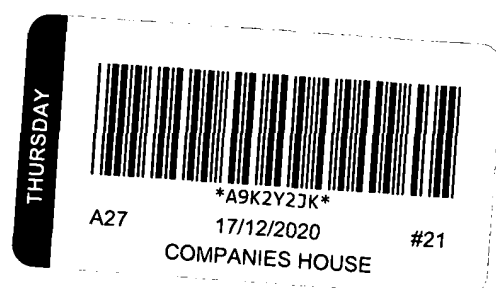


Chemostrat Ltd  
REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
for the year ended  
31 December 2019



# Chemostrat Ltd

## COMPANY INFORMATION

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### DIRECTORS

J Martin  
E W Merrick  
T J Pearce  
K T Ratcliffe  
V Ridge

### SECRETARY

R E Bridge (resigned 30<sup>th</sup> September 2020)  
V Ridge (appointed 30<sup>th</sup> September 2020)

### COMPANY NUMBER

03760548

### REGISTERED OFFICE

Unit 1 Ravenscroft Court  
Buttington Cross Enterprise Park  
Welshpool  
Powys  
SY21 8SL

### AUDITOR

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RSM UK Audit LLP  
Chartered Accountants  
One City Place  
Queens Road  
Chester  
CH1 3BQ

# Chemostrat Ltd

## DIRECTORS' REPORT

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

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The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019.

#### PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The principal activity of the company during the period was that of chemostratigraphy consultants to the petrochemical industry.

#### DIRECTORS

The directors who held office during the period and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were as follows:

J Martin  
E W Merrick  
T J Pearce  
K T Ratcliffe  
V Ridge

#### RESULTS AND DIVIDENDS

The loss for the period after taxation amounted to £274,078 (2018: £82,289 loss).

No ordinary dividends were paid. The directors do not recommended a dividend.

#### POST REPORTING DATE EVENTS

On 30<sup>th</sup> January 2020, the World Health Organisation (WHO) announced that the COVID-19 virus represented a global health emergency and on 11<sup>th</sup> March 2020, it classified it as a global pandemic. The UK subsequently entered into a national lockdown period followed by more local restrictions which significantly impacted many businesses nationally in terms of their ability to trade effectively. The directors continue to monitor and consider the financial impact of the pandemic on the company.

#### AUDITOR

The auditor, RSM UK Audit LLP, is deemed to be reappointed under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006.

#### STATEMENT OF DISCLOSURE TO AUDITOR

So far as the directors are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware. Additionally, the directors have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies exemption.

By order of the board



V Ridge

Company Secretary



# Chemostrat Ltd

## DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENTS

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

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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 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 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 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 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.

# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF CHEMOSTRAT LTD

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## **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Chemostrat Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 December 2019 which comprise Statement of Comprehensive Income and Statement of Financial Position 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 2019 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice;
- 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 other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information. 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 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.

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF CHEMOSTRAT LTD

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

In the 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 specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- 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 from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

### Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 3, 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 either 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: <http://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

### 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 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.



GRAHAM BOND FCA (Senior Statutory Auditor)  
For and on behalf of RSM UK Audit LLP, Statutory Auditor  
Chartered Accountants  
One City Place  
Queens Road  
Chester  
CH1 3BQ

15 December 2020

# Chemostrat Ltd

## STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

		2019	2018
	Notes	£	£
TURNOVER	1	1,666,965	1,209,519
Cost of sales		(887,016)	(716,903)
Gross profit		779,949	492,616
Administrative expenses		(1,196,861)	(859,966)
Other operating income		11,450	16,299
OPERATING (LOSS)	2	(405,462)	(351,051)
Interest receivable and similar income		-	-
Interest payable and similar charges		(1,042)	(1,837)
(LOSS) ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES BEFORE TAXATION		(406,504)	(352,888)
Taxation	4	132,426	270,599
(LOSS) FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR	14	(274,078)	(82,289)

