# **Yorktest Laboratories Limited**

Registered number: 03570476

Annual report and financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2017

TUESDAY

A28 04/09/2018
COMPANIES HOUSE

#11

#### **COMPANY INFORMATION**

**Directors** G R Hart

J Brookes R F Jansen J D Hall

Registered number

03570476

Registered office

Genesis 3, York Science Park

Innovation Way Heslington York YO10 5DQ

Independent auditor

Mazars LLP

Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditor

Mazars House Gelderd Road Gildersome Leeds LS27 7JN

**Bankers** 

**HSBC** 

13 Parliament Street

York YO1 8RS

# CONTENTS

	Page
Directors' report	1 - 2
Independent auditor's report	3 - 5
Statement of comprehensive income	6
Statement of financial position	7
Statement of changes in equity	8
Notes to the financial statements	9 - 24

#### DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017.

#### **Directors' responsibilities statement**

The directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' 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 applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'. 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 of the profit or loss of the Company for that period.

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

- select suitable accounting policies for the Company's financial statements and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments 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 transactions and 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 2006. 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.

#### Change of ownership

On 13 July 2017 Yorktest Group Limited acquired the entire share capital of Yorktest Laboratories Limited ("the Company") from Ingemino Finance Limited ("the Vendor"). As a result of this transaction exceptional costs totalling £698,620 were incurred by the Company. See note 9 for further details.

Excluding exceptional costs, like for like performance improved significantly; turnover increased by 8.1% to £4,045,912 (2016: £3,743,960) and profit before tax and exceptional costs increased by 8.2% to £925,747 (2016: 855,278).

A dividend of £850,000 was declared to the Vendor prior to the change in ownership and an intercompany loan due from the Vendor totalling £3.01m was waived as part of the transaction. These items are recorded as movements within the profit and loss reserve.

#### Results and dividends

The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to £203,605 (2016 - £723,434).

Dividends amounting to £850,000 (2016: £Nil) were paid during the year.

# DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

#### **Directors**

The directors who served during the year were:

G R Hart J Brookes P Gissel (resigned 13 July 2017) R F Jansen J D Hall (appointed 13 July 2017)

#### Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The directors have reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operation for the foreseeable future. Thus they continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the annual financial statements.

#### Qualifying third party indemnity provisions

The company maintains insurance policies on behalf of all the directors against liability arising from negligence, breach of duty and breach of trust in relation to the company.

#### Disclosure of information to auditor

Each of the persons who are directors at the time when this Directors' report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware, and
- the director has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a director in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

#### **Auditor**

The auditor, Mazars LLP, will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

#### Small companies note

This report has been prepared in accordance with the small companies regime of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the board on 16th August 2018 and signed on its behalf.

R F Jansen

Director

#### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF YORKTEST LABORATORIES LIMITED

#### **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Yorktest Laboratories Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 December 2017 which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Financial Position, the Statement of Changes in Equity and 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 FRS 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 Company's affairs as at 31 December 2017 and of its 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 Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company 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 Company'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.

#### Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information the Annual Report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report 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.

#### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF YORKTEST LABORATORIES LIMITED

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 Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Directors' Report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

#### Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Directors' Report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of Directors' remuneration specific by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.
- the directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies
  regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemption in preparing the Directors' Report and
  from the requirement to prepare a Strategic Report.

#### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF YORKTEST LABORATORIES LIMITED

#### **Responsibilities of Directors**

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 1, 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 is 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 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 intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

#### Auditor's 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 an auditor's report 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 auditor's report.

#### Use of the audit 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 an auditor's report 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.

John Holroyd (Senior statutory auditor)

for and on behalf of

for and on behalf of Mazars LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditor
Mazars House
Gelderd Road
Gildersome
Leeds
LS27 7JN

Date: 16 August 2018

### STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

	Note	2017 £	2016 £
Turnover	4	4,045,912	3,743,960
Cost of sales		(424,236)	(410,368)
Gross profit		3,621,676	3,333,592
Administrative expenses		(2,667,378)	(2,475,709)
Exceptional administrative expenses	9	(698,620)	-
Operating profit	5	255,678	857,883
Amounts written off investments		-	(2,430)
Interest payable and expenses		(28,551)	(75)
Profit before tax		227,127	855,378
Tax on profit	8	(23,522)	(131,944)
Profit for the financial year		203,605	723,434

There were no recognised gains and losses for 2017 or 2016 other than those included in the statement of comprehensive income.

