Registered No: 3218467

Forensic Alliance Limited

Report and Financial Statements

31 March 2009

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Forensic Alliance Limited

Registered No: 3218467

Directors

G B Battersby D G Richardson A M C Gallop

Secretary M Chow

Bankers

HSBC Bank Pic 54 Clarence Street Kingston-upon-Thames Surrey KT1 1NP

Registered Office

Queens Road Teddington Middlesex **TW11 0LY**

Directors' report

The directors present their report and financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2009.

Results and dividends

The profit and loss account set out on page 4 shows the loss for the financial year of £nil (2008 - loss of £155,000). During the year, the company paid of a dividend of £1,673,000. No final dividend is proposed.

The company was small within the meaning of Sections 246 and 249A(1) of the Companies Act 1985 throughout the accounting period ending at the date of this balance sheet.

No members have required the company to obtain an audit of its accounts for the year in question in accordance with Section 249B(2).

The directors acknowledge their responsibility for:

- Ensuring the company keeps accounting records which comply with section 221; and
- Preparing accounts which give a true and fair view of the state of the company as at the end of the financial year, and of its profit and loss for the financial year, in accordance with the requirements of section 226, and otherwise comply with the requirements of the Companies Act relating to accounts, so far as applicable to the company.

Principal activities, business review and future developments

As a part of the LGC Forensics division, the operations of Forensic Alliance Limited have been progressively brought together with those of LGC Limited and, on 1 August 2007 the trade of Forensic Alliance Limited was sold to LGC Limited at book value. The company has not traded since that date.

Directors

The directors during the year were as follows:

Geoff Battersby Dr Angela Gallop David Richardson

During the year Key Person Insurance was maintained in respect of Geoff Battersby, David Richardson and Dr Angela Gallop.

By order of the board

M Chow

Company Secretary

30 July 2009

Statement of directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the annual report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). The financial statements are required by law to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period.

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

- · select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- · make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- 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 proper accounting records that disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and to enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 1985. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Profit and loss account

for the year ended 31 March 2009

	2009	2008
Notes	£000	£000
2	-	6,853
	•	(2,581)
5	-	(2,485)
	•	(206)
	-	(1,730)
3		/140)
	•	(149)
0	•	(6)
	-	(155)
7	-	-
		(155)
	(1,673)	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
11	(1,673)	(155)
	5 3 6 7	Notes £000 2

All activities have been discontinued as a result of the sale of the company's business to LGC Limited on 1 August 2007.

Statement of total recognised gains and losses for the year ended 31 March 2009

There are no recognised gains or losses other than those shown in the profit and loss account.

Balance sheet

at 31 March 2009

	Notes	2009 £000	2008 £000
Current assets Debtors	8	2,500	4,173
Net assets	=	2,500	4,173
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	10	2,500	2,500
Profit and loss account	11	•	1,673
Shareholders' funds - equity	11 _	2,500	4,173

The company was small within the meaning of Sections 246 and 249A(1) of the Companies Act 1985 throughout the accounting period ending at the date of this balance sheet.

No members have required the company to obtain an audit of its accounts for the year in question in accordance with Section 249B(2).

The directors acknowledge their responsibility for:

- Ensuring the company keeps accounting records which comply with section 221; and
- Preparing accounts which give a true and fair view of the state of the company as at the end of the
 financial year, and of its profit and loss for the financial year, in accordance with the requirements of
 section 226, and otherwise comply with the requirements of the Companies Act relating to accounts,
 so far as applicable to the company.

G B Battersby Director 30 July 2009

for the year ended 31 March 2009

1. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with applicable accounting standards.

Statement of cash flows

In accordance with FRS1 (Revised), the company is exempt from the requirement to prepare a statement of cash flows as it is a wholly owned subsidiary of LGC Group Holdings Limited which presents publicly available consolidated financial statements that incorporate the company.

Research and development

General research and development expenditure is written off as incurred. Specific development expenditure incurred in relation to the establishment of significant new service capabilities in the year is carried forward when its future recoverability can be foreseen with reasonable assurance. Any expenditure carried forward is amortised over the period of sales from the related project.

Pensions

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for certain of its employees.

Contributions to defined contribution schemes are recognised in the profit and loss account in the period in which they become payable.

Deferred taxation

Deferred taxation is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events have occurred at that date that will result in an obligation to pay more, or right to pay less or to receive more tax, with the following exception:

deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that the directors consider that it is more likely
than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying
timing differences can be deducted.

Deferred tax is measured on an undiscounted basis at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which timing differences will reverse, based on tax rates and laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

Foreign currency

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded in the functional currency by applying the spot exchange rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the functional currency rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. All differences are taken to the profit and loss account. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates as at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined.

for the year ended 31 March 2009

1. Accounting policies (continued)

Leasing commitments

Assets held under finance leases, which transfer to the company substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to ownership of the leased item, are capitalised at the inception of the lease, with a corresponding liability being recognised for the fair value of the leased asset or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments. Lease payments are apportioned between the reduction of the lease liability and finance charges in the profit and loss account so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Assets held under finance leases are depreciated over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset and the lease term.

