Company No: 12820029 (England and Wales)

DIAMEDICA DEVELOPMENTS LTD

Unaudited Financial Statements

For the financial year ended 31 March 2025

Pages for filing with the registrar

DIAMEDICA DEVELOPMENTS LTD
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the financial year ended 31 March 2025

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DIAMEDICA DEVELOPMENTS LTD
BALANCE SHEET
As at 31 March 2025

	Note	2025	2024
		£	£
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	3	10,336	0
Investment property	4	804,051	682,406
Investments	5	2,275,000	2,275,000
		3,089,387	**2,957,406**
Current assets			
Debtors	6	24,354	127,350
Cash at bank and in hand		109,299	512
		133,653	**127,862**
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(2,783,095)	(2,639,449)
Net current liabilities		**(2,649,442)**	**(2,511,587)**
Total assets less current liabilities		**439,945**	**445,819**
Net assets		**439,945**	**445,819**
Capital and reserves			
Called-up share capital		100	100
Profit and loss account		439,845	445,719
Total shareholders' funds		**439,945**	**445,819**

For the financial year ending 31 March 2025 the Company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Directors' responsibilities:

- The members have not required the Company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the financial year in accordance with section 476;
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements; and
- These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and a copy of the Profit and Loss Account has not been delivered.

The financial statements of Diamedica Developments Ltd (registered number: 12820029) were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 19 August 2025. They were signed on its behalf by:

J J Meek
Director

1. Accounting policies

The principal accounting policies are summarised below. They have all been applied consistently throughout the financial year and to the preceding financial year, unless otherwise stated.

General information and basis of accounting

Diamedica Developments Ltd (the Company) is a private company, limited by shares, incorporated in the United Kingdom under the Companies Act 2006 and is registered in England and Wales. The address of the Company's registered office is Goodwood House, Blackbrook Park Avenue, Taunton, TA1 2PX, United Kingdom.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain items at fair value, and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102 (FRS 102) 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' issued by the Financial Reporting Council and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The financial statements are presented in pounds sterling which is the functional currency of the Company and rounded to the nearest £.

Going concern

The directors have assessed the Balance Sheet and likely future cash flows at the date of approving these financial statements. The directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence and to meet its financial obligations as they fall due for at least 12 months from the date of signing these financial statements. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

Group accounts exemption

Group accounts exemption s399
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.

Change in accounting policies

In the current year, the following new and revised standards and interpretations have been adopted by the company and have had an effect on future periods.

At the date of authorisation of these financial statements, the following standards and interpretations, which have not yet been applied in these financial statements, were in issue but not yet effective:

This is the first year in which the FRS 102 1A accounting standards have been applied.

Turnover

Turnover is recognised as dividends receivable from subsidiaries.

Dividend income

Dividend income from investments is recognised when the shareholders' rights to receive payment have been established (provided that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably).

Taxation

Current tax
Current tax is provided at amounts expected to be paid (or recoverable) using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the Balance Sheet date. Tax is recognised in the profit and loss account, except that a change attributable to an item of income or expense recognised as other comprehensive income is also recognised directly in other comprehensive income.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any provision for impairment. The cost of tangible assets includes directly attributable incremental costs incurred in their acquisition and installation. Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, other than investment property and freehold land, at rates calculated to write off the cost or valuation, less estimated residual value, of each asset on a straight-line or reducing balance basis over its expected useful life, as follows:

Land and buildings	10 years straight line

Residual value represents the estimated amount which would currently be obtained from disposal of an asset, after deducting estimated costs of disposal, if the asset were already of the age and in the condition expected at the end of its useful life.

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

Investment property

Investment property is initially recognised at cost, which includes the purchase cost and any directly attributable expenditure. Subsequently it is measured at fair value at each reporting date with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. Deferred taxation is provided on these gains at the rate expected to apply when the property is sold.

The fair value is determined annually by the directors, on an open market value for existing use basis.

Fixed asset investments

Investments are recognised initially at fair value which is normally the transaction price excluding transaction costs. Subsequently, they are measured at fair value through profit or loss if the shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably. Other investments are measured at cost less impairment.

Cash and cash equivalents

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

Trade and other creditors

Trade and other creditors are initially recognised at fair value and thereafter stated at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, unless the effect of discounting would be immaterial, in which case they are stated at cost. If there is an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

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.

Financial assets and liabilities are only offset in the Balance Sheet when, and only when there exists a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and the Company intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

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

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

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

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

Loans and borrowings
Loans and borrowings are initially recognised at the transaction price including transaction costs. Subsequently, they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, less impairment. Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date.

Ordinary share capital

The ordinary share capital of the Company is presented as equity.

Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting.

2. Employees

	2025 Number	2024 Number
Monthly average number of persons employed by the Company during the year, including directors	2	2

3. Tangible assets

	Land and buildings	Total
	£	£
Cost		
At 01 April 2024	0	0
Additions	10,546	10,546
At 31 March 2025	**10,546**	**10,546**
Accumulated depreciation		
At 01 April 2024	0	0
Charge for the financial year	210	210
At 31 March 2025	**210**	**210**
Net book value		
At 31 March 2025	**10,336**	**10,336**
At 31 March 2024	0	0

4. Investment property

	Investment property
	£
Valuation	
As at 01 April 2024	**682,406**
Additions	121,645
As at 31 March 2025	**804,051**

5. Fixed asset investments

	Other investments	Total
	£	£
Cost or valuation before impairment		
At 01 April 2024	2,275,000	2,275,000
At 31 March 2025	**2,275,000**	**2,275,000**
Carrying value at 31 March 2025	**2,275,000**	**2,275,000**
Carrying value at 31 March 2024	2,275,000	2,275,000

Investments in shares

Name of entity	Registered office	Principal activity	Class of shares	Ownership 31.03.2025	Ownership 31.03.2024
Diamedica Holdings Limited	Goodwood House, Blackbrook Park Avenue, Taunton, Somerset, United Kingdom, TA1 2PX	Holding Company	Ordinary	100.00%	100.00%

Other investments comprises of investment in unlisted shares of subsidiaries, valued at cost price.

6. Debtors

	2025	2024
	£	£
Other debtors	24,354	127,350

7. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2025	2024
	£	£
Trade creditors	0	3,300
Amounts owed to Group undertakings	2,774,612	2,618,446
Amounts owed to directors	320	320
Accruals	3,146	17,383
Taxation and social security	5,017	0
	2,783,095	**2,639,449**

There are no amounts included above in respect of which any security has been given by the small entity.

Amounts owed to Group undertakings are repayable on demand and do not bear interest.

8. Related party transactions

Transactions with entities in which the entity itself has a participating interest

The company holds intercompany loans with its subsidiary and another related party, which are repayable on demand. At the balance sheet date, the amount owed by the company was £2,774,613 (2024 - £2,618,446).

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