There was no other comprehensive income for 2017 (2016:£NIL).

The notes on pages 9 to 24 form part of these financial statements.

# YORKTEST LABORATORIES LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER: 03570476

# STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2017

Fixed assets	Note		2017 £		2016 £
Intangible assets	10		44,399		23,736
Tangible assets	11		101,236		103,451
		-	145,635		127,187
Current assets					·
Stocks	12	82,424		97,021	
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	13	168,376		3,051,668	
Cash at bank and in hand	14	606,183		926,345	
	•	856,983	-	4,075,034	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	15	(921,317)		(466,696)	
Net current (liabilities)/assets	•		(64,334)	<del></del>	3,608,338
Total assets less current liabilities Provisions for liabilities		_	81,301	•	3,735,525
Deferred tax	17	(7,335)		(8,813)	
	•	1	(7,335)		(8,813)
Net assets		_	73,966	•	3,726,712
Capital and reserves		=	<del></del>		
Called up share capital	18		75,002		75,000
Profit and loss account	19		(1,036)		3,651,712
		-	73,966	•	3,726,712
		=			

The Company's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on

R F Jansen

Director

The notes on pages 9 to 24 form part of these financial statements.

### STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

	<u>-</u>	Profit and loss account	Total equity
At 1 January 2017	. <b>£</b> 75.000	£ 3.651.712	£ 3,726,712
At 1 January 2017	75,000	3,031,712	3,720,712
Comprehensive income for the year			
Profit for the year		203,605	203,605
Total comprehensive income for the year	<u>-</u>	203,605	203,605
Contributions by and distributions to owners			
Dividends: Equity capital	-	(850,000)	(850,000)
Shares issued during the year	2	-	2
Distribution to parent company	-	(3,006,353)	(3,006,353)
Total transactions with owners	2	(3,856,353)	(3,856,351)
At 31 December 2017	75,002	(1,036)	73,966

The notes on pages 9 to 24 form part of these financial statements.

### STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

		-	
	Called up share capital	Profit and loss account	Total equity
•	£	£	£
At 1 January 2016	75,000	2,928,278	3,003,278
Comprehensive income for the year			
Profit for the year	•	723,434	723,434
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	723,434	723,434
At 31 December 2016	75,000	3,651,712	3,726,712

The notes on pages 9 to 24 form part of these financial statements.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

#### 1. General information

Yorktest Laboratories Limited, company number 03570476, is registered under the Companies Act in England and Wales.

The legal form of the company is that of a company limited by shares.

The address of the registered office and principal place of business is:

Genesis 3

York Science Park
Innovation Way
Heslington
York
YO10 5DQ

The principal activity of the company is the undertaking testing for food intolerances.

These financial statements have been presented in Pound Sterling as this is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the company operates.

#### 2. Accounting policies

#### 2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the Company's accounting policies (see note 3).

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

#### 2.2 Financial reporting standard 102 - reduced disclosure exemptions

The company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions in preparing these financial statements, as permitted by the FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland":

- the requirements of Section 7 Statement of Cash Flows;
- the requirements of Section 3 Financial Statement Presentation paragraph 3.17(d);
- the requirements of Section 33 Related Party Disclosures paragraph 33.7.

This information is included in the consolidated financial statements of Yorktest Group Limited as at 31 December 2017 and these financial statements may be obtained from The Registrar of Companies, Companies House, Crown Way, Cardiff, CF14 3UZ.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.3 Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The directors have reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operation for the foreseeable future. Thus they continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the annual financial statements.

#### 2.4 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised.

### 2.5 Intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost. After recognition, under the cost model, intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

All intangible assets are considered to have a finite useful life. If a reliable estimate of the useful life cannot be made, the useful life shall not exceed ten years.

