also any qualifying borrowing costs that are capitalised.

Depreciation is provided at the following annual rates, calculated to write off the cost of fixed assets, less their estimated residual values, over their expected useful lives, other than freehold land. The applicable rates are:

Land- not depreciated
Short leasehold -straight line over the life of the lease
Plant and Machinery -25% on cost
Fixtures and Fittings -20% on reducing balance
Motor Vehicles -25% on reducing balance
Computer equipment -33% on reducing balance

Included in freehold property is an improvement to property included in an overseas company. Depreciation at a rate of 2% is charged.

Asset residual values and useful economic lives are regularly reviewed and adjusted, if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period. The effect of any changes are accounted for prospectively.

At each balance sheet date, the group reviews the carrying amount of its tangible fixed assets to determine whether there is any indication that any items have suffered an impairment. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of an 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 the asset, the group estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Government grants
Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is a 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 with deferred income.

continued...

2. **ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued**

Investment property
Investment properties for which fair value can be measured reliably are measured at fair value at each reporting date with changes in fair value measured through profit and loss.

The methods and significant assumptions used to ascertain the fair value at the balance sheet date and fair value movement in the profit for the year are as follows:

Properties are valued by the directors using a yield calculation to ascertain a fair value.

In accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard, no depreciation is provided in respect of freehold properties held as investments. This is a departure from the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 which require all properties to be depreciated. Such properties are held for investment and not for consumption and the directors consider that to depreciate them would not give a true and fair view. Depreciation is only one of the many elements reflected in the annual valuation of properties and, accordingly, the amount of depreciation which might otherwise have been charged cannot be separately identified or quantified. The directors consider that this policy results in the accounts giving a true and fair view.

Valuation of investments in subsidiaries and associated companies
Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost less accumulated impairment.

Investment in associates are accounted for by equity accounting in the individual financial statements and group financial statements.

Stocks
Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Costs comprise direct production costs and are based on the method most appropriate to the type of inventory class, but usually on a first-in-first-out basis. Net realisable value is based on the estimated selling price less any estimated completion or selling costs.

When stocks are sold, the carrying amount of those stocks is recognised as an expense in the period in which the related revenue is recognised. The amount of any write-down of stocks to net realisable value and all losses of stocks are recognised as an expense in the period in which the write-down or loss occurs. The amount of any reversal of any write-down of stocks is recognised as a reduction in the amount of inventories recognised as an expense in the period in which the reversal occurs.

An assessment of any slow moving or obsolete stock provision is made with reference to the expiry dates prescribed on materials.

continued...

2. **ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued**

Taxation

Taxation for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Consolidated Income Statement, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Current tax is recognised at the amount of tax payable using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events that result in an obligation to pay more tax in the future or a right to pay less tax in the future have occurred at the balance sheet date. Timing differences are differences between the group's taxable profits and its results as stated in the financial statements that arise from the inclusion of gains and losses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that, on the basis of all available evidence, it can be regarded as more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted. As at 30 September 2020 the deferred tax asset was £565,767 relating to retirement and bonus provisions made in a Japanese subsidiary and £101,039 relating to timing differences in the parent company.

When the amount that can be deducted for tax for an asset (other than goodwill) that is recognised in a business combination is less / (more) than the value at which it is recognised, a deferred tax liability (asset) is recognised for the additional tax that will be paid (avoided) in respect of that difference.

Similarly, a deferred tax asset (liability) is recognised for the additional tax that will be avoided (paid) because of a difference between the value at which a liability is recognised and the amount that will be assessed for tax. The amount attributed to goodwill is adjusted by the amount of deferred tax recognised.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for timing differences arising from investments in subsidiaries and associates, except where the group is able to control the reversal of the timing difference and it is probable that it will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Deferred tax relating to non-depreciable property measured using the revaluation model and investment property is measured using the tax rates and allowances that apply to sale of the asset. In other cases, the measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the group expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Where items recognised in other comprehensive income or equity are chargeable to or deductible for

continued...

2. **ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued**

tax purposes, the resulting current or deferred tax expense or income is presented in the same component of comprehensive income or equity as the transaction or other event that resulted in the tax expense or income.

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

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only if:
(a) the group has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities; and
(b) the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities which intend either to settle current tax liabilities and assets 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 liabilities or assets are expected to be settled or recovered.

