

Registered number: 07288261

NANOSTRING TECHNOLOGIES EUROPE LIMITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

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NANOSTRING TECHNOLOGIES EUROPE LIMITED

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NANOSTRING TECHNOLOGIES EUROPE LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors

B K Johnson
M J Daniel

Registered number

07288261

Registered office

11th Floor Whitefriars
Lewins Mead
Bristol
BS1 2NT

Independent auditor

Blick Rothenberg Audit LLP
Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditor
16 Great Queen Street
Covent Garden
London
WC2B 5AH

NANOSTRING TECHNOLOGIES EUROPE LIMITED**BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2018**

	Note	2018 £	2017 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	4	37,746	63,748
		<u>37,746</u>	<u>63,748</u>
Current assets			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	5	1,360,918	1,167,852
Cash at bank and in hand		304,751	251,382
		<u>1,665,669</u>	<u>1,419,234</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(594,856)	(607,011)
Net current assets		<u>1,070,813</u>	<u>812,223</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>1,108,559</u>	<u>875,971</u>
Net assets		<u>1,108,559</u>	<u>875,971</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	7	100	100
Other reserves		157,212	151,317
Profit and loss account		951,247	724,554
Total equity		<u>1,108,559</u>	<u>875,971</u>

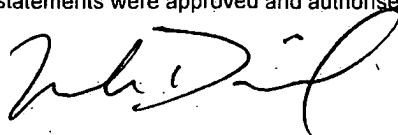
The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland.

The financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The company has opted not to file the profit and loss account in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

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

M J Daniel
Director



Date: 19-Dec-2019

The notes on pages 4 to 11 form part of these financial statements.

NANOSTRING TECHNOLOGIES EUROPE LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

	Called up share capital £	Share based payment reserve £	Profit and loss account £	Total equity £
At 1 January 2017	100	42,048	552,228	594,376
Comprehensive income for the year				
Profit for the financial year	-	-	90,317	90,317
Recognition of equity-settled share-based payments	-	191,278	-	191,278
Equity-settled share-based awards exercised during the period	-	(82,009)	82,009	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	109,269	172,326	281,595
At 31 December 2017 and 1 January 2018	100	151,317	724,554	875,971
Comprehensive income for the year				
Profit for the financial year	-	-	78,165	78,165
Recognition of equity-settled share-based payments	-	154,423	-	154,423
Equity-settled share-based awards exercised during the period	-	(148,528)	148,528	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	5,895	226,693	232,588
At 31 December 2018	100	157,212	951,247	1,108,559

NANOSTRING TECHNOLOGIES EUROPE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

1. General information

Nanostring Technologies Europe Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England. The address of its principal place of business is St Mary's Court, The Broadway, Amersham, Buckinghamshire, HP7 0UT.

The financial statements are presented in Sterling (£).

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland ('FRS 102') and the Companies Act 2006.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Going concern

After making enquiries, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence and to meet its liabilities as they fall due for the foreseeable future, being a period of at least 12 months from the date these financial statements were approved. The company has also received a letter of support from its parent company, Nanostring Technologies, Inc., its sole customer. Accordingly they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing these financial statements.

2.3 Revenue

Revenue from contracts to provide sales and marketing services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided. Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the company will receive the consideration due under the contract and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding value added tax.

2.4 Tangible fixed assets

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

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

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Demonstration equipment	-	20%
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2.5 Cash

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

NANOSTRING TECHNOLOGIES EUROPE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

The company's functional and presentational currency is Sterling (£).

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the profit and loss account.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the profit and loss account within 'interest receivable and similar income or interest payable and similar expenses'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the profit and loss account within 'expenses'.

2.7 Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

NANOSTRING TECHNOLOGIES EUROPE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.8 Share based payments

Where share options are awarded to employees, the fair value of the options at the date of grant is charged to the profit and loss account over the vesting period. Non-market vesting conditions are taken into account by adjusting the number of equity instruments expected to vest at each balance sheet date so that, ultimately, the cumulative amount recognised over the vesting period is based on the number of options that eventually vest. Market vesting conditions are factored into the fair value of the options granted. The cumulative expense is not adjusted for failure to achieve a market vesting condition.

The fair value of the award also takes into account non-vesting conditions. These are either factors beyond the control of either party (such as a target based on an index) or factors which are within the control of one or other of the parties (such as the company keeping the scheme open or the employee maintaining any contributions required by the scheme).