The estimated useful lives range as follows:

Software - 2 - 3 years

#### 2.6 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Plant & machinery - 12.5% Fixtures & fittings - 25.0% Computer equipment - 33.3%

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.7 Valuation of investments

Investments in subsidiaries and associates are measured at cost less accumulated impairment.

#### 2.8 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a last in, first out basis. Using an alternative methodology such as average cost or first in first out would not have a material effect on the carrying value of stock.

At each reporting date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

#### 2.9 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

#### 2.10 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours.

#### 2.11 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instruments transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other accounts receivable and payable, loans from banks and loans to related parties.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade payables or receivables, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration, expected to be paid or received.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Profit and loss account.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate, which is an approximation of the amount that the Company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the balance sheet date.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.11 Financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Balance sheet when there is an 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.

### 2.12 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

#### 2.13 Foreign currency translation

#### Functional and presentation currency

The Company's functional and presentational currency is GBP.

#### Transactions and balances

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 rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the Statement of Comprehensive Income within 'finance income or costs'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the Statement of Comprehensive Income within 'other operating income'.

#### 2.14 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

#### 2.15 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.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.16 Operating leases: the Company as lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the Statement of comprehensive income on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term, unless another systematic basis is representative of the time pattern of the lessee's benefit from the use of the leased asset.

### 2.17 Pensions

### Defined contribution pension plan

The Company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the Statement of comprehensive income when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Statement of financial position. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

#### 2.18 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income using the effective interest method.

#### 2.19 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to the Statement of comprehensive income in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Statement of financial position date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Statement of financial position.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.20 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income, except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Statement of financial position date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

#### 2.21 Exceptional items

Exceptional items are transactions that fall within the ordinary activities of the Company but are presented separately due to their size or incidence.

#### 2.22 Research and development

In the research phase of an internal project it is not possible to demonstrate that the project will generate future economic benefits and hence all expenditure on research shall be recognised as an expense when it is incurred. Intangible assets are recognised from the development phase of a project if and only if certain specific criteria are met in order to demonstrate the asset will generate probable future economic benefits and that its cost can be reliably measured. The capitalised development costs are subsequently amortised on a straight line basis over their useful economic lives.

If it is not possible to distinguish between the research phase and the development phase of an internal project, the expenditure is treated as if it were all incurred in the research phase only.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

#### 3. Judgements in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In applying the Company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions in determining the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities. The directors' judgements, estimates and assumptions are based on the most reliable evidence available at the time when the decisions are made, and are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be applicable. Due to the inherent subjectivity involved in making such judgements, estimates and assumptions, the actual results and outcomes may differ.

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.

Critical judgements in applying the accounting policies

The critical judgements that the directors have made in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements are discussed below:

#### i) Assessing indicators of impairment

In assessing whether there have been any indicators of impairment associated with property, plant and equipment and intangible assets, the directors have considered both external and internal sources of information such as market values, changes in technological, economic and legal environments and economic performance.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below:

#### (i) Determining residual values and useful economic lives of plant and equipment

The Company depreciates tangible assets over their estimated useful lives. The estimation of the useful lives of assets is based on historic performance as well as expectations about future use and therefore requires estimates and assumptions to be applied by management. The actual lives of these assets can vary depending on a variety of factors, including technological innovation, product life cycles and maintenance programmes.

Judgement is applied by management when determining the residual values for plant, machinery and equipment. When determining the residual value management aim to assess the amount that the Company would currently obtain for the disposal of the asset, if it were already of the condition expected at the end of its useful economic life. Where possible this is done with reference to external market prices.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

#### 4. Turnover

Analysis of turnover by country of destination:

	2017 £	2016 £
United Kingdom	3,344,049	3,163,441
Rest of Europe	352,194	378,584
Rest of the world	349,669	201,935
	4,045,912	3,743,960

# 5. Operating profit

The operating profit is stated after charging:

2017 £	2016 £
32,635	20,022
13,669	27,510
(206)	(5,588)
17,922	10,461
	13,669 (206)

# 6. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including the directors, during the year was as follows:

	2017 No.	2016 No.
Administration	28	24
Laboratory	10	10
Ireland	<u> </u>	4
	38	38

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

#### 7. Directors' remuneration

	2017 £	2016 £
Directors' emoluments	237,941	281,144
Company contributions to defined contribution pension schemes	8,598	5,528
Compensation for loss of office		17,900
	246,539	304,572

During the year retirement benefits were accruing to 3 directors (2016 - 4) in respect of defined contribution pension schemes.