Research and development
Expenditure on research and development is expensed in the year in which it is incurred.

Foreign currencies
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 exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the profit and loss account except where deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings are presented in the profit and loss account within "finance (expense)/income". All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the the profit and loss account within "other operating (losses)/gains".

Pension costs and other post-retirement benefits
The group operates a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions payable to the group's pension scheme are charged to profit or loss in the period to which they relate.

Listed investments
Investments are shown at market value. The investments are listed on a recognised stock exchange. The market value is calculated from the mid-price of the units on the last day of the period; and any subsequent movement in fair value is recognised through the income statement. Investment income is credited to the income statement when received.

Cash and cash equivalents
Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and on hand, demand deposits with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less and bank overdrafts. In the statement of financial position, bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings or current liabilities.

continued...

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Impairment of financial assets
At each reporting date fixed assets are reviewed to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If there is an indication of possible impairment, the recoverable amount of any affected asset is estimated and compared with its carrying amount. If estimated recoverable amount is lower, the carrying amount is reduced to its estimated recoverable amount, and an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

If an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carry amount of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but not in excess of the amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Provisions
Provisions are recognised when the company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events; It is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognised even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small.

Provision is not made for future operating losses

Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditure expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

Contingencies
Contingent liabilities are not recognised. Contingent liabilities arise as a result of past events when:

(i) it is not probable that there will be an outflow of resources or that the amount cannot be reliably measured at the reporting date or
(ii) when the existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of uncertain future events not wholly within the company's control. Contingent liabilities are disclosed in the financial statements unless the probability of an outflow of resources is remote.

Contingent assets are not recognised. Contingent assets are disclosed in the financial statements when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

Financial instruments
A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

1. Financial assets
Basic financial assets, including trade and other receivables, cash and bank balances, are initially recognised at a transaction price, 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.

continued...

2. **ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued**

Such assets are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

At the end of each reporting period, financial assets measured at amortised cost are assessed for objective evidence of impairment. If an asset is impaired the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the assets original effective rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

2.Financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade, other payables and loans from fellow group companies, 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 receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

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

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts 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 payables are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate.

Going Concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which assumes that the group will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. In making his assessment, the directors have reviewed the balance sheet, the likely future cashflows of the business and has considered the facilities that are available to the company along with their continued support.

At the date of approving the financial statements the director have a reasonable expectation that the group has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future and that the going concern basis of accounting remains appropriate. The directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred. The company provides a range of benefits to employees, including annual bonus arrangements, paid holiday arrangements, defined contribution pension plans and medical costs.

The obligation for contribution to a defined contribution scheme is recognised as an expense in the period it is incurred. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independent administered fund.

Leases

The group as a lessee

Assets held under finance leases, hire purchase contracts and other similar arrangements, which confer rights and obligations similar to those attached to owned assets, are capitalised as tangible fixed assets at the fair value of the leased asset (or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments as determined at the inception of the lease), and are depreciated over the shorter of the lease terms and their useful lives. The capital elements of future lease obligations are recorded as liabilities, while the interest elements are charged to the profit and loss account over the period of the leases to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

continued...

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

The group as a lessor
Rental income from operating lesses is recognised on a straight line basis over the term of the lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised on a straight line basis over the term of the lease.

Exchange rate reserve
Exchange differences arising on translation of the foreign controlled entities are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in a separate reserve within equity. The cumulative amount is reclassified to profit of loss when the net investment is disposed of.

Related parties
For the purposes of these financial statements, a party is considered to be related to the group if;

(i) the party has the ability, directly or indirectly, through one or more intermediaries, to control the company or exercise significant influence over the company in making financial and operating policy decisions, or has joint control over the company;

(ii) the company and the party are subject to common control;

(iii) the party is an associate of the company or a joint venture in which the company has an interest;

(iv) the party is a member or such an individual, or is an entity under the control, joint control or significant influence of such individuals;

(v) the party is a close family member of a party referred to in (i) or is an entity under the control, joint control or significant influence of such individuals;

(vi) the party is a post-employment benefit plan which is for the benefit of employees of the company or of any entity that is a related party of the company; or

(vii) the party, or any member of a group of which it is part, provides key management personnel services to the company or its parent.

