REGISTERED NUMBER: 08696340 (England and Wales)

BIOTECNOL LIMITED

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

Miller & Co
Chartered Accountants
2 Victoria Road
Harpenden
Hertfordshire
AL5 4EA

CONTENTS OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the Year Ended 31 December 2022

COMPANY INFORMATION
for the Year Ended 31 December 2022

DIRECTOR:	Dr P M D C De Noronha Pissarra
REGISTERED OFFICE:	6th Floor 1 London Wall London EC2Y 5EB
REGISTERED NUMBER:	08696340 (England and Wales)
ACCOUNTANTS:	Miller & Co Chartered Accountants 2 Victoria Road Harpenden Hertfordshire AL5 4EA

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
31 December 2022

	Notes	2022 £	2021 £
CURRENT ASSETS			
Debtors	4	**-**	62
Cash at bank		**27,968**	32,692
		27,968	32,754
CREDITORS			
Amounts falling due within one year	5	**830**	3,510
NET CURRENT ASSETS		**27,138**	29,244
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		**27,138**	29,244
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Called up share capital		**7,025**	7,025
Share premium		**2,561,685**	2,561,685
Retained earnings		**(2,541,572)**	(2,539,466)
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS		**27,138**	29,244

The company is entitled to exemption from audit under Section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 for the year ended 31 December 2022.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022 in accordance with Section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The director acknowledges his responsibilities for:
(a) ensuring that the company keeps accounting records which comply with Sections 386 and 387 of the Companies Act 2006 and
(b) preparing financial statements which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at the end of each financial year and of its profit or loss for each financial year in accordance with the requirements of Sections 394 and 395 and which otherwise comply with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 relating to financial statements, so far as applicable to the company.

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

In accordance with Section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings has not been delivered.

The financial statements were approved by the director and authorised for issue on 3 March 2023 and were signed by:

Dr P M D C De Noronha Pissarra - Director

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the Year Ended 31 December 2022

1. **STATUTORY INFORMATION**

Biotecnol 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 Company Information page.

2. **ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

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 then 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 statement are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

Transitional relief
On transition to FRS102 from previous UK GAAP the company took advantage of transitional relief as follows:

Share based payment transactions
The company has elected not to apply section 26 share based payment to equity Instruments granted before the start of the first reporting period that complies with this accounting standard. Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective January 2015) has been applied to instruments granted in the prior period.

The company has taken advantage of the exemption under section 399 of the Companies Act 2006 not to prepare consolidated accounts on the basis that the group of which this is the parent qualifies as a small group. The financial statements present information about the company as an individual entity and not about its group.

Going concern
The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis which is considered appropriate by the director.

2. **ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued**

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

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.

Basics 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.

Compound instruments
The component parts of compound instruments issued by the company are classified separately as financial liabilities and equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement. At the date of issue, the fair value of the liability component is estimated using the prevailing market interest rate for a similar non-convertible instrument. This amount is recorded as a liability on an amortised cost basis using the effective interest method until extinguished upon conversion or at the instrument's maturity date. The equity component is determined by deducting the amount of the liability component from the fair value of the compound instrument as a whole. This is recognised and included in equity net of income tax effects and is not subsequently remeasured.

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

2. **ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued**

Taxation

Current tax represents the amount of tax payable or receivable in respect of the taxable profit (or loss) for the current or past reporting periods. It is measured at the amount expected to be paid or recovered using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax represents the future tax consequences of transactions and events recognised in the financial statements of current and previous periods. It is recognised in respect of all timing differences, with certain exceptions. Timing differences are differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income as stated in the financial statements that arise from the inclusion of income and expense 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 it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date that are expected to apply to the reversal of timing differences. Deferred tax on revalued non-depreciable tangible fixed assets and investment properties is measured using the rates and allowances that apply to the sale of the asset.

Foreign currencies

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 are included in the profit and loss account for the period.

Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible 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 sue, 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 risk 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 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.

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.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Share-based payments
Equity-settled share-based payments granted after 1 January 2016 are measured at fair value at the date of grant by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments granted using the Black Scholes model. The fair value determined at the grant date is expensed on a straight-line basis over the vesting period, based on the estimate of shares that will eventually vest. A corresponding adjustment is made to equity.

For equity instruments granted before the start of the first reporting period to comply with the new accounting standards (1 January 2016), the transitional relief available under FRS 102 to not apply Section 26 Share Based Payments to such instruments has been applied. As such these share based payments are not recognised in the financial statements and are disclosed in note 10.

3. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS

The average number of employees during the year was 1 (2021 - 1) .

4. DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2022	2021
	£	£
Other debtors	**-**	62

5. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2022	2021
	£	£
Other creditors	**830**	3,510

6. PARENT COMPANY

There is no ultimate controlling party.

7. SHARE-BASED PAYMENT TRANSACTIONS

The company operates share option plans under which 1,000,000 options have been granted to the director at an exercise price of £0.01. The options can be exercised at any time in the 10 years commencing from the grant date, that being 16th April 2015.

No options were granted, lapsed or exercised in the current period.

As share option plans currently in place were granted before the current period, the directors have used the transitional relief available under FRS102 to not apply Section 26 Share Based Payments to equity instruments granted before the start of the first reporting period that complies with the new accounting standard.

The number of granted share options outstanding at the year end were 1,000,000 (2021: 1.000.000) at a weighted average exercise price of £0.01 (2021: £0.01)

The exercisable share options at the year end were 1,000,000 (2021: 1.000.000) at a weighted average exercise price of £0.01 (2021: £0.01).