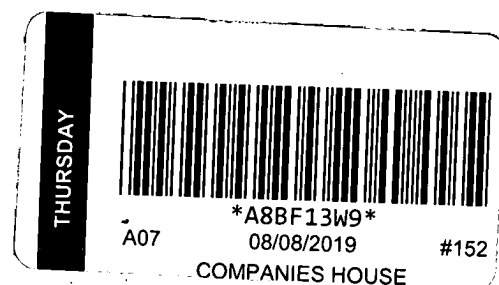


LAB 21 LIMITED

Annual Report and Financial Statements

31 December 2018



LAB 21 LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

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LAB 21 LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2018

OFFICERS AND PROFESSIONAL ADVISERS

DIRECTORS

A W Dyer
G D Mullis

REGISTERED OFFICE

Unit 1 Watchmoor Point
Watchmoor Road
Camberley
GU15 3AD
United Kingdom

BANKERS

Barclays Bank PLC
Town Gate House
Church Street East
Woking
Surrey
GU21 6AE

AUDITOR

Deloitte LLP
Statutory Auditor
Cambridge, United Kingdom

LAB 21 LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The directors present their annual report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018.

The directors have taken the small companies exemption contained in s414B of the Companies Act 2006 from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

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

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY

The principal activity of the company is proprietary molecular diagnostic testing services for patients needing diagnosis and optimised treatment in areas such as cancer and virology.

RESULTS AND DIVIDENDS

As shown in the company's statement of comprehensive income on page 9, the company's revenue amounted to £677k (2017 - £723k), whilst the company incurred a loss before tax of £5,775k (2017 - £775k) for the year.

As shown in the company's statement of financial position on page 10, net liabilities amounted to £6,927k (2017 - £1,152k).

The directors do not recommend payment of a dividend (2017 - £nil).

FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

The company will continue to provide molecular diagnostic testing services.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

The company undertook no research and development activities during 2018.

FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

The Company's activities expose it to a number of financial risks including cash flow risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The use of financial derivatives is governed by the Company's policies approved by the board of directors, which provide written principles on the use of financial derivatives to manage these risks. The Company does not use derivative financial instruments for speculative purposes.

Cash flow risk

The Company's activities expose it primarily to the financial risks of changes in foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates. The Company does not hedge against this exposure.

Credit risk

The Company's principal financial assets are bank balances and cash and trade and other receivables.

The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to its trade and intercompany receivables. The amounts presented in the statement of financial position are net of allowances for doubtful receivables. An allowance for impairment is made where there is an identified loss event which, based on previous experience, is evidence of a reduction in the recoverability of the cash flows.

The credit risk on liquid funds is limited because the counterparties are banks with high credit-ratings assigned by international credit-rating agencies.

The Company has no significant concentration of credit risk, with exposure spread over a large number of counterparties and customers.

Liquidity risk

In order to maintain liquidity to ensure that sufficient funds are available for ongoing operations and future developments, the Company uses intercompany finance.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

GOING CONCERN

The company is financed by Novacyt SA, its parent company (together with its subsidiaries "the Group").

Novacyt SA is financed by a combination of debt and equity. In April 2019, Novacyt SA entered into a €5,000,000 convertible bond facility and immediately drew down €2,000,000, the proceeds of which will primarily be used for general working capital purposes and to support planned growth of the Group's business in the short to medium term.

The directors of Novacyt SA have prepared a cash flow forecast which covers the period up to and including July 2020 and includes a number of assumptions, including further bond issuances. Further bond issuances, beyond the initial €2,000,000, are dependent on certain conditions, such as a cool down period, and Novacyt SA's average daily volume and minimum share price prior to each draw down request. Having made appropriate inquiries, the directors anticipate that Novacyt SA will be able to draw sufficient funds to support its working capital requirements but, as they are outside of Novacyt SA's direct control, the ability to do so constitutes a material uncertainty.

Notwithstanding the above, the directors of Novacyt SA are in discussions with a third party to sell the Company's shares. In the event that the sale of the Company's shares completes, the intentions of the new management are uncertain at the date these financial statements are signed. In particular, the directors are uncertain as to future management's business strategy and, therefore, going concern and whether additional financing would be required and whether such financing would be available. These conditions indicate the existence of a material uncertainty.

Whilst the Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company will have adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future and therefore continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing these financial statements, the existence of each of these material uncertainties may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, such that it may be unable to realise its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business. In the event that the Company ceased to be a going concern, it is expected that there would be material adjustments required to the financial statements.

