

**ALBA DIAGNOSTICS LIMITED**  
**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

**ALBA DIAGNOSTICS LIMITED**

**COMPANY INFORMATION**

<b>Directors</b>	E Reid S Whittom L W Mills
<b>Registered number</b>	SC147684
<b>Registered office</b>	Unit 1 Bankhead Avenue Bankhead Industrial Estate Glenrothes Fife KY7 6JG
<b>Accountants</b>	EQ Accountants LLP Chartered Accountants Pentland House Saltire Centre Glenrothes Fife KY6 2AH

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION  
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Tangible assets	4	<u>84,544</u>	<u>97,736</u>
		<b>84,544</b>	<b>97,736</b>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Stocks		355,313	357,812
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	5	340,302	180,173
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>70,472</u>	<u>76,282</u>
		<b>766,087</b>	<b>614,267</b>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	<u>(158,276)</u>	<u>(57,894)</u>
<b>Net current assets</b>		<u><b>607,811</b></u>	<u><b>556,373</b></u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		<u><b>692,355</b></u>	<u><b>654,109</b></u>
<b>Provisions for liabilities</b>			
Deferred tax		<u>(731)</u>	<u>(1,063)</u>
		<u><b>(731)</b></u>	<u><b>(1,063)</b></u>
<b>Net assets</b>		<u><u><b>691,624</b></u></u>	<u><u><b>653,046</b></u></u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital	7	64,167	64,167
Capital redemption reserve		15,833	15,833
Profit and loss account		<u>611,624</u>	<u>573,046</u>
		<u><u><b>691,624</b></u></u>	<u><u><b>653,046</b></u></u>

**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED)**  
**AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019**

The directors consider that the Company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 and members have not required the Company to obtain an audit for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

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 statement of income and retained earnings 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 on 7 September 2020.

**S Whitton**  
Director

**E Reid**  
Director

The notes on pages 3 to 8 form part of these financial statements.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

**1. General information**

Alba Diagnostics Limited is a private company, limited by shares and incorporated in Scotland, registration number SC147684. The registered office address is Unit 1, Bankhead Avenue, Bankhead Industrial Estate, Glenrothes, Fife, KY7 6JG.

**2. Accounting policies**

**2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements**

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

**2.2 Going concern**

The directors have considered the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic and the impact on the business including the impact of government imposed restrictions on our continued operation and the operation of our customers and suppliers and the potential interruption to production resulting from an absence of employees due to sickness and shielding.

At the time of approving the financial statements the company's trading levels continue to recover following the height of the disruption, but the directors acknowledge that the future impact of Covid -19 on the wider economy is uncertain and could result in a range of potential outcomes.

Although recognising that Covid-19 gives rise to potential uncertainty over the company's trading levels in the foreseeable future the directors have considered the range of possible outcomes and having also taking account of the cash and working capital availability remain confident that the company will continue to have sufficient resources to meet liabilities as they fall due for a period of at least 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements.

In view of the above the directors consider it is appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis.

**2.3 Foreign currency translation**

**Functional and presentation currency**

The Company's functional and presentational currency is GBP.

**Transactions and balances**

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

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

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in profit or loss except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

**2. Accounting policies (continued)**

**2.4 Turnover**

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

**Sale of goods**

Turnover from the sale of goods is recognised when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the Company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- the Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of turnover can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the transaction; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

**Rendering of services**

Turnover from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of turnover can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

**2.5 Operating leases: the Company as lessee**

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

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

**2.6 Research and development**

In the research phase of an internal project it is not possible to demonstrate that the project will generate future economic benefits and hence all expenditure on research shall be recognised as an expense when it is incurred. Intangible assets are recognised from the development phase of a project if and only if certain specific criteria are met in order to demonstrate the asset will generate probable future economic benefits and that its cost can be reliably measured. The capitalised development costs are subsequently amortised on a straight line basis over their useful economic lives, which range from 3 to 6 years.

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

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

**2. Accounting policies (continued)**

**2.7 Pensions**

**Defined contribution pension plan**

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

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

**2.8 Current and deferred taxation**

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

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

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

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

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

**2.9 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.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

**2. Accounting policies (continued)**

**2.9 Tangible fixed assets (continued)**

Land is not depreciated. Depreciation on other assets 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:

Freehold property	-
	4% straight line
Plant and machinery	-
	15% straight line
Office equipment	-
	15% and 33.33% straight line

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

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in profit or loss.

**2.10 Stocks**

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a first in, first out basis. Work in progress and finished goods include labour and attributable overheads.

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

**2.11 Financial instruments**

The Company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in ordinary shares.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or in case of an out-right short-term loan that is not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially at the present value of future cash flows discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost, unless it qualifies as a loan from a director in the case of a small company, or a public benefit entity concessionary loan.

**3. Employees**

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 8 (2018 - 10).



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

4. Tangible fixed assets

	Freehold property £	Plant and machinery £	Office equipment £	Total £
<b>Cost or valuation</b>				
At 1 January 2019	350,943	36,945	27,160	415,048
Additions	-	1,222	-	1,222
Disposals	-	(3,813)	(1,529)	(5,342)
At 31 December 2019	<u>350,943</u>	<u>34,354</u>	<u>25,631</u>	<u>410,928</u>
<b>Depreciation</b>				
At 1 January 2019	257,260	35,575	24,477	317,312
Charge for the year on owned assets	11,767	277	2,370	14,414
Disposals	-	(3,813)	(1,529)	(5,342)
At 31 December 2019	<u>269,027</u>	<u>32,039</u>	<u>25,318</u>	<u>326,384</u>
<b>Net book value</b>				
At 31 December 2019	<u>81,916</u>	<u>2,315</u>	<u>313</u>	<u>84,544</u>
<b>At 31 December 2018</b>	<u>93,683</u>	<u>1,370</u>	<u>2,683</u>	<u>97,736</u>

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

**5. Debtors**

	2019 £	2018 £
Trade debtors	247,286	142,858
Other debtors	58,789	17,500
Prepayments and accrued income	19,774	18,595
Tax recoverable	14,453	1,220
	<u>340,302</u>	<u>180,173</u>

**6. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year**

	2019 £	2018 £
Trade creditors	119,512	48,735
Other taxation and social security	5,294	3,967
Other creditors	-	626
Accruals and deferred income	33,470	4,566
	<u>158,276</u>	<u>57,894</u>

**7. Share capital**

	2019 £	2018 £
<b>Allotted, called up and fully paid</b>		
64,167 (2018 - 64,167) Ordinary shares of £1.00 each	<u>64,167</u>	<u>64,167</u>

**8. Commitments under operating leases**

At 31 December 2019 the Company had future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:

	2019 £	2018 £
Not later than 1 year	1,707	6,621
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	-	1,708
	<u>1,707</u>	<u>8,329</u>



This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.