

# Financial Statements

## Qnostics Limited

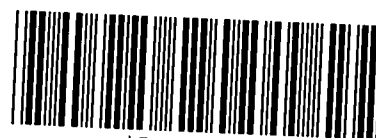
For the year ended 31 December 2017

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Registered number: SC257629



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COMPANIES HOUSE

# Independent auditors' report to the members of Qnostics Limited

## **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Qnostics Limited, which comprise the the Balance sheet for the financial year ended 31 December 2017, and the related notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, Qnostics Limited's financial statements:

- give a true and fair view in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice of the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2017 and of its financial performance for the year then ended; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

## **Basis for opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) ('ISAs') and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the 'responsibilities of the auditor 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 United Kingdom, namely FRC's Ethical Standard concerning the integrity, objectivity and independence of the auditor. We have fulfilled our ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

## **Conclusions relating to going concern**

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

## **Other information**

Other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report, other than the financial statements and our Auditors' report thereon, including the Directors' report. The directors are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

## Independent auditors' report to the members of Qnostics Limited (continued)

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 in the financial statements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

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

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

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

### **Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the financial statements**

Management is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements which give a true and fair view in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, including FRS102 and for such internal control as they 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, management is 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 management either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

## Independent auditors' report to the members of Qnostics Limited (continued)

### **Responsibilities of the auditor for the audit of the financial statements**

The objectives of an auditor 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 Auditors' 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.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs (UK), the auditor will exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. They will also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for their opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion of the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If they conclude that a material uncertainty exists, they are required to draw attention in the auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify their opinion. Their conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of the auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves a true and fair view.

The auditor shall communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that may be identified during the audit.

## Independent auditors' report to the members of Qnostics Limited (continued)

### **The purpose of our audit work and to whom we owe our responsibilities**

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.



Louise Kelly (Senior statutory auditor)

for and on behalf of

**Grant Thornton (NI) LLP**

Chartered Accountants  
Statutory Auditors

Belfast

12 June 2018

## Balance sheet

As at 31 December 2017

	Note	2017 £	2016 £
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Tangible assets	5	48,840	61,693
		<u>48,840</u>	<u>61,693</u>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Stocks	6	154,364	168,060
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	7	605,375	797,334
Cash at bank and in hand	8	968,191	371,598
		<u>1,727,930</u>	<u>1,336,992</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	(183,410)	(310,417)
<b>Net current assets</b>		<u>1,544,520</u>	<u>1,026,575</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		<u>1,593,360</u>	<u>1,088,268</u>
<b>Provisions for liabilities</b>			
Deferred tax	10	(6,257)	(10,122)
		<u>(6,257)</u>	<u>(10,122)</u>
<b>Net assets</b>		<u><u>1,587,103</u></u>	<u><u>1,078,146</u></u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital		10,100	10,100
Profit and loss account		1,577,003	1,068,046
		<u><u>1,587,103</u></u>	<u><u>1,078,146</u></u>

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 comprehensive income 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 12 June 2018.



Richard Kelly

Director

The notes on pages 6 to 14 form part of these financial statements.

# Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2017

## **1. General information**

Qnostics Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in Scotland. The registered office is Block 1 Todd Campus, West of Scotland Science Park, Glasgow, G20 0XA. The registration number is SC257629.

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

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

### **2.2 Going concern**

After reviewing the company's forecasts and projections, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The company therefore continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing its financial statements.

### **2.3 Revenue**

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

Sale of goods

Revenue 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 revenue 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.

# Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2017

## 2. Accounting policies (continued)

### 2.4 Tangible fixed assets

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

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Plant and machinery	-	33% on straight line
Fixtures and fittings	-	25% on straight line
Laboratory equipment	-	10% on 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 the Statement of comprehensive income.

### 2.5 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost, using the first in first out method, and selling price less costs to complete and sell.

### 2.6 Debtors

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

### 2.7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

### 2.8 Creditors

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



# Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2017

## **2. Accounting policies (continued)**

### **2.9 Foreign currency translation**

#### **Functional and presentation currency**

The Company's functional and presentational currency is GBP.