Where the terms and conditions of options are modified before they vest, the increase in the fair value of the options, measured immediately before and after the modification, is also charged to profit and loss account over the remaining vesting period.

Where equity instruments are granted to persons other than employees, the profit and loss account is charged with fair value of goods and services received.

The company has taken the optional exemption available under FRS102 to not apply the requirements contained within Section 26 Share-based Payment to equity instruments that were granted before 1 January 2016.

2.9 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply Sections 11 and 12 of FRS 102 in respect of financial instruments.

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

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

The company's policies for its major classes of financial assets and financial liabilities are set out below.

Financial assets

Basic financial assets, including other debtors, cash and bank balances and intercompany working capital balances are initially recognised at transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Financing transactions are those in which payment is deferred beyond normal business terms or is financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate.

Such assets are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

NANOSTRING TECHNOLOGIES EUROPE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

2. Accounting policies (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other creditors, are initially recognised at transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Financing transactions are those in which payment is deferred beyond normal business terms or is financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate.

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

Impairment of financial assets

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

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the best estimate of the amount the company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

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

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 and financial liabilities

Financial assets are derecognised when (a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or (b) substantially all the risks and rewards of the ownership of the asset are transferred to another party or (c) despite having retained some significant risks and rewards of ownership, control of the asset has been transferred to another party who has the practical ability to unilaterally sell the asset to an unrelated third party without imposing additional restrictions.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the liability is extinguished, that is when the contractual obligation is discharged, cancelled or expires.

Offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet when there is an enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

NANOSTRING TECHNOLOGIES EUROPE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.10 Operating lease

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the profit and loss account on a straight line basis over the lease term.

2.11 Holiday pay accrual

A liability is recognised to the extent of any unused holiday pay entitlement which is accrued at the balance sheet date and carried forward to future periods. This is measured at the undiscounted salary cost of the future holiday entitlement so accrued at the balance sheet date.

2.12 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the profit and loss account.

Current tax is the amount of income tax payable in respect of taxable profit for the year or prior years.

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

Deferred tax arises from timing differences that are differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income as stated in the financial statements. These timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements.

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

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

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 14 (2017 -20).

NANOSTRING TECHNOLOGIES EUROPE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

4. Tangible fixed assets

	Other fixed assets £
Cost	
At 1 January 2018	466,367
Disposals	(169,532)
At 31 December 2018	296,835
Depreciation	
At 1 January 2018	402,619
Charge for the year on owned assets	13,118
Transfers intra group	(156,648)
At 31 December 2018	259,089
Net book value	
At 31 December 2018	37,746
At 31 December 2017	63,748

5. Debtors

	2018 £	2017 £
Amounts owed by group undertakings	1,113,888	902,578
Other debtors	39,437	61,178
Prepayments and accrued income	171,455	160,727
Deferred taxation	36,138	43,369
	<u>1,360,918</u>	<u>1,167,852</u>

NANOSTRING TECHNOLOGIES EUROPE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

6. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2018 £	2017 £
Trade creditors	76,160	73,422
Corporation tax	48,420	90,327
Other taxation and social security	104,117	121,988
Other creditors	304,492	266,511
Accruals and deferred income	61,667	54,763
	<u>594,856</u>	<u>607,011</u>

7. Share capital

	2018 £	2017 £
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
100 (2017 -100) Ordinary shares of £1.00 each	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

8. Commitments under operating leases

At 31 December 2018 the company had future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:

	2018 £	2017 £
Not later than 1 year	<u>26,712</u>	<u>22,896</u>

9. Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemption contained in FRS 102 section 33 "Related Party Disclosures" from disclosing transactions with entities which are a wholly owned part of the group.

10. Parent undertaking

The smallest group for which consolidated financial statements are drawn up is headed by Nanostring Technologies Inc. whose registered office is 530 Fairview Avenue N, Suite 2000, Seattle, WA 98109, USA.

11. Contingencies

The company has entered into a cross guarantee of upto \$120,000,000 (2017: \$60,000,000) in connection with group's credit facilities.

NANOSTRING TECHNOLOGIES EUROPE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

12. Auditor's information

The auditor's report on the company's full financial statements was unqualified. Those financial statements were audited by Blick Rothenberg Audit LLP and the auditor's report thereon was signed by James Rimell (senior statutory auditor).