LAB 21 LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT

SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

On 23 April 2019, the parent company Novacyt SA entered into a Convertible Bonds with Warrants Funding Programme, for up to €5,000,000 (net of expenses). Under the terms of the Agreement, the parent company will be able to access capital in seven tranches which oblige the Investment Managers to immediately subscribe for an initial tranche of €2,000,000, followed by six further tranches, each of an aggregate nominal value of €500,000 (together the "Tranches"), drawable at the parent company's option subject to certain terms and conditions. The parent company has immediately exercised its right to the initial tranche of funding giving rise to the subscription of €2,000,000 of convertible bonds with warrants by the Investment Managers. The remaining €3,000,000 of convertible bonds can be issued by the parent company over the next 36 months following the closing of the Agreement.

DIRECTORS

The directors who served during the year and to the date of this report were as follows:

G D Mullis
A W Dyer

DIRECTORS' QUALIFYING THIRD PARTY INDEMNITY PROVISIONS

The company has granted an indemnity to one or more of its directors against liability in respect of proceedings brought by third parties, subject to the conditions set out in the Companies Act 2006. Such qualifying third party indemnity provision remains in force as at the date of approving the directors' report.

AUDITOR

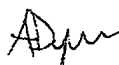
Each of the persons who is a director at the date of approval of this annual report confirms that:

- 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 he ought to have taken as a director to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

This confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of s418 of the Companies Act 2006.

Deloitte LLP have expressed their willingness to continue in office as auditor and a resolution to reappoint them as auditor will be proposed at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

Approved by the Board of Directors
and signed on behalf of the Board



A W Dyer

Director

Date:

17th July 2019

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

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), including FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework". 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 and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and
- 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 LAB 21 LIMITED

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion the financial statements of Lab 21 Limited (the 'company'):

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2018 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, including Financial Reporting Standard 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework"; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements which comprise:

- the Statement of Comprehensive Income;
- the Statement of Financial Position;
- the Statement of Changes in Equity; and
- the related notes 1 to 21.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 101 "The Reduced Disclosure Framework" (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

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 Financial Reporting Council's (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.

Material uncertainty related to going concern

We draw attention to note 1 in the financial statements, which indicates that the company may either be sold or will continue to be reliant on group financing, the availability of which is uncertain. As stated in note 1, these events or conditions, along with other matters as set forth in note 1, indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF LAB 21 LIMITED (continued)

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in 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.

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 respect of these matters.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, 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 for the financial statements is located on the FRC's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

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.

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 any material misstatements in the directors' report.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF LAB 21 LIMITED (continued)

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

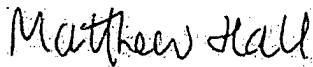
Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report in respect of the following matters if, in our opinion:

- 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 take advantage of the small companies exemption in preparing the Directors' Report and from the requirement to prepare a Strategic Report.

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

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.



Matthew Hall FCA (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of Deloitte LLP
Statutory Auditor
Cambridge, United Kingdom
17 July 2019

LAB 21 LIMITED

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME For the year ended 31 December 2018

	Note	2018 £'000	2017 £'000
Continuing operations			
REVENUE	3	677	723
Cost of sales		(505)	(572)
GROSS PROFIT		172	151
Administrative expenses:			
Exceptional costs	6	(5,314)	(263)
Other		(558)	(608)
		(5,872)	(871)
Other operating income	3	-	29
OPERATING LOSS	4	(5,700)	(691)
Finance costs	5	(75)	(84)
LOSS BEFORE TAX		(5,775)	(775)
Tax on loss	9	-	-
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE LOSS FOR THE YEAR ATTRIBUTABLE TO THE COMPANY		(5,775)	(775)

There were no other items of comprehensive income in either the current year or preceding year.

LAB 21 LIMITED

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As at 31 December 2018

	Note	2018 £'000	2017 £'000
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Other intangible assets	10	25	1
Property, plant and equipment	11	15	16
Investments	12	1,310	3,402
Other receivables		-	11
		<u>1,350</u>	<u>3,430</u>
CURRENT ASSETS			
Inventory	13	22	26
Trade and other receivables	14	892	1,439
Tax receivable		6	6
Cash at bank and in hand		107	186
		<u>1,027</u>	<u>1,657</u>
TOTAL ASSETS		<u>2,377</u>	<u>5,087</u>
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	15	(9,298)	(6,234)
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Provisions	16	(6)	(5)
TOTAL LIABILITIES		<u>(9,304)</u>	<u>(6,239)</u>
NET LIABILITIES		<u>(6,927)</u>	<u>(1,152)</u>
EQUITY			
Called up share capital	17	28	28
Share premium account		40,087	40,087
Merger reserve		1,057	1,057
Capital reserves		101	101
Retained earnings		(48,200)	(42,425)
EQUITY ATTRIBUTABLE TO OWNERS OF THE COMPANY		<u>(6,927)</u>	<u>(1,152)</u>

The financial statements of Lab 21 Limited, registered number 05382262, were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 17th July 2019.

Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors



A W Dyer
Director

LAB 21 LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

As at 31 December 2018

	Called up share capital £'000	Share premium account £'000	Merger reserve £'000	Capital reserves £'000	Retained earnings £'000	Total equity £'000
Balance as at 1 January 2017	28	40,087	1,057	101	(41,650)	(377)
Loss for the financial year	-	-	-	-	(775)	(775)
Total comprehensive income for the financial year	-	-	-	-	(775)	(775)
Balance at 31 December 2017	28	40,087	1,057	101	(42,425)	(1,152)
Loss for the financial year	-	-	-	-	(5,775)	(5,775)
Total comprehensive income for the financial year	-	-	-	-	(5,775)	(5,775)
Balance at 31 December 2018	28	40,087	1,057	101	(48,200)	(6,927)

LAB 21 LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the year ended 31 December 2018

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The principal accounting policies are summarised below. They have all been applied consistently throughout the year and the preceding year.

General information and basis of accounting

Lab 21 Limited is a private company limited by shares, incorporated in the United Kingdom under the Companies Act 2006 and is registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is given on page 1.

These financial statements are separate financial statements. The company is exempt from the preparation and delivery of consolidated financial statements, because it is included in the group accounts of Novacyt SA. The group accounts of Novacyt SA can be obtained from the address given in note 21.

The principal activity of the company and the nature of its operations are set out in the Directors' Report on page 2.

The company meets the definition of a qualifying entity under FRS 100 (Financial Reporting Standard 100) issued by the Financial Reporting Council. These financial statements were prepared in accordance with FRS 101 (Financial Reporting Standard 101) 'Reduced Disclosure Framework' as issued by the Financial Reporting Council.

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for the goods and services. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption available under s400 of the Companies Act 2006 not to prepare group accounts, as it is a subsidiary of Novacyt SA which prepares consolidated accounts that are publicly available. Refer to note 21 for further details. The financial statements therefore present information about the Company and not about its group.

As permitted by FRS 101, the company has taken advantage of the disclosure exemptions available under that standard in relation to business combinations, share-based payment, non-current assets held for sale, financial instruments, capital management, presentation of comparative information in respect of certain assets, presentation of a cash-flow statement, standards not yet effective, impairment of assets and related party transactions. Where required, equivalent disclosures are given in the group accounts of Novacyt SA.

Amendments to IFRS Standards and the new Interpretation that are mandatorily effective for the current year

Impact of initial application of IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments*

In the current year, the Company has applied IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* (as revised in July 2014) and the related consequential amendments to other IFRS Standards that are effective for an annual period that begins on or after 1 January 2018. The transition provisions of IFRS 9 allow an entity not to restate comparatives.

IFRS 9 introduced new requirements for:

1. The classification and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities,
2. Impairment of financial assets, and
3. General hedge accounting.

Details of these new requirements as well as their impact on the Company's financial statements are described below.

The Company has applied IFRS 9 in accordance with the transition provisions set out in IFRS 9.

(a) *Classification and measurement of financial assets*

The date of initial application (i.e. the date on which the Company has assessed its existing financial assets and financial liabilities in terms of the requirements of IFRS 9) is 1 January 2018. Accordingly, the Company has applied the requirements of IFRS 9 to instruments that continue to be recognised as at 1 January 2018 and has not applied the requirements to instruments that have already been derecognised as at 1 January 2018.

All recognised financial assets that are within the scope of IFRS 9 are required to be measured subsequently at amortised cost or fair value on the basis of the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the year ended 31 December 2018

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Amendments to IFRS Standards and the new Interpretation that are mandatorily effective for the current year (continued)

Specifically:

- debt instruments that are held within a business model whose objective is to collect the contractual cash flows, and that have contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, are measured subsequently at amortised cost;
- debt instruments that are held within a business model whose objective is both to collect the contractual cash flows and to sell the debt instruments, and that have contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, are measured subsequently at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI);
- all other debt investments and equity investments are measured subsequently at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).

Despite the foregoing, the Company may make the following irrevocable election / designation at initial recognition of a financial asset:

- the Company may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in fair value of an equity investment that is not held for trading in other comprehensive income; and
- the Company may irrevocably designate a debt investment that meets the amortised cost or FVTOCI criteria as measured at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch.

The application of IFRS 9 has had no impact on the classification and measurement of the Company's financial assets.

(b) Impairment of financial assets

In relation to the impairment of financial assets, IFRS 9 requires an expected credit loss model as opposed to an incurred credit loss model under IAS 39. The expected credit loss model requires the Company to account for expected credit losses and changes in those expected credit losses at each reporting date to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition of the financial assets. In other words, it is no longer necessary for a credit event to have occurred before credit losses are recognised.