#### **Transactions and balances**

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

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

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

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

### **2.10 Pensions**

#### **Defined contribution pension plan**

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

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

### **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.

# Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2017

## 2. Accounting policies (continued)

### 2.12 Provisions for liabilities

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

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

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Balance sheet.

### 2.13 Current and deferred taxation

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

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

# Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2017

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

Estimates and judgements are required when applying accounting policies. These are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

The company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future, which can involve a high degree of judgement or complexity. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are addressed below:

### **a) Recoverability of debtors**

Estimates are made in respect of the recoverable value of trade and other debtors. When assessing the level of provisions required, factors including current trading experience, historical experience and the ageing profile of debtors are considered.

### **b) Impairment of stocks**

The company holds stocks amounting to £193,512 at the financial year end. The directors are of the view that an adequate charge has been made to reflect the possibility of stocks being sold at less than cost. However, this estimate is subject to inherent uncertainty.

## **4. Employees**

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 26 (2016 - 25).

# Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2017

## 5. Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery £
<b>Cost or valuation</b>	
At 1 January 2017	136,977
Additions	969
At 31 December 2017	<u>137,946</u>
<b>Depreciation</b>	
At 1 January 2017	75,284
Charge for the year on owned assets	13,822
At 31 December 2017	<u>89,106</u>
<b>Net book value</b>	
At 31 December 2017	<u>48,840</u>
At 31 December 2016	<u>61,693</u>

## 6. Stocks

	2017 £	2016 £
Raw materials and consumables	<u>154,364</u>	<u>168,060</u>

# Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2017

## 7. Debtors

	2017 £	2016 £
Trade debtors	153,408	32,686
Amounts owed by group undertakings	431,300	680,775
Other debtors	7,729	22,299
Prepayments and accrued income	3,720	1,687
Tax recoverable	9,218	59,887
	<u>605,375</u>	<u>797,334</u>

## 8. Cash and cash equivalents

	2017 £	2016 £
Cash at bank and in hand	968,191	371,598
	<u>968,191</u>	<u>371,598</u>

## 9. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2017 £	2016 £
Trade creditors	65,707	92,217
Corporation tax	82,499	-
Other taxation and social security	18,777	20,728
Other creditors	3,930	96,609
Accruals and deferred income	12,497	100,863
	<u>183,410</u>	<u>310,417</u>

# Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2017

## 10. Deferred taxation

	2017 £	2016 £
At beginning of year	(10,122)	(7,909)
Charged to profit or loss	3,865	(2,213)
<b>At end of year</b>	<b>(6,257)</b>	<b>(10,122)</b>

The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:

	2017 £	2016 £
Accelerated capital allowances	(6,257)	(10,122)

The deferred tax liability set out above is expected to reverse within 24 months and relates to accelerated capital allowances that are expected to mature within the same period.

## 11. Share capital

	2017 £	2016 £
<b>Allotted, called up and fully paid</b>		
6,700 ordinary shares of £1 each	6,700	6,700
2,300 A ordinary shares shares of £1 each	2,300	2,300
1,000 B ordinary shares shares of £1 each	1,000	1,000
100 preference shares shares of £1 each	100	100
	<b>10,100</b>	<b>10,100</b>

## 12. Reserves

### Profit and loss account

Includes all current and prior period retained profits and losses.

## 13. Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemption within FRS 102 not to disclose transactions entered into by two or more wholly owned members of a Group, provided that any subsidiary which is a party to the transaction is wholly owned by such a member.

# Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2017

## **14. Controlling party**

The immediate parent undertaking is TQ360 Limited, a company incorporated in Scotland and the ultimate parent is Cherry Valley Qnostics Limited. The results of the company will be consolidated in the financial statements of TQ360 Limited. Copies of the group accounts are available at the following address:

5th Floor  
125 Princes Street  
Edinburgh  
EH2 4AD

In the opinion of the directors, the controlling parties are the directors.