3. TURNOVER

The turnover and profit before taxation are attributable to the one principal activity of the group.

An analysis of turnover by class of business is given below:

	30.9.20	30.9.19 As restated
	£	£
United Kingdom	**1,029,501**	1,092,162
Worldwide	**30,418,239**	30,806,607
	31,447,740	31,898,769

continued...

4. OTHER OPERATING INCOME

	30.9.20	30.9.19 As restated
	£	£
Exchange (loss)/gain	**(5,007,933)**	3,843,604
Rents received	**1,720,092**	1,572,995
Sundry receipts	**8,830**	94,164
Royalties received	**5,776,308**	6,370,769
Profit/(loss) on investments	**256,781**	(109,902)
Other Government Grants	**10,000**	-
	2,764,078	11,771,630

5. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS

	30.9.20	30.9.19 As restated
	£	£
Wages and salaries	**8,957,322**	9,416,372
Social security costs	**498,891**	526,492
Other pension costs	**280,161**	251,878
	9,736,374	10,194,742

The average number of employees during the year was as follows:

	30.9.20	30.9.19 As restated
Directors	**9**	9
Administration/operations/sales	**157**	157
	166	166

	30.9.20	30.9.19 As restated
	£	£
Directors' remuneration	**1,295,140**	1,687,293
Directors' pension contributions to money purchase schemes	**17,499**	17,500

The number of directors to whom retirement benefits were accruing was as follows:

Money purchase schemes	**5**	5

continued...

5. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS - continued

Information regarding the highest paid director is as follows:

	30.9.20	30.9.19
		As restated
	£	£
Emoluments etc	322,400	490,981
Pension contributions to money purchase schemes	3,500	3,500

6. OPERATING PROFIT

The operating profit is stated after charging/(crediting):

	30.9.20	30.9.19
		As restated
	£	£
Operating lease income	(1,720,092)	(1,572,995)
Depreciation - owned assets	364,767	397,114
Profit on disposal of fixed assets	-	(1,000)
Patents and licences amortisation	59,159	55,715
Auditor's remuneration- Parent /Consolidation	29,000	14,000
Auditor's remuneration - UK Subsidiaries	16,000	14,900
Auditor's remuneration - Overseas subsidiary	23,822	23,662
Auditor's remuneration - Tax compliance and other services	83,851	101,471
Research and Development	300,033	533,620
Other operating leases	234,513	241,448

7. INTEREST PAYABLE AND SIMILAR EXPENSES

	30.9.20	30.9.19
		As restated
	£	£
Interest payable	3,543	5,212

continued...

8. TAXATION

Analysis of the tax charge

The tax charge on the profit for the year was as follows:

	30.9.20	30.9.19 As restated
	£	£
Current tax:		
UK corporation tax	1,977,416	3,589,667
Prior period losses carryback	(17,146)	(34,896)
Total current tax	1,960,270	3,554,771
Deferred tax	(247,046)	(10,650)
Tax on profit	1,713,224	3,544,121

UK corporation tax has been charged at 19% (2019 - 19%).

Reconciliation of total tax charge included in profit and loss

The tax assessed for the year is lower than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK. The difference is explained below:

	30.9.20	30.9.19 As restated
	£	£
Profit before tax	16,125,226	26,046,117
Profit multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2019 - 19%)	3,063,793	4,948,762
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	50,005	53,813
Capital allowances in excess of depreciation	(247,046)	(10,650)
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of previous periods	(17,146)	(34,896)
R & D and Patent box deduction	(1,348,196)	(1,528,685)
Accelerated capital allowances	(123,944)	(67,448)
Other	313,898	173,784
Impairment of fixed assets	192,482	-
Provision for diminution in the value of fixed asset investment	37,340	9,441
Increase in investment property fair value	(207,962)	-
Total tax charge	1,713,224	3,544,121

continued...

8. TAXATION - continued

Tax effects relating to effects of other comprehensive income

		30.9.20	
	Gross	**Tax**	**Net**
	£	**£**	**£**
Currency translation differences	**(799,797)**	**-**	**(799,797)**

		30.9.19	
	Gross	Tax	Net
	£	£	£
Currency translation differences	1,107,016	-	1,107,016

9. INDIVIDUAL INCOME STATEMENT

As permitted by Section 408 of the Companies Act 2006, the Income Statement of the parent company is not presented as part of these financial statements. The parent company's profit for the financial period was £12,688,515 (30th September 2019 -£20,129,316)

10. DIVIDENDS

	30.9.20	30.9.19
		As restated
	£	£
Dividend paid	**450,052**	500,320

continued...

11. INTANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

Group

	Patents and licences £
COST	
At 1 October 2019	**277,174**
Additions	**87,142**
Exchange differences	**5,078**
At 30 September 2020	**369,394**
AMORTISATION	
At 1 October 2019	**165,702**
Amortisation for year	**59,159**
Exchange differences	**14,203**
At 30 September 2020	**239,064**
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 30 September 2020	**130,330**
At 30 September 2019	111,472

continued...

12. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

Group

	Freehold property £	Plant and machinery £	Fixtures and fittings £
COST			
At 1 October 2019	13,081,948	5,259,858	1,610,390
Additions	6,772	491,434	58,094
Disposals	-	-	(9,830)
Impairments	(1,013,063)	-	-
Exchange differences	(16,726)	(19,500)	(64,966)
Reclassification/transfer	(2,980,000)	-	-
At 30 September 2020	9,078,931	5,731,792	1,593,688
DEPRECIATION			
At 1 October 2019	192,429	4,911,862	1,378,019
Charge for year	7,579	254,468	95,690
Exchange differences	(14,271)	(19,017)	(51,563)
At 30 September 2020	185,737	5,147,313	1,422,146
NET BOOK VALUE			
At 30 September 2020	8,893,194	584,479	171,542
At 30 September 2019	12,889,519	347,996	232,371

12. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS - continued

Group

	Motor vehicles £	Computer equipment £	Totals £
COST			
At 1 October 2019	119,498	117,585	20,189,279
Additions	-	-	556,300
Disposals	-	-	(9,830)
Impairments	-	-	(1,013,063)
Exchange differences	-	-	(101,192)
Reclassification/transfer	-	-	(2,980,000)
At 30 September 2020	119,498	117,585	16,641,494
DEPRECIATION			
At 1 October 2019	104,852	117,585	6,704,747
Charge for year	7,030	-	364,767
Exchange differences	-	-	(84,851)
At 30 September 2020	111,882	117,585	6,984,663
NET BOOK VALUE			
At 30 September 2020	7,616	-	9,656,831
At 30 September 2019	14,646	-	13,484,532

Included in freehold property is an improvement to property included in an overseas company. Depreciation at a rate of 2% is charged.

During the year a property that was occupied by a fellow group undertaking was sub-let to a 3rd party. An amount of £2,980,000 was transferred from non-current assets to investment properties. The property was transferred at cost which does not materially differ from its fair value.

continued...

12. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS - continued

Company

	Freehold property £	Plant and machinery £	Fixtures and fittings £	Totals £
COST				
At 1 October 2019	**12,855,364**	**2,254,565**	**106,293**	**15,216,222**
Impairments	**(1,013,064)**	**-**	**-**	**(1,013,064)**
Reclassification/transfer	**(2,980,000)**	**-**	**-**	**(2,980,000)**
At 30 September 2020	**8,862,300**	**2,254,565**	**106,293**	**11,223,158**
DEPRECIATION				
At 1 October 2019	**-**	**2,166,874**	**99,244**	**2,266,118**
Charge for year	**-**	**76,141**	**6,367**	**82,508**
At 30 September 2020	**-**	**2,243,015**	**105,611**	**2,348,626**
NET BOOK VALUE				
At 30 September 2020	**8,862,300**	**11,550**	**682**	**8,874,532**
At 30 September 2019	12,855,364	87,691	7,049	12,950,104

During the year a property that was occupied by a fellow group undertaking was sub-let to a 3rd party. An amount of £2,980,000 was transferred from non-current assets to investment properties. The property was transferred at cost which does not materially differ from its fair value.

13. FIXED ASSET INVESTMENTS

	Group		Company	
	30.9.20	30.9.19 As restated	**30.9.20**	30.9.19 As restated
	£	£	**£**	£
Participating interests	**1,086,483**	886,660	**-**	-
Listed investments	**97,929**	294,454	**519,765**	716,290
	1,184,412	1,181,114	**519,765**	716,290

continued...