**Chemostrat Ltd**  
**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION**  
As at 31 December 2019

		31 December 2019	31 December 2018
	Notes	£	£
<b>FIXED ASSETS</b>			
Intangible assets	5	38,259	355,203
Tangible assets	6	107,173	117,534
		<u>145,432</u>	<u>472,737</u>
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>			
Debtors	7	1,183,926	1,031,196
Cash at bank and in hand		203,641	11,537
		<u>1,387,567</u>	<u>1,042,733</u>
<b>CREDITORS</b>			
Amounts falling due within one year	8	(1,860,895)	(1,557,838)
<b>NET CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>		<u>(473,328)</u>	<u>(515,105)</u>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>		<u>(327,896)</u>	<u>(42,368)</u>
<b>PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES</b>	9	-	-
<b>ACCRUALS AND DEFERRED INCOME</b>	10	(54,049)	(65,499)
		<u>(381,945)</u>	<u>(107,867)</u>
<b>CAPITAL AND RESERVES</b>			
Called up share capital	13	100	100
Profit and loss account	14	(382,045)	(107,967)
<b>SHAREHOLDER'S (DEBT) / FUNDS</b>		<u>(381,945)</u>	<u>(107,867)</u>

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to Companies subject to the Small Companies regime.

The financial statements on pages 6 to 16 were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 5/2/2020 and are signed on their behalf by:



T J Pearce  
Director



# Chemostrat Ltd

## ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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### COMPANY INFORMATION

Chemostrat Ltd is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Unit 1, Ravenscroft Court, Buttington Cross Enterprise Park, Welshpool, Powys, SY21 8SL.

### 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 than 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 financial statements 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.

### REDUCED DISCLOSURE EXEMPTIONS

In accordance with FRS 102, the Company has taken advantage of the exemptions from the following disclosure requirements;

- Section 7 'Statement of Cash Flows'
- Section 26 'Share-based Payment'
- Section 33 'Related Party Disclosures'

### CONSOLIDATED ACCOUNTS

The financial statements of the Company are consolidated in the financial statements of Hafren Scientific Ltd. The consolidated financial statements of Hafren Scientific Ltd are available from its registered office, Unit 1, Ravenscroft Court, Buttington Cross Enterprise Park, Welshpool, Powys, SY21 8SL.

### GOING CONCERN

The outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic and the subsequent significant drop in oil price have required the directors to consider its impact on the forecast cash flows and performance in order to confirm that the company can continue as a going concern.

Notwithstanding net liabilities of £381,945 and net current liabilities of £473,328 at the balance sheet date, the directors are satisfied the going concern basis of accounting is appropriate for the following reasons:

The directors have, at the time of approving the financial statements, reviewed a forecast for a period not less than 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements and believe that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

The company also has in writing, formal support from its parent undertaking providing continued support if required for the 12 months from when the financial statements are approved.

Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements. These financial statements are prepared on the going concern basis. The directors do not consider there to be a material uncertainty with regards to this basis of preparation.

# Chemostrat Ltd

## ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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### TURNOVER

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for sale of goods and services in the ordinary nature of the business. Turnover is shown net of Value Added Tax, of goods and services provided to customers and, in the case of long term contracts, credit is taken appropriate to the stage of completion when the outcome of the contract can be ascertained with reasonable certainty.

### INTERNALLY GENERATED INTANGIBLE ASSET - RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Expenditure on research activities is recognised as an expense in the period in which it is incurred. Development costs are only capitalised when the related products meet the recognition criteria of an internally generated intangible asset, the key criterion being as follows:

- technical feasibility of the completed intangible asset;
- the probability of future economic benefits;
- the reliable measurement of costs; and
- the ability and intention of the company to use or sell the intangible asset.

Expenses for research and development include associated material preparation and analysis costs and other directly attributable overheads. The identifiable expenditure is then amortised over the period during which the benefit is expected to occur. Provision is made for any impairment. All research and other development costs are written off as incurred.

### FIXED ASSETS

All fixed assets are initially recorded at cost.

### DEPRECIATION

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost of an asset, less its estimated residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Tenants Improvements	-	over the term of the lease
Fixtures & Fittings	-	20% reducing balance
Office Equipment	-	25% straight line

### AMORTISATION

Amortisation is calculated on development expenditure to write off the cost of the asset over the period during which benefit is expected to occur, this is currently 3 to 5 years.