Specifically, IFRS 9 requires the Company to recognise a loss allowance for expected credit losses on:

1. Debt investments measured subsequently at amortised cost; and,
2. Trade receivables and contract assets.

In particular, IFRS 9 requires the Company to measure the loss allowance for a financial instrument at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses (ECL) if the credit risk on that financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, or if the financial instrument is a purchased or originated credit-impaired financial asset. However, if the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition (except for a purchased or originated credit-impaired financial asset), the Company is required to measure the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-months ECL. IFRS 9 also requires a simplified approach for measuring the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime ECL for trade receivables and contract assets in certain circumstances.

The application of IFRS 9 has had no impact on the impairment of the Company's financial liabilities.

(c) Classification and measurement of financial liabilities

A significant change introduced by IFRS 9 in the classification and measurement of financial liabilities relates to the accounting for changes in the fair value of a financial liability designated as at FVTPL attributable to changes in the credit risk of the issuer. Specifically, IFRS 9 requires that the changes in the fair value of the financial liability that is attributable to changes in the credit risk of that liability be presented in other comprehensive income, unless the recognition of the effects of changes in the liability's credit risk in other comprehensive income would create or enlarge an accounting mismatch in profit or loss.

The application of IFRS 9 has had no impact on the classification and measurement of the Company's financial liabilities.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the year ended 31 December 2018

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Amendments to IFRS Standards and the new Interpretation that are mandatorily effective for the current year (continued)

(d) General hedge accounting

The new general hedge accounting requirements retain the three types of hedge accounting. However, greater flexibility has been introduced to the types of transactions eligible for hedge accounting, specifically broadening the types of instruments that qualify for hedging instruments and the types of risk components of non-financial items that are eligible for hedge accounting. In addition, the effectiveness test has been replaced with the principle of an 'economic relationship'. Retrospective assessment of hedge effectiveness is also no longer required.

The company did not adopt any hedge accounting in either the current year or the preceding year. Accordingly, the adoption of IFRS 9 has had no impact in relation to hedge accounting.

Impact of application of IFRS 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*

In the current year, the Company has applied IFRS 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* (as amended in April 2016) which is effective for an annual period that begins on or after 1 January 2018. IFRS 15 introduced a 5-step approach to revenue recognition. More prescriptive guidance has been added in IFRS 15 to deal with specific scenarios. Details of the new requirements as well as their impact on the Company's financial statements are described below.

The Company has applied IFRS 15 in accordance with the fully retrospective transitional approach without using the practical expedients for completed contracts in IFRS 15.C5(a) and (b), or for modified contracts in IFRS 15.C5(c).

IFRS 15 uses the terms 'contract asset' and 'contract liability' to describe what might more commonly be known as 'accrued revenue' and 'deferred revenue', however the Standard does not prohibit an entity from using alternative descriptions in the statement of financial position.

The Company's accounting policies for its revenue streams are disclosed in detail in note 3 below. Apart from providing more extensive disclosures for the Company's revenue transactions, the application of IFRS 15 has not had a significant impact on the financial position and/or financial performance of the Company.

Going concern

The company is financed by Novacyt SA, its parent company (together with its subsidiaries "the Group").

Novacyt SA is financed by a combination of debt and equity. In April 2019, Novacyt SA entered into a €5,000,000 convertible bond facility and immediately drew down €2,000,000, the proceeds of which will primarily be used for general working capital purposes and to support planned growth of the Group's business in the short to medium term.

The directors of Novacyt SA have prepared a cash flow forecast which covers the period up to and including July 2020 and includes a number of assumptions, including further bond issuances. Further bond issuances, beyond the initial €2,000,000, are dependent on certain conditions, such as a cool down period, and Novacyt SA's average daily volume and minimum share price prior to each draw down request. Having made appropriate inquiries, the directors anticipate that Novacyt SA will be able to draw sufficient funds to support its working capital requirements but, as they are outside of Novacyt SA's direct control, the ability to do so constitutes a material uncertainty.

Notwithstanding the above, the directors of Novacyt SA are in discussions with a third party to sell the Company's shares. In the event that the sale of the Company's shares completes, the intentions of the new management are uncertain at the date these financial statements are signed. In particular, the directors are uncertain as to future management's business strategy and, therefore, going concern and whether additional financing would be required and whether such financing would be available. These conditions indicate the existence of a material uncertainty.

Whilst the Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company will have adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future and therefore continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing these financial statements, the existence of each of these material uncertainties may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, such that it may be unable to realise its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business. In the event that the Company ceased to be a going concern, it is expected that there would be material adjustments required to the financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the year ended 31 December 2018

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Foreign currency

The financial statements are presented in pounds sterling, which is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates (its functional currency).

Transactions in currencies other than the functional currency are recorded at the rate of exchange at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the statement of financial position date are reported at the rates of exchange prevailing at that date. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

Exchange differences are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

Revenue

The Company recognises revenue from the provision of contracted research and testing services to customers in the pharmaceutical, biotechnology and healthcare industries.