The directors also received contractual bonuses totalling £462,128 as a result of the change in ownership of the Company during the period. The bonuses are included within exceptional costs on the face of the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

In addition to the directors' remuneration, Key Management Personnel charged £43,308 (2016: £59,296) for services provided to the company during the year.

#### 8. Taxation

	2017 £	2016 £
Corporation tax		
Current tax on profits for the year	28,348	138,542
Adjustments in respect of previous periods	(3,348)	(22,358)
	25,000	116,184
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	(1,478)	15,760
Taxation on profit on ordinary activities	23,522	131,944
	=	

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

#### 8. Taxation (continued)

#### Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2016 - lower than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.25% (2016 - 20%). The differences are explained below:

	2017 £	2016 £
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	227,126	855,378
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.25% (2016 - 20%)  Effects of:	43,722	171,076
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	9,163	2,326
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of prior periods	(3,348)	(22,358)
Other differences leading to an increase/ (decrease) in the tax charge	(667)	(628)
Group relief	(25,348)	(18,472)
Total tax charge for the year	23,522	131,944

### Factors that may affect future tax charges

A reduction in the UK corporation tax rate from 20% to 19% (effective from 1 April 2017) and to 17% (effective from 1 April 2020) was substantively enacted in September 2017 and has therefore been considered when calculating deferred tax at the reporting date. Deferred tax balances at the reporting date are measured at 17% (2016: 20%).

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

#### 9. Exceptional items

	2017 £	2016 £
Management incentives	655,037	-
Legal and professional fees	43,583	-

On 13 July 2017 Yorktest Group Limited acquired the entire share capital of Yorktest Laboratories Limited ("the Company") from Ingemino Finance Limited ("the Vendor"). As a result of this transaction the Company's Management were contractually entitled to one off incentive payments and the Company incurred legal and professional fees in the build up to the transaction as noted above.

# 10. Intangible assets

	Software £
Cost	
At 1 January 2017	230,611
Additions	34,331
At 31 December 2017	264,942
Amortisation	
At 1 January 2017	206,875
Charge for the year	13,669
At 31 December 2017	220,544
Net book value	
At 31 December 2017	44,398
At 31 December 2016	23,736

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

# 11. Tangible fixed assets

0.0

	Plant & machinery £	Fixtures & fittings	Computer equipment £	Total £
Cost or valuation				
At 1 January 2017	284,119	108,889	90,362	483,370
Additions	23,886	-	6,536	30,422
At 31 December 2017	308,005	108,889	96,898	513,792
Depreciation				
At 1 January 2017	213,534	108,007	58,378	379,919
Charge for the year on owned assets	14,959	603	17,073	32,635
At 31 December 2017	228,493	108,610	75,451	412,554
Net book value		1		
At 31 December 2017	79,512 	279	21,447	101,238
At 31 December 2016	70,584	882	31,984	103,450