### LEASING AND HIRE PURCHASE

Where assets are financed by leasing agreements that give rights approximating to ownership ("finance leases"), the assets are treated as if they had been purchased outright. The amount capitalised is the present value of the minimum lease payments payable during the lease term. The corresponding leasing commitments are shown as obligations to the lessor. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements, and the interest is charged to the profit and loss account in proportion to the remaining balance outstanding.

All other leases are "operating leases" and the annual rentals are charged to the profit and loss account on a straight line basis over the lease term.

### PENSION COSTS

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company. The annual contributions payable are charged to the profit and loss account.

# Chemostrat Ltd

## ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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### TAXATION

The tax expense represents the sum of the current tax expense and deferred tax expense. Current tax assets are recognised when tax paid exceeds the tax payable.

Current and deferred tax is charged or credited to profit or loss, except when it relates to items charged or credited to other comprehensive income or equity, when the tax follows the transaction or event it relates to and is also charged or credited to other comprehensive income, or equity.

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

Current tax is based on taxable profit for the year. Current tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting period.

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 that occurred at the balance sheet date. Timing differences are differences between the company'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 that are recognised in the financial statements.

Deferred tax is measured at the average tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which timing differences are expected to reverse, based on tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. Deferred tax is measured on a non-discounted basis.

### FOREIGN CURRENCIES

Assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction. Exchange differences are taken into account in arriving at the operating profit.

### FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised 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 trade and other 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 financial asset is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at the market rate of interest.

#### Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

# Chemostrat Ltd

## ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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### FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been effected. If the 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 asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

#### **Derecognition of financial assets**

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and subsequently all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risk and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

#### **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 deduction all of its liabilities.

#### **Basic financial liabilities**

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other creditors, bank loans 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 payment discounted at a market rate of interest.

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

#### **Derecognition of financial liabilities**

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

### DEFERRED GOVERNMENT GRANTS

Deferred government grants in respect of capital expenditure are treated as deferred income and are credited to the profit and loss account over the estimated useful life of the assets to which they relate.

### 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 group is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

**Chemostrat Ltd**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
for the year ended 31 December 2019

**1 TURNOVER**

Overseas turnover amounted to 56% (2018 - 75%) of the total turnover for the period.

**2 OPERATING LOSS**

Operating loss is stated after charging/(crediting):

	2019	2018
	£	£
Directors' remuneration	-	-
Pension contributions	1,885	1,885
Depreciation of owned fixed assets	25,576	23,805
Amortisation of development costs	316,943	302,748
Impairment of development costs	233,241	-
Amortisation of government grants	(11,450)	(12,250)
Revenue grants received	-	(4,049)
Net profit on foreign currency translation	5,733	12,335
Auditor's Remuneration	-	-
Operating Lease Costs	-	-

Directors and Auditors Remuneration and Operating Lease Costs covered by the parent company.

**3 EMPLOYEES**

The average number of persons employed in the reporting period was:

2019	2018
No.	No.
14	13

**4 TAXATION ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES**

Analysis of charge in the period

	2019	2018
	£	£
Current tax:		
Under / (Over) provision in prior year	7,574	(114,099)
Current year credit	(140,000)	(144,000)
Total current tax	(132,426)	(258,099)
Deferred tax:		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	-	(12,500)
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	(132,426)	(270,599)

**Chemostrat Ltd**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
for the year ended 31 December 2019

**5 INTANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS**

	Development Costs £
Cost	
At 1 January 2019	2,191,906
Additions	233,240
At 31 December 2019	<u>2,425,146</u>
Amortisation	
At 1 January 2019	1,836,703
Charge for the period	316,943
Impairment	233,241
At 31 December 2019	<u>2,386,887</u>
Net book value	
At 31 December 2019	<u>38,259</u>
At 31 December 2018	<u>355,203</u>