13. **FIXED ASSET INVESTMENTS - continued**

Additional information is as follows:

Group

	Interest in associates £	Listed investments £	Totals £
COST OR VALUATION			
At 1 October 2019	**886,660**	**294,454**	**1,181,114**
Change in value in the year	**199,823**	**-**	**199,823**
Revaluation	**-**	**(196,525)**	**(196,525)**
At 30 September 2020	**1,086,483**	**97,929**	**1,184,412**
NET BOOK VALUE			
At 30 September 2020	**1,086,483**	**97,929**	**1,184,412**
At 30 September 2019	886,660	294,454	1,181,114

Interest in associates

Associate	Country of incorporation/registration and operation	Activity	Portion of ordinary shares and voting rights held
Kronus Market Development Associates Inc.	USA	Retailer of diagnostic kits	37.5%
RSR Tianjin Biotech Co Limited	China	R & D technology related to biomedicine	40.0%

The group

	Share of net assets £
At 1st October 2019	886,660
Share of profit for the year after taxation	184,497
Share of other comprehensive income	15,326
At 30th September 2020	1,086,483

continued...

13. FIXED ASSET INVESTMENTS - continued

Group

Cost or valuation at 30 September 2020 is represented by:

	Interest in associates	Listed investments	Totals
	£	£	£
Valuation in 2020	840,514	38,377	878,891
Cost	245,969	59,552	305,521
	1,086,483	97,929	1,184,412

Investment in listed investments is held at cost less adjustment for any impairment losses or gains in market value.

Company

	Listed investments
	£
COST OR VALUATION	
At 1 October 2019	294,456
Revaluation	(196,525)
At 30 September 2020	97,931
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 30 September 2020	97,931
At 30 September 2019	294,456

Cost or valuation at 30 September 2020 is represented by:

	Listed investments
	£
Valuation in 2020	97,931

Investments (neither listed nor unlisted) were as follows:

	30.9.20	30.9.19 As restated
	£	£
Investment in subsidiary & associated companies	421,834	421,834

continued...

13. FIXED ASSET INVESTMENTS - continued

The group or the company's investments at the Balance Sheet date in the share capital of companies include the following:

Subsidiaries

RSR Limited
Registered office: UK
Nature of business: Manufacturing of diagnostic kits

Class of shares:	% holding
Ordinary	100.00

Lotein Limited
Registered office: UK
Nature of business: Lettings of property

Class of shares:	% holding
Ordinary	100.00

Kabushiki Kaisha Cosmic Corporation
Registered office: Japan
Nature of business: Retailers of diagnostic kits

Class of shares:	% holding
Ordinary	85.00

Nippon Smith Yakuhin Kabushiki Kaisha
Registered office: Japan
Nature of business: work on clinical trials of therapeutic products

Class of shares:	% holding
Ordinary	79.00

Included in investments of the company were listed investments, valued at market value of £97,929 (2019 - £294,454).

continued...

14. INVESTMENT PROPERTY

Group

	Total
	£
FAIR VALUE	
At 1 October 2019	20,047,393
Revaluations	1,094,536
Reclassification/transfer	2,980,000
At 30 September 2020	24,121,929
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 30 September 2020	24,121,929
At 30 September 2019	20,047,393

The investment properties for the group were revalued on an open market basis by a firm of Chartered Surveyors, on 1 March 2021. The firm of Surveyors are RICS registered and have recent experience in the region and category of properties valued. The valuer is considered to be independent of the group.

During the year a property that was occupied by a fellow group undertaking was sub-let to a 3rd party. An amount of £2,980,000 was transferred from non-current assets to investment properties. The property was transferred at cost which does not materially differ from its fair value.

Fair value at 30 September 2020 is represented by:

	£
Valuation in 2021	1,323,724
Cost	22,798,205
	24,121,929

continued...