y 68 %

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017	

Raw materials and consumables         £ 82,424         £ 97,021           Inventories recognised as an expense in the period totalled £285,011 (2016: £224,728). Inventory was impaired by £nil during the period (2016: £3,937).         2017 2016 £ £           13. Debtors         2017 2016 £ £ £           Trade debtors         85,118 29,870 Amounts owed by group undertakings         - 2,961,480 Other debtors         798 1,383 Prepayments and accrued income         58,935 168.376 3,051,668           14. Cash and cash equivalents         2017 2016 £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £	12.	Stocks		•
Raw materials and consumables   82,424   97,021				2016 £
13.   Debtors   2017   2016   E   2017   2016   E   2017   E   2017   E   2018   E   2017   E   2018   E   2			82,424 =	97,021
Trade debtors 85,118 29,870 Amounts owed by group undertakings - 2,961,480 Other debtors 798 1,383 Prepayments and accrued income 82,460 58,935  168,376 3,051,668  14. Cash and cash equivalents  Cash at bank and in hand 606,183 926,345  Cash at bank and in hand 606,183 926,345  Trade creditors 134,575 145,529 Amounts owed to group undertakings 618,500 - Corporation tax 28,348 138,542 Other taxation and social security 44,342 27,881 Other creditors 3,473 3,051 Accruals and deferred income 92,079 151,693		Inventories recognised as an expense in the period totalled impaired by £nil during the period (2016: £3,937).	£285,011 (2016: £224,728).	Inventory was
Trade debtors 85,118 29,870 Amounts owed by group undertakings - 2,961,480 Other debtors 798 1,383 Prepayments and accrued income 82,460 58,935  14. Cash and cash equivalents  Cash at bank and in hand 606,183 926,345  Trade creditors 134,575 145,529 Amounts owed to group undertakings 618,500 Corporation tax 28,348 138,542 Other taxation and social security 44,342 27,881 Other creditors 3,473 3,051 Accruals and deferred income 92,079 151,693	13.	Debtors		
Amounts owed by group undertakings Other debtors Prepayments and accrued income  82,460 58,935 168,376 3,051,668  14. Cash and cash equivalents  Cash at bank and in hand 606,183 926,345  15. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year  Trade creditors Amounts owed to group undertakings Corporation tax Other taxation and social security Other creditors Accruals and deferred income  798 1,383 168,376 28,460 58,935 168,376 2017 2016 £ £ £ £ £  2017 2016 £ £ £ £ £  2017 2016 £ £ £ £ £ £  2017 2016 £ £ £ £ £ £  2017 2016 £ £ £ £ £ £  2017 2016 £ £ £ £ £ £ £  2017 2016 £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £				2016 £
Other debtors         798         1,383           Prepayments and accrued income         82,460         58,935           168,376         3,051,668           14. Cash and cash equivalents           Cash at bank and in hand         2017         2016         £           £         £         £         £         £           Trade creditors: Amounts falling due within one year         2017         2016         £         £           Trade creditors         134,575         145,529         Amounts owed to group undertakings         618,500         -         -           Corporation tax         28,348         138,542         Other taxation and social security         44,342         27,881           Other creditors         3,473         3,051         Accruals and deferred income         92,079         151,693		Trade debtors	85,118	29,870
Prepayments and accrued income   82,460   58,935   168,376   3,051,668		Amounts owed by group undertakings	-	2,961,480
14. Cash and cash equivalents       2017 £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £		Other debtors	798	1,383
14. Cash and cash equivalents         Cash at bank and in hand       2017 £ £ £         Cash at bank and in hand       606,183       926,345         15. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year         Trade creditors       134,575       145,529         Amounts owed to group undertakings       618,500       -         Corporation tax       28,348       138,542         Other taxation and social security       44,342       27,881         Other creditors       3,473       3,051         Accruals and deferred income       92,079       151,693		Prepayments and accrued income	82,460	58,935
Cash at bank and in hand       2017 £ £       2016 £       2       2       3       4       3			168,376	3,051,668
Cash at bank and in hand       2017 £ £ £         15. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year       2017 £ £ £         Trade creditors       134,575 145,529         Amounts owed to group undertakings       618,500 -         Corporation tax       28,348 138,542         Other taxation and social security       44,342 27,881         Other creditors       3,473 3,051         Accruals and deferred income       92,079 151,693	14.	Cash and cash equivalents		
Trade creditors: Amounts falling due within one year         Trade creditors       134,575       145,529         Amounts owed to group undertakings       618,500       -         Corporation tax       28,348       138,542         Other taxation and social security       44,342       27,881         Other creditors       3,473       3,051         Accruals and deferred income       92,079       151,693		•		2016 £
Z017       Z016         £       £         Trade creditors       134,575       145,529         Amounts owed to group undertakings       618,500       -         Corporation tax       28,348       138,542         Other taxation and social security       44,342       27,881         Other creditors       3,473       3,051         Accruals and deferred income       92,079       151,693		Cash at bank and in hand	606,183	926,345
Trade creditors       134,575       145,529         Amounts owed to group undertakings       618,500       -         Corporation tax       28,348       138,542         Other taxation and social security       44,342       27,881         Other creditors       3,473       3,051         Accruals and deferred income       92,079       151,693	15.	Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year		
Amounts owed to group undertakings       618,500       -         Corporation tax       28,348       138,542         Other taxation and social security       44,342       27,881         Other creditors       3,473       3,051         Accruals and deferred income       92,079       151,693				
Corporation tax       28,348       138,542         Other taxation and social security       44,342       27,881         Other creditors       3,473       3,051         Accruals and deferred income       92,079       151,693		Trade creditors	134,575	145,529
Other taxation and social security         44,342         27,881           Other creditors         3,473         3,051           Accruals and deferred income         92,079         151,693		Amounts owed to group undertakings	618,500	-
Other creditors         3,473         3,051           Accruals and deferred income         92,079         151,693		Corporation tax	28,348	138,542
Accruals and deferred income 92,079 151,693		Other taxation and social security	44,342	27,881
		Other creditors	3,473	3,051
921,317 466,696		Accruals and deferred income	92,079	151,693
			921,317	466,696