**6 TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS**

	Tenants Improvements £	Fixtures & Fittings £	Office Equipment £	Total £
Cost				
At 1 January 2019	185,781	54,103	122,465	362,349
Additions	-	9,956	5,259	15,215
At 31 December 2019	<u>185,781</u>	<u>64,059</u>	<u>127,724</u>	<u>377,564</u>
Depreciation				
At 1 January 2019	90,876	41,160	112,779	244,815
Charge for the period	16,748	4,347	4,481	25,576
At 31 December 2019	<u>107,624</u>	<u>45,507</u>	<u>117,260</u>	<u>270,391</u>
Net book value				
At 31 December 2019	<u>78,157</u>	<u>18,552</u>	<u>10,464</u>	<u>107,173</u>
At 31 December 2018	<u>94,905</u>	<u>12,943</u>	<u>9,686</u>	<u>117,534</u>

# Chemostrat Ltd

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 December 2019

### 7 DEBTORS

	2019	2018
	£	£
Trade debtors	575,602	234,677
Amounts owed by group undertakings	99,262	437,255
Other debtors	11,836	8,173
Corporation tax	299,282	266,629
VAT	4,788	-
Deferred Tax Asset	25,000	25,000
Prepayments and accrued income	168,156	59,462
	<u>1,183,926</u>	<u>1,031,196</u>

### 8 CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one year

	2019	2018
	£	£
Bank Loan	-	11,666
Trade creditors	20,023	65,232
VAT	-	2,510
Accruals and deferred income	423,028	235,068
Amounts owed to group undertakings	1,417,844	1,243,362
	<u>1,860,895</u>	<u>1,557,838</u>

In the accounts of the parent company, Hafren Scientific Limited, there are 3 loans with the Development Bank of Wales. All of these loans are secured by a fixed and floating charge over the assets and undertakings of Chemostrat Limited, Origin Analytical Limited and Hafren Scientific Limited.

### 9 PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES

	Deferred taxation £
Balance brought forward	(25,000)
Profit and Loss Account movement arising during the period	-
Balance carried forward (net position of assets / liabilities)	<u>(25,000)</u>

The provision for deferred taxation consists of the tax effect of timing differences in respect of:

	2019	2018
	£	£
Losses and other deductions	(25,000)	(25,000)
Excess of taxation allowances over depreciation on fixed assets	-	-
	<u>(25,000)</u>	<u>(25,000)</u>

£9,256 of deferred tax asset has not been recognised in the financial statements.

**Chemostrat Ltd**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
for the year ended 31 December 2019

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**10 GOVERNMENT GRANTS**

	2019	2018
	£	£
Received and receivable:		
At 1 January 2019	137,181	137,181
Additions	-	-
At 31 December 2019	<u>137,181</u>	<u>137,181</u>
Amortisation:		
At 1 January 2019	71,682	59,432
Credit to profit and loss account	11,450	12,250
At 31 December 2019	<u>83,132</u>	<u>71,682</u>
Net balance at 31 December	<u>54,049</u>	<u>65,499</u>

**11 COMMITMENTS UNDER OPERATING LEASES**

The total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases as set out below.

Land and Buildings -	2019	2018
	£	£
Amounts due within one year	41,201	41,201
Amounts due between one and five years	164,804	164,804
Amounts due after more than five years	10,300	51,501
Total liability to the end of the lease	<u>216,305</u>	<u>257,506</u>

**12 CONTINGENT LIABILITIES**

The company has an unlimited multilateral guarantee relating to any monies owing to HSBC by Hafren Scientific Limited and Origin Analytical Limited. At 31<sup>st</sup> December 2019 the liability across the Group was £Nil (2018: £Nil).

The government grants are repayable to the Welsh Assembly Government if the conditions of the grant as described in the agreement are not complied with.

**13 SHARE CAPITAL**

	2019	2018
	£	£
Allotted and called up:		
100 Ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

The company's ordinary shares, which carry no right to fixed income, each carry the right to one vote at the general meeting of the company.



# Chemostrat Ltd

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 December 2019

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### 14 PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

	2019	2018
	£	£
At the beginning of the year	(107,967)	(25,678)
(Loss) for the financial year	(274,078)	(82,289)
At the end of the year	<u>(382,045)</u>	<u>(107,967)</u>

Cumulative profit and loss net of distribution to owners.

### 15 ULTIMATE PARENT COMPANY AND CONTROLLING PARTIES

The immediate and ultimate parent company is Hafren Scientific Limited, a company incorporated in England and Wales.