14. INVESTMENT PROPERTY - continued

Company

	Total
	£
FAIR VALUE	
At 1 October 2019	**17,475,410**
Revaluations	**1,094,536**
Reclassification/transfer	**2,980,000**
At 30 September 2020	**21,549,946**
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 30 September 2020	**21,549,946**
At 30 September 2019	17,475,410

Fair value at 30 September 2020 is represented by:

	£
Valuation in 2021	**1,094,536**
Cost	**20,455,410**
	21,549,946

The investment properties for the group were revalued on an open market basis by a firm of Chartered Surveyors, on 1 March 2021. The firm of Surveyors are RICS registered and have recent experience in the region and category of properties valued. The valuer is considered to be independent of the group.

During the year a property that was occupied by a fellow group undertaking was sub-let to a 3rd party. An amount of £2,980,000 was transferred from non-current assets to investment properties. The property was transferred at cost which does not materially differ from its fair value.

15. STOCKS

	Group	
	30.9.20	30.9.19 As restate
	£	£
Stocks	**1,811,919**	1,901,743

continued...

16. DEBTORS

	Group		Company	
	30.9.20	30.9.19 As restated	**30.9.20**	30.9.19 As restated
	£	£	**£**	£
Amounts falling due within one year:				
Trade debtors	**5,775,481**	6,599,840	**140,887**	83,158
Other debtors	**825,865**	1,529,169	**-**	-
Due from group associates undertakings	**993,002**	1,612,243	**1,420,988**	902,853
Tax	**2,013,935**	272,421	**1,181,104**	272,421
Deferred tax assets	**666,806**	906,698	**-**	-
Deferred tax asset	**-**	-	**101,039**	-
Prepayments	**629,685**	664,375	**44,850**	123,721
	10,904,774	11,584,746	**2,888,868**	1,382,153
Amounts falling due after more than one year:				
Due from connected company	**8,235,457**	7,396,986	**8,235,457**	7,396,986
Aggregate amounts	**19,140,231**	18,981,732	**11,124,325**	8,779,139

Included within debtors amounts due is an amount owed by a connected company totalling £8,235,457 (2019: £7,396,986). The company is connected to the group by virtue of its common ownership and directors.

This connected company is currently loss making and has net liabilities on its balance sheet. The group has made no provision against this debt as the directors are confident that this company will become profitable and will be able to repay its debt from anticipated future profits. Whilst the debt is technically due on demand it will be paid after more than one year due to company support arrangements in place.

The group is fully supportive of this connected company and will provide continued financial resources to ensure it becomes profitable.

The actual interest charged by the company is 3.5%. The carrying value of the loan as at 30th September 2020 would be £8,235,457.

continued...

17. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	Group		Company	
	30.9.20	30.9.19 As restated	**30.9.20**	30.9.19 As restated
	£	£	**£**	£
Trade creditors	**811,394**	834,937	**57,319**	40,995
Amounts owed to group undertakings	**-**	-	**872,715**	875,702
Tax	**248,214**	1,532,059	**-**	-
Social security and other taxes	**195,890**	197,799	**69,194**	66,217
Other creditors	**1,799,650**	2,886,296	**-**	-
Amounts due to related party	**15,040**	15,040	**-**	-
Directors' current accounts	**12,514**	12,514	**286**	286
Accruals and deferred income	**447,956**	370,819	**291,432**	267,992
	3,530,658	5,849,464	**1,290,946**	1,251,192

18. LEASING AGREEMENTS

Minimum lease payments fall due as follows:

Group

	Non-cancellable operating leases	
	30.9.20	30.9.19 As restated
	£	£
Within one year	**249,277**	266,713
Between one and five years	**20,013**	269,285
	269,290	535,998

19. PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES

	Group		Company	
	30.9.20	30.9.19 As restated	**30.9.20**	30.9.19 As restated
	£	£	**£**	£
Deferred tax	**-**	146,007	**-**	146,007

continued...

19. PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES - continued

Group

	Deferred tax £
Balance at 1 October 2019	146,007
Credit to Income Statement during year	(146,007)
Balance at 30 September 2020	-

Company

	Deferred tax £
Balance at 1 October 2019	146,007
Credit to Income Statement during year	(247,046)
Balance at 30 September 2020	(101,039)

20. CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL

Allotted, issued and fully paid:

Number:	Class:	Nominal value:	30.9.20 £	30.9.19 £
59,000	Ordinary Shares	£1	59,000	59,000

21. RESERVES

Group

	Retained earnings £	Non distributable reserve £	Exchange rate reserve £	Revaluation of listed investments £	Totals £
At 1 October 2019	166,112,410	229,188	2,506,457	234,902	169,082,957
Profit for the year	14,390,813				14,390,813
Dividends	(450,052)				(450,052)
Gain on listed investments	234,902	-	-	(234,902)	-
Exchange Rate Differences	-	-	(799,797)	-	(799,797)
Transfer	(1,094,536)	1,094,536	-	-	-
At 30 September 2020	179,193,537	1,323,724	1,706,660	-	182,223,921

continued...