Leases where the lessor retains substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the asset are classified as operating leases and rentals payable are charged in the income statement on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Capital Instruments

Shares are included in shareholders' funds. Other instruments are classified as liabilities if they contain an obligation to transfer economic benefits and if not they are included in shareholders' funds.

2. Turnover

Turnover, which is stated net of value added tax, represents amounts invoiced in respect of the principal activities of the company as described in the directors' report. All turnover in the year was generated in the UK.

Turnover by destination is analysed as follows:	2009	2008
	£000	£000
UK		6,821
Rest of the world		32
	-	6,853

3. Loss on ordinary activities before interest and tax

This is stated after charging:		2009	2008
	-	£000	£000
Auditors' remuneration	- audit services	-	20
Depreciation of owned fixed assets		-	169
Depreciation of assets held under finance lea	ses	•	37
Operating lease rentals	 land and buildings 	-	223
	- plant and machinery	<u> </u>	29

4. Directors' emoluments

Certain directors of the company are also directors of the parent undertaking and fellow subsidiary undertakings. Directors received remuneration in respect of their services to the group as shown in the financial statements of LGC Group Holdings Limited. The directors' remuneration is borne by another group company.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2009

5. Staff costs

0. Otali 003t3			
		2009	2008
	_	£000	£000
Wages and salaries		-	2,081
Social security costs		•	207
Other pension costs	_		197
	=		2,485
The average monthly number of employees during the		2009	2008
period to sale of the company's business on 1 August 2007 was as follows:	_	No.	No.
Direct scientific staff			156
Administration and management			66
Total	_		222
Total	=	<u> </u>	
6. Interest payable and similar charges			
		2009	2008
	_	£000	£000
Interest element on finance leases		-	6
The state of the s	_	•	6
	=		
7. Taxation			
(a) Analysis of shares in years		2009	2008
(a) Analysis of charge in year:		£000	£000
Current tax	_		
UK corporation tax on the profit for the year		•	-
• •			
Total tax charge for year	=		-
		0000	0000
45-		2009	2008
(b) Factors affecting current tax charge for the year:	Notes	£000	£000
Loss on ordinary activities before taxation	=		(155)
Loss on ordinary activities before taxation multiplied by			
standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 28% (2008 -			
28%)		•	(43)
Fife also also			
Effects of: Group relief surrendered for nil payment		_	43
Current tax for the year	7(a)		
Canonical for the year	, (a) =		-

for the year ended 31 March 2009

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	2009 £000	2008 £000
Amounts owed by group undertakings	2,500	4,173
	2,500	4,173

9. Provisions for liabilities and charges

_	_	_	
ומח	ſοr	ᇚ	tax

	2009 £000	2008 £000
At 1 April	-	168
Sale of business to LGC Limited		(168)
At 31 March	•	

10. Share capital

	Authorised	
	2009	2008
	£000	£000
Ordinary shares of £1 each	-	-
Deferred shares of £1 each	2,500	2,500
	2,500	2,500

	Alioπea, callea up ana rully pala			
	2009	2008	2009	2008
	No.	No.	£000	£000
Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100	-	-
Deferred shares of £1 each	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500	2,500
		_	2,500	2,500

The deferred shares rank pari passu with the ordinary shares except that they carry no dividend or voting rights. They are convertible into ordinary shares on written notice of election to convert by the holders.

for the year ended 31 March 2009

11. Reconciliation of shareholders' funds and movements on reserves

	Share capital £000	Profit and loss account £000	Total £000
At 1 April 2007	2,500	1,828	4,328
Loss for the year	_	(155)	(155)
At 1 April 2008	2,500	1,673	4,173
Dividends paid	<u> </u>	(1,673)	(1,673)
At 31 March 2009	2,500	-	2,500

12. Parent undertaking and controlling party

The immediate parent undertaking is LGC Forensics Limited.

The ultimate controlling party of the company is LGV 3 Private Equity Fund Limited Partnership, an English Limited Partnership which is made up of a number of investors. None of the investors has a controlling interest in the partnership.

The ultimate parent undertaking is LGC Group Holdings Limited, which is the parent of the smallest and largest group to consolidate these financial statements. Copies of LGC Group Holdings Limited consolidated financial statements can be obtained from the Companies House web site at http://www.companieshouse.co.uk.

13. Other financial commitments

The company and other subsidiaries of LGC Group Holdings Limited have provided guarantees and granted security to support the syndicated bank borrowing arrangements of the LGC group. These arrangements provide term loan and guarantee facilities which are repayable by instalments up to 31 March 2013, or earlier in the event of a change of control of the company. At 31 March 2009, total facilities amounted to the sterling equivalent of £47.5m, of which £41.3m was drawn down.