The ultimate controlling parties are Dr T J Pearce and Dr K T Ratcliffe, being the majority of shareholders of Hafren Scientific Limited.

Hafren Scientific Ltd is the smallest and largest company for which consolidated accounts including Chemostrat Ltd are prepared. The consolidated accounts of Hafren Scientific Ltd are available from its registered office Unit 1 Ravenscroft Court, Buttington Cross Enterprise Park, Welshpool, Powys, SY21 8SL.

### 16 EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING DATE

On 30<sup>th</sup> January 2020, the World Health Organisation (WHO) announced that the COVID-19 virus represented a global health emergency and on 11<sup>th</sup> March 2020, it classified it as a global pandemic. The UK subsequently entered into a national lockdown period followed by more local restrictions which significantly impacted many businesses nationally in terms of their ability to trade effectively. The directors continue to monitor and consider the financial impact of the pandemic on the company.

**Chemostrat Ltd**  
**MANAGEMENT INFORMATION**  
for the year ended 31 December 2019

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The following pages do not form part of the statutory financial statements.

**Chemostrat Ltd**  
**DETAILED PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT**  
for the year ended 31 December 2019

	2019	2018
	£	£
TURNOVER	1,666,965	1,209,519
COST OF SALES		
Purchases	30,017	31,885
Materials analysis	311,385	422,554
Direct wages	312,942	263,765
National insurance contributions on direct labour	31,965	26,320
Direct hotels, travel and subsistence	49,604	18,332
Subcontract	318,213	120,162
Consultancy	66,130	114,367
Work In Progress	-	7,529
Capitalised Development Costs	(233,240)	(288,011)
	<u>(887,016)</u>	<u>(716,903)</u>
Gross profit	779,949	492,616
OVERHEADS		
Administrative expenses	(1,196,861)	(859,966)
Other operating income	11,450	16,299
OPERATING LOSS	<u>(405,462)</u>	<u>(351,051)</u>
Bank interest receivable	-	-
	<u>(405,462)</u>	<u>(351,051)</u>
Interest payable	<u>(1,042)</u>	<u>(1,837)</u>
LOSS ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES	<u>(406,504)</u>	<u>(352,888)</u>

**Chemostrat Ltd**  
**DETAILED PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT**  
for the year ended 31 December 2019

	2019 £	2018 £
<b>ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES</b>		
<u>Personnel costs</u>		
Wages	90,122	61,355
Other Staff Costs	4,408	2,451
Social security	8,708	6,040
Pension contributions	1,885	1,885
	<u>105,123</u>	<u>71,731</u>
<u>Establishment expenses</u>		
Rent	21,952	25,015
Rates and water	13,849	13,205
Light and heat	5,095	4,449
Licences and insurance	30,127	13,029
	<u>71,023</u>	<u>55,698</u>
<u>General expenses</u>		
Hotels, travel and subsistence	34,550	38,100
Telephone	9,211	9,816
IT costs	15,163	15,308
Post and stationery	9,805	12,916
Trade subscriptions	643	1,364
Sundry establishment expenses	15,913	17,864
Advertising	22,026	18,140
Entertaining	206	389
Legal and professional fees	28,972	202
Accountancy fees	7,252	14,033
Depreciation of tenants improvements	16,748	16,748
Depreciation of fixtures and fittings	4,347	3,236
Depreciation of office equipment	4,481	3,821
Amortisation of development costs	316,943	302,748
Impairment of development costs	233,241	-
Management charges payable	294,550	264,719
	<u>1,014,051</u>	<u>719,404</u>
<u>Financial costs</u>		
Bank charges	931	798
Foreign currency gains/losses	5,733	12,335
	<u>6,664</u>	<u>13,133</u>
	<u>1,196,861</u>	<u>859,966</u>
<b>OTHER OPERATING INCOME</b>		
Release of grant	(11,450)	(16,299)
<b>INTEREST RECEIVABLE</b>		
Bank interest receivable	-	-
<b>INTEREST PAYABLE</b>		
Bank interest payable	127	30
Loan interest payable	915	1,807
	<u>1,042</u>	<u>1,837</u>