21. **RESERVES - continued**

Company

	Retained earnings £	Non distributable reserve £	Revaluation of listed investments £	Totals £
At 1 October 2019	**133,897,282**	**-**	**234,902**	**134,132,184**
Profit for the year	**12,688,515**			**12,688,515**
Dividends	**(450,052)**			**(450,052)**
Gain on listed investments	**234,902**	**-**	**(234,902)**	**-**
Transfer	**(1,094,536)**	**1,094,536**	**-**	**-**
At 30 September 2020	**145,276,111**	**1,094,536**	**-**	**146,370,647**

Within the financial statements of the group, non distributable reserves amounting to £1,323,724 (2019: £229,188) relate to the fair value adjustments of the revaluation of investment properties. These fair value adjustments are not taxable until any gains or loss are realised.

22. **NON-CONTROLLING INTERESTS**

Group

	2020 £	2019 £
As at 1 October 2019	1,734,775	1,720,638
Profit on ordinary activities	21,189	(190,371)
Currency translation differences	(144,250)	204,508
As at 30 September 2020	1,611,714	1,734,775

23. **CONTINGENT LIABILITIES**

Group
Counter Indemnity given by the company's bankers, HSBC bank for £40,000 to H M Customs and Excise.

CONTINGENT ASSETS

Regional Court of Düsseldorf held a guarantee dated 14th November 2016 for EUR 500,000 in connection with the company's claim against a competitor for contravening one of its patents in the manufacture of their products.
These monies were released back to RSR Limited as the court judgement went in favour of RSR Limited. The legal costs have been awarded by the court and are provided for in these accounts. The compensation receivable, if any, has not yet been determined and therefore no provision has been made for the compensation in these accounts.

continued...

24. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS- DIRECTORS

The following credits to a director subsisted during the years ended 30 September 2020 and 30 September 2019:

	30.9.20	30.9.19 As restated
	£	£
Dr B Rees-Smith		
Balance outstanding at start of year	**(12,514)**	(12,514)
Amounts repaid	-	-
Amounts written off	-	-
Amounts waived	-	-
Balance outstanding at end of year	**(12,514)**	(12,514)

25. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

The group has taken advantage of the exemptions available under FRS 102 section 33.1A and has not disclosed transactions with wholly owned subsidiaries of immediate parent company Dixondale Limited.

The group made a loan of £8,235,457 as at 30th September 2020 to a company in which there are common directors and shareholders of Dixondale Limited. Loan interest charged was £338,471 for the year ended 30th September 2020. Included in other creditors is £15,040 owed by this connected company to a group undertaking.

The group sold goods of £4,421,177 and made purchases of £136,302 from a company which Dixondale Limited has a vested interest in and meets the definition of an associate. As at 30th September 2020, £817,070 was owed from the connected company from the sale of goods.

The group sold goods of £727,164 to another company which Dixondale Limited has a vested interest in and meets the definition of an associate. As at 30th September 2020, £175,933 was owed from the connected company from the sale of goods.

The group made purchases of £14,000 from a company, a director of which is also a director of Dixondale Limited and who holds a majority shareholding. As at 30th September 2020 £630 was owed to the connected company.

During the year, a total of key management personnel compensation of £ 1,312,638 (2019 - £ 1,704,793) was paid.

continued...

26. POST BALANCE SHEET EVENTS

Within note 2 the director has considered the impact of Covid-19 on the operations of the entity and the entity's ability to continue as a going concern. The director is confident that the entity has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.
The director considers this a non-adjusting post balance sheet event.

On 1 March 2021 a property owned by the group was demolished and the site cleared for subsequent re-development. An impairment totalling £1,013,063 has been recognised within these financial statements.

27. ULTIMATE CONTROLLING PARTY

The ultimate controlling party is Dr B Rees-Smith.