Revenue is measured based on the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in a contract with a customer and excludes amounts collected on behalf of third parties. The Company recognises revenue when it transfers control of a product or service to a customer.

Contracted research and testing services

The company provides research and testing services to its customers in exchange for a fee which is generally dependent on the resource dedicated to the project. Revenue on such contracts is recognised when the services are completed, which is typically when the test results are provided to the customer.

Product sales

For sales of goods, revenue is recognised when control of the goods has transferred, being when the goods have been shipped to the customers' specific location (delivery). A receivable is recognised by the Company when the goods are delivered as this represents the point in time at which the right to consideration becomes unconditional, as only the passage of time is required before payment is due.

Exceptional items

Exceptional items are those costs or incomes that, in the view of the Board of Directors, require separate disclosure by virtue of their size or incidence, and are charged/credited in arriving at the operating profit in the historical financial information.

Pension costs

For defined contribution schemes the amount charged to the statement of comprehensive income in respect of pension costs and other post-retirement benefits is the contributions payable in the year. Differences between contributions payable in the year and contributions actually paid are shown as either accruals or prepayments in the statement of financial position.

Government grants

Government grants relating to property, plant and equipment are treated as deferred income and released to the statement of comprehensive income over the expected useful lives of the assets concerned. Other grants are credited to the statement of comprehensive income as the related expenditure is incurred.

Other operating income

Other operating income includes any research and development tax credit where an actual cash income has been or is expected to be received.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2018

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Taxation

Current tax, including UK corporation tax and foreign tax, is provided at amounts expected to be paid (or recovered) using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the statement of financial position date. The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the statement of comprehensive income because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible.

Deferred tax is the tax expected to be payable or recoverable on differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit, and is accounted for using the statement of financial position liability method. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each statement of financial position date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised based on tax laws and rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the statement of financial position date.

The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

Current tax and deferred tax for the year

Current and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

Intangible assets acquired separately

Intangible assets with finite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation is recognised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful life and amortisation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis. The estimated useful economic life of intellectual property is between 7 and 20 years and software is 3 years.

Internally-generated intangible assets - research and development expenditure

Expenditure on research activities is recognised as an expense in the period in which it is incurred.

An internally-generated intangible asset arising from the company's development (or from the development phase of an internal project) is recognised if, and only if, all of the following conditions have been demonstrated:

- the technical feasibility of completing the intangible assets so that it will be available for use or sale;
- the intention to complete the intangible asset and use or sell it;
- the ability to use or sell the intangible asset;
- how the intangible asset will generate probable future economic benefits;
- the availability of adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the intangible assets; and
- the ability to measure reliably the expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during its development.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the year ended 31 December 2018**1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)****Internally-generated intangible assets - research and development expenditure (continued)**

The amount initially recognised for internally-generated intangible assets is the sum of the expenditure incurred from the date when the intangible asset first meets the recognition criteria listed above. Where no internally-generated intangible asset can be recognised, development expenditure is recognised in the profit and loss in the period in which it is incurred. Subsequent to initial recognition, internally-generated intangible assets are reported at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, on a straight line basis, over an estimated useful economic life of 3 years.

De-recognition of intangible assets

An intangible asset is derecognised on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from use or disposal. Gains or losses arising from de-recognition of an intangible asset, measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised.

Patents and trademarks

Patents and trademarks are measured initially at purchase cost and are amortised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives.

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any recognised impairment loss.

Depreciation is provided on all property, plant and equipment at rates calculated to write off the cost, less estimated residual value, of each asset on a straight-line basis over its expected useful life, as follows:

Fixtures and fittings	33%
Computer equipment	33%
Laboratory equipment	20%

Useful lives and residual values are reviewed at the end of every reporting period.

Impairment of tangible and intangible assets

At each statement of financial position date, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where the asset does not generate cash flows that are independent from other assets, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. An intangible asset with an indefinite useful life is tested for impairment at least annually and whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired.

Investments

Fixed asset investments, including investments in subsidiaries and associates, are shown at cost less provision for impairment.

Inventory

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined on a first in, first out basis. Net realisable value is based on estimated selling price. Provision is made for obsolete, slow-moving or defective items where appropriate.

Leases

Rentals under operating leases are charged on a straight-line basis over the lease term, even if the payments are not made on such a basis. Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are similarly spread on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the year ended 31 December 2018**1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)****Financial assets**

Trade and other receivables are classified as loans and receivables, these are initially recognised at fair value. Loans and receivables are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. Any change in their value through impairment or reversal of impairment is recognised in profit and loss.