16.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

Financial instruments		
	2017 £	2016 £
Financial assets		
Cash at bank and in hand	606,183	926,345
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	85,916	2,992,733
	692,099	3,919,078
Financial liabilities		
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	(845,155)	(299,440)
	(845,155)	(299,440)

Financial assets measured at amortised cost comprise of trade debtors, other debtors and amounts due from group undertakings.

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost comprise of trade creditors, amounts owed to group companies, other creditors and accruals and deferred income.

### 17. Deferred taxation

		2017 £
At beginning of year		(8,813)
Charged to profit or loss		1,478
At end of year	_	(7,335)
The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:		
	2017 £	2016 £
Accelerated capital allowances	(14,434)	(8,954)
Other timing differences	7,099	141
	(7,335)	(8,813)

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

#### 18. Share capital

4 15. %3

Allotted, called up and fully paid	2017 £	2016 £
75,002 (2016 - 75,000) Ordinary shares of £1 each	75,002	75,000

During the year 2 Ordinary shares of £1 nominal value were issued at par.

#### 19. Reserves

#### **Profit & loss account**

This reserve represents cumulative profits and losses less dividends paid.

#### 20. Pension commitments

The company operates a defined contributions pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the company to the fund and amounted to £17,922 (2016: £10,461). Contributions totalling £3,472 (2016: £832) were payable to the fund at the balance sheet date.

### 21. Commitments under operating leases

At 31 December 2017 the Company had future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:

	2017 £	2016 £
Land and Buildings		
Not later than 1 year	25,625	95,875
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	<u> </u>	23,011
	25,625	118,886
	2017 £	2016 £
Other		
Not later than 1 year	2,040	4,213
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	2,720	4,760
	4,760	8,973

Operating lease costs charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income during the year totalled £103,980 (2016: £120,816).

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

#### 22. Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemptions available under Section 33 of FRS 102 from disclosing related party transactions with wholly owned entities which form part of the Yorktest Group Limited group.

CBPE Capital LLP, the former ultimate controlling party, charged the Company monitoring fees of £6,000 (2016: £12,000) during the year.

During the year the Company advanced funds totalling £44,873 (2016: £92,360) to Ingemino Finance Limited, its former immediate parent company. A loan balance due from Ingemino Finance Limited totalling £3,006,353 was waived by the Company during the year.

Dividends totalling £850,000 (2016: £Nil) were declared to Ingemino Finance Limited during the year.

Key Management Personnel charged £43,308 (2016: £59,296) for services provided to the Company during the year.

#### 23. Controlling party

The company's immediate parent company is Yorktest Group Limited, a company incorporated in England and Wales.

The directors consider the ultimate controlling party to be Key Capital Partners LLP, a Partnership which controls the company indirectly via Key Capital Partners (Nominees) Limited.