The carrying amount of the financial asset is reduced by the impairment loss directly for all financial assets with the exception of trade receivables, where the carrying amount is reduced through the use of an expected credit loss allowance account. When a trade receivable is considered uncollectable, it is written off against the allowance account. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against the allowance account.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and demand deposits, together with other short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

Financial liabilities

The Company's financial liabilities include borrowings and trade and other payables. Financial liabilities are obligations to pay cash or other financial assets and are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial liabilities, except for derivatives, are recorded initially at fair value and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, with interest-related charges recognised as an expense in finance costs in the profit and loss. Derivatives designated at Fair Value Through Profit and Loss (FVTPL), are carried at fair value with gains or losses recognised in profit or loss. A financial liability is derecognised only when the obligation is extinguished.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Company will be required to settle that obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the statement of financial position date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows.

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, a receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

Equity

Equity comprises the following:

- "Share capital" represents the nominal value of equity shares;
- "Share premium" represents the consideration over the nominal value received on issue of shares, net of expenses;
- "Merger reserves" represents the consideration given in excess of the nominal value of shares issued for the acquisition of Biotec Laboratories made by the issue of shares;
- "Capital reserves" includes the consideration received on issue of warrant options and the Capital redemption reserve being the nominal value of shares cancelled by the company; and
- "Retained earnings" represents retained profits/losses.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2018

2. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, which are described in note 1, the directors are required to make judgements (other than those involving estimations) that have a significant impact on the amounts recognised and to make estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

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 Company's accounting policies

The directors have not made any critical judgements, apart from those involving estimations (which are dealt with separately below) in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

Impairment of investments in subsidiaries

The Company conducts impairment reviews of investments in subsidiaries whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. After reviewing the Subsidiaries' performance for the year and estimated future year's performance management concluded that there were indicators of impairment. This can be seen in note 12. As a result of this an impairment of £2,092k (2017- £nil) has been recognised in the financial statements.

The value in use calculation requires the entity to estimate the future cash flows expected to arise from the investment and a suitable discount rate in order to calculate the present value. The model used by management in performing this assessment contains estimates with regards to the inputs into the discount rates and the inherent assumptions in forecasting which includes estimates of the growth in future sales, projected productions costs and operating expenditure. Discount rates are based on management's assessment of risk inherent in the current business model.

3. REVENUE

All of the company's revenue, in both the current year and the prior year, was derived from the Company's principal activity.

Furthermore, all revenue was derived from the provision of services and was recognised at a point in time.

An analysis of the Company's turnover by geographical market is set out below.

	2018 £'000	2017 £'000
Turnover:		
Geographical market Europe	438	508
Geographical market Middle East	239	215
	<u>677</u>	<u>723</u>

LAB 21 LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the year ended 31 December 2018

4. OPERATING LOSS

	2018 £'000	2017 £'000
Operating loss is after charging/(crediting):		
Amortisation of other intangible fixed assets	7	2
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	17	23
Operating lease rentals	90	85
Research & development (credits)/costs	(4)	34
Loss allowance on trade receivables	(2)	(4)
Exceptional costs (note 6)	5,314	263
Foreign exchange losses	162	154

Amortisation of other intangible fixed assets is included in Administrative expenses.

Auditor's remuneration for the audit of the company's annual accounts, amounted to £43k (2017 - £60k). There were no non-audit fees in either the current year or preceding year.

5. FINANCE COSTS

	2018 £'000	2017 £'000
Interest on intercompany loan	75	84

6. EXCEPTIONAL COSTS

	2018 £'000	2017 £'000
IPO/AIM listing	-	37
Management financing bonus	-	80
Management acquisition bonus	-	114
Restructuring costs	35	-
Sale process of non-core asset costs	43	-
Asset purchase bonus	61	-
Investment impairment write-down	2,092	-
Provision against intercompany loans	3,083	-
Other	-	32

During the year, as the result of the performance of Microgen, the Company carried out a review of the recoverable amount of that subsidiary. The review led to the recognition of an impairment loss of £2,092k, which has been recognised in the profit and loss. In addition, a provision of £3,083k was made against amounts receivable from subsidiary undertakings.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2018

7. EMPLOYEE REMUNERATION

	2018 No.	2017 No.
The average monthly number of persons employed by the company, including directors, during the year was as follows:		
Production	6	9
Administration	10	9
Sales and marketing	2	-
	<u>18</u>	<u>18</u>
	£'000	£'000
The aggregate staff costs were as follows:		
Wages and salaries	1,215	1,195
Social security costs	137	138
Pension costs	54	42
Other benefits	34	32
	<u>1,440</u>	<u>1,407</u>

8. DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION

	2018 £'000	2017 £'000
Emoluments	512	767
Company contributions to money purchase schemes	20	18
	<u>532</u>	<u>785</u>
	No	No
Number of directors accruing retirement benefits under the money purchase pension scheme	2	2
Number of directors who receive shares for qualifying services	-	-

The highest paid director received total emoluments of £347k (2017 - £481k) and £11k (2017 - £10k) were made to that director's money purchase pension scheme in the current year.

LAB 21 LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the year ended 31 December 2018

9. TAX ON LOSS

Tax charge for the year

	2018 £'000	2017 £'000
Current taxation		
Tax charge on loss	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

Factors affecting the tax charge for the year

The tax assessed on the loss for the year differs from the blended standard rate of corporation tax in the UK. The differences are explained below:

	2018 £'000	2017 £'000
Loss before taxation	(5,775)	(775)
Loss at the blended standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2017: 19.25%)	(1,097)	(149)
Effect of:		
Depreciation in (deficit)/ excess of capital allowances	(27)	5
Expenditure not deductible for tax purposes	983	1
R&D enhanced allowances	-	(9)
Group relief	141	152
Total tax charge for year	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

In recent years the UK Government has steadily reduced the rate of UK corporation tax, with the latest rates substantively enacted by the statement of financial position date being 20% with effect from 1 April 2015, 19% effective from 1 April 2017 and 17% effective from 1 April 2020. The closing deferred tax assets and liabilities have been calculated at 17% on the basis that this is the rate at which these assets and liabilities are expected to unwind.

Deferred taxation assets unprovided are as follows:

	2018 £'000	2017 £'000
Decelerated capital allowances	(121)	(172)
Tax losses	(3,684)	(3,684)
	<u>(3,805)</u>	<u>(3,856)</u>

The tax losses are recoverable against future trading profits from the same trades. No deferred tax has been recognised on the basis that there is insufficient evidence that the Company will generate sufficient taxable profits in the future.

LAB 21 LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the year ended 31 December 2018

10. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Software £'000	Intellectual property £'000	Total £'000
Cost			
At 1 January 2018	9	30	39
Additions	26	5	31
At 31 December 2018	35	35	70
Amortisation			
At 1 January 2018	9	29	38
Charge for the year	6	1	7
At 31 December 2018	15	30	45
Net book value			
At 31 December 2018	20	5	25
At 31 December 2017	-	1	1

11. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Computer equipment £'000	Fixtures and fittings £'000	Laboratory equipment £'000	Total £'000
Cost				
At 1 January 2018	113	28	122	263
Additions	15	-	1	16
Disposals	(1)	-	-	(1)
At 31 December 2018	127	28	123	278
Accumulated depreciation				
At 1 January 2018	105	27	115	247
Charge for the year	10	1	6	17
Disposals	(1)	-	-	(1)
At 31 December 2018	114	28	121	263
Carrying amount				
At 31 December 2018	13	-	2	15
At 31 December 2017	8	1	7	16

LAB 21 LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the year ended 31 December 2018

12. INVESTMENTS

	Subsidiary undertakings £'000
Cost	
At 1 January 2018 and 31 December 2018	9,396
Impairment	
At 1 January 2018	5,994
Impairment charge during the year	2,092
At 31 December 2018	8,086
Carrying amount	
At 31 December 2018	1,310
At 31 December 2017	3,402

Details of the investments in which the company holds 20% or more of the nominal value of any class of share capital are as follows:

Name of company	Country of incorporation	Holding	Proportion of voting rights and shareholding	Nature of business
<i>Subsidiary undertakings</i>				
Lab 21 Healthcare Limited	England and Wales	Ordinary shares	100%	Provision of diagnostic products
Biotech Laboratories Limited	England and Wales	Ordinary shares	100%	No longer trading
Microgen Bioproducts Limited	England and Wales	Ordinary shares	100%	Provision of diagnostic products
Selah Technologies Limited	England and Wales	Ordinary shares	100%	Holding Intellectual property

The registered address for all subsidiary undertakings is Park House, Winship Road, Milton, Cambridge, CB24 6BQ.

The aggregate capital and reserves and profit/(loss) of each entity as at, and for the year ending, 31 December 2018 were as follows:

Name of company	Capital and reserves £000s	Profit/(loss) £000s
Lab 21 Healthcare Limited	(168)	(221)
Biotech Laboratories Limited	-	-
Microgen Bioproducts Limited	444	(224)
Selah Technologies Limited	-	-

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2018

13. INVENTORY

	2018 £'000	2017 £'000
Raw materials	22	26

There is no provision against inventory. The cost of inventories recognised as an expense and included in "cost of sales" amounted to £282k (2017 - £315k).

14. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2018 £'000	2017 £'000
Current:		
Trade receivables, gross	195	205
Provision for doubtful debts	(8)	(6)
Trade receivables	187	199
Amounts due from subsidiary undertakings	635	1,162
Other receivables	7	2
Prepayments and accrued income	63	76
	892	1,439

The carrying value of trade receivables is considered a reasonable approximation of fair value. All of the receivables have been reviewed for indicators of impairment. Certain trade receivables were found to be impaired and a provision for doubtful debts has been recorded as follows.

	2018 £'000	2017 £'000
Provision at 1 January	6	10
Written off	-	(4)
Recovered	-	(1)
Charged	2	1
Provision at 31 December	8	6

In addition, some of the unimpaired trade receivables are past due as at the reporting date. The age of financial assets past due but not impaired is as follows:

	2018 £'000	2017 £'000
Not more than 3 months	132	105
More than 3 months but not more than 6 months	2	6
More than 6 months but not more than 1 year	-	2
	134	113

LAB 21 LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the year ended 31 December 2018

15. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	2018 £'000	2017 £'000
Trade payables	200	161
Amounts owed to group undertakings	8,844	5,711
Other payables	21	2
Accruals and deferred income	233	360
	<u>9,298</u>	<u>6,234</u>

The carrying amount of trade and other payables is considered to approximate to fair value.

As at 31 December 2018 the Company's financial liabilities all have contractual maturities due within 6 months.

16. PROVISIONS

	Dilapidation provision £'000
At 1 January 2017 and 31 December 2017	5
Additional provisions	<u>1</u>
At 31 December 2018	<u>6</u>

The dilapidation provision represents management's best estimate of the company's liability under its operating lease for its premises. The related cash outflows are expected to be incurred in 2019.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2018

17. CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL

	2018 £'000	2017 £'000
Called up, authorised, allotted and fully paid		
2,727,444 'A' ordinary shares of £0.01 each	27	27
51,500 ordinary shares of £0.01 each	1	1
	<u>28</u>	<u>28</u>

The 'A' Ordinary shares and the Ordinary shares rank pari passu in all respects except:

Rights on a liquidation

On a return of assets on a liquidation, the assets of the company remaining after payment of its debts and liabilities and available for distribution shall be applied in the following order of priority:

- Firstly, in paying to the holders of the 'A' Ordinary shares, pari passu an amount equal to twice the issue price of the shares held.
- Thereafter, in distributing the balance of such assets amongst the holders of the 'A' Ordinary shares and the Ordinary shares pro rata to the number of shares held.

Rights on a sale

On a sale the total consideration received in respect of the equity shares shall be allocated and distributed in the following order of priority:

- Firstly, in paying to the holders of the 'A' Ordinary shares, pari passu, an amount equal to twice the issue price of the shares held.
- Thereafter, in distributing the balance of such assets amongst the holders of the 'A' Ordinary shares and the Ordinary shares pro rata to the number of shares held.

Voting rights

Except as expressly provided in the articles, all the shares carry equal voting rights.

18. OPERATING LEASE ARRANGEMENTS

The Company's future aggregate minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	Land and buildings		Other	
	2018 £'000	2017 £'000	2018 £'000	2017 £'000
within one year	16	93	6	1
between two and five years	-	16	-	-
	<u>16</u>	<u>109</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>1</u>

Operating lease payments represent rentals payable by the Company for certain of its office properties. Leases are negotiated for an average term of five years and rentals are fixed for an average of five years with an option to extend for a further five years at the then prevailing market rate.

The lease expense for the year was £90k (2017 - £85k)

LAB 21 LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the year ended 31 December 2018

19. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

On 23 April 2019, the parent company Novacyt SA entered into a Convertible Bonds with Warrants Funding Programme, for up to €5,000,000 (net of expenses). Under the terms of the Agreement, the parent company will be able to access capital in seven tranches which oblige the Investment Managers to immediately subscribe for an initial tranche of €2,000,000, followed by six further tranches, each of an aggregate nominal value of €500,000 (together the "Tranches"), drawable at the parent company's option subject to certain terms and conditions. The parent company has immediately exercised its right to the initial tranche of funding giving rise to the subscription of €2,000,000 of convertible bonds with warrants by the Investment Managers. The remaining €3,000,000 of convertible bonds can be issued by the parent company over the next 36 months following the closing of the Agreement.

20. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Remuneration of key management personnel

	2018 £'000	2017 £'000
Short-term employee benefits	717	1,006
Other long-term benefits	26	24
	<u>743</u>	<u>1,030</u>

21. ULTIMATE PARENT AND CONTROLLING PARTY

The company is a subsidiary undertaking of Novacyt SA, a company incorporated in France.

The largest and smallest group in which the results of the company are consolidated, for the year ended 31 December 2018, was that headed by Novacyt SA. The consolidated accounts of Novacyt SA are available to the public and may be obtained from its registered office at Immeuble le Nungesser, 13 Avenue Morane Saulnier, 78140, Velizy-Villacoublay, France.

The ultimate parent company and controlling party at the date of approval of these financial statements was Novacyt SA.