Registration number: 03044694

Bio-Rad Laboratories Limited

Annual Report and Financial Statements
for the Year Ended 31 December 2019



Contents

Company Information	4
Company information	'
Strategic Report	2 to 5
Directors' Report	6
Statement of Directors' Responsibilities in respect of the Strategic Report, the Directors' Report and the financial statements	¹ 7 :
Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Bio-Rad Laboratories Limited	8₂to.9
Profit and Loss Account	10
Statement of Comprehensive Income	11
Balance Sheet	12
Statement of Changes in Equity	13
Notes to the Financial Statements	14 to 32

Company Information

Directors

N D Schwartz

J M Tweet

P Howard

Company secretary Taylor Wessing Secretaries Limited

Registered office

The Junction 3rd and 4th Floor

Station Road Watford WD17 1ET

Solicitor

Taylor Wessing Secretaries Limited

5 New Street Square

London EC4A 3TW

Auditor

KPMG LLP

58 Clarendon Road

Watford Hertfordshire WD17 1DE

Strategic Report for the Year Ended 31 December 2019

The directors present their strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2019.

Principal activity

The principal activity of the company is the sale of the sale of products and services in the fields of clinical diagnostics and life science research.

Fair review of the business

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Bio-Metrics (U.K.) Limited, registered in England and Wales, which is in turn a wholly owned subsidiary of Bio-Rad Laboratories; Inc., an entity incorporated in the State of Delaware, United States of America. The company has a branch office in Israel.

The company sells directly to customers in the UK, Ireland and Israel. Israel operates as a branch of the UK entity. Subsequent to the year end, on 1 April 2020, the company sold the assets and liabilities in its Israel branch to a fellow group undertaking in Israel, Bio-Rad Israel Ltd. With effect from that date, all Israel branch selling activity ceased. The company is currently in the process of de-registering the branch.

The increase in sales in 2019 is due to the incorporation of the full year performance of JXB6 Limited as compared to 6 months' performance in 2018. On 2 July 2018, the company acquired the trade and assets of its subsidiary undertaking, JXB6 Limited (formerly DiaMed (G.B.) Limited).

During the year the Bio-Rad group undertook a restructuring exercise to simplify the UK business. As a result the company recognised a number of one-off costs relating to the impairment of investments of £4,660,000 and the waiving of intercompany receivables £1,702,045. These were offset by the receipt of a dividend of £5,219,968 and release of a impairment provision of £1,140,000.

The balance sheet shows that the company financial position at the end of the year remains strong with significant current and net assets. The strength of the company and group ensure that the company is well placed to service customers and develop the business.

The company's key financial and other performance indicators during the year were as follows:

	Unit	2019	2018
Turnover	£ 000	52,042	43,367
Gross profit	%	28	26
Operating profit	£ 000	2,511	187
Profit before tax	£ 000	3,117	125
Net assets	£ 000	25,147	22,725

The operating profit in 2018 was particularly low due to an overall fall in sales, which was compounded by the increase in depreciation charges and operating lease costs from the acquisition of DiaMed (G.B.) Limited. With an increased level of sales in 2019 (mainly due to the incorporation of a full year of sales from DiaMed (G.B.) Limited) and a consistent level of operating expenses, the company has resulted in a higher level of operating profit and profit before tax in 2019.

Strategic Report for the Year Ended 31 December 2019 (continued)

Principal risks and uncertainties Market risks

The clinical diagnostics and life science research markets are highly competitive. Some of the company's competitors have consolidated, and some of the company's competitors have greater financial resources than the Bio-Rad group does and are less leveraged, making them better equipped to licence technologies and intellectual property from third parties or to fund research and development, manufacturing and marketing efforts. The company's competitors can be expected to continue to improve the design and performance of their products and to introduce new products with competitive price and performance characteristics. Maintaining these advantages will require the Bio-Rad group to continue to invest in research and development, sales and marketing and customer service and support.

Product risk

The company's future success depends on the ability of the Bio-Rad group to continue to improve its product offerings and develop and introduce new product lines and extensions that integrate new technological advances. The Bio-Rad group continues to invest heavily in new product development, however there remains a risk that such products will not receive timely market acceptance.

Customer risk

The business is impacted by constraints on NHS budgets, in particular with regard to capital expenditure on instruments. Bio-Rad is continuing to focus on providing flexible solutions to retain its competitive advantage. A large proportion of the company's business is transacted with the NHS either directly or indirectly, where significant long term relationships have been built, and overall indications are that the market for the company's products will continue into the foreseeable future. The capital spending plans of other customers can also have a significant impact on the future demand for the company's products.

Exit from the European Union

The United Kingdom left the European Union at the end of January 2020 and there will be a transition period until the end of 2020. It is anticipated that this will lead to a certain planning stability for the company, however, since trade agreements are yet to be negotiated, a period of further uncertainty regarding the future trade relationship between the EU and UK is expected. The company continues to undertake planning and strategies to minimise the risk associated with any future agreements agreed.

Financial instruments

Objectives and policies

The company is exposed to financial risk through its financial assets and liabilities. The most important components of financial risk are interest rate risk, credit risk, currency risk, liquidity risk, cash flow risk and price risk. Due to the nature of the company's business and assets and liabilities contained within the company's balance sheet, the only financial risks the directors consider relevant to this company are credit risk and liquidity risk. These risks are mitigated by the nature of the debtor balances owed, with many of these due from other group companies who are able to repay them if required plus the UK NHS, a UK public organisation. The company's exposure to currency risk is considered to be insignificant as only a small percentage of transactions are carried out in Euros or the Israel Shekel, the remaining transactions being in Sterling.

Strategic Report for the Year Ended 31 December 2019 (continued)

Section 172(1) statement

The company has continued to perform well during the year which is reflected by the increase in profit for the year. Guided by the company's strategic drivers, the company continues to create value for customers, employees, suppliers and shareholders.

The directors recognise the importance of our wider stakeholders in delivering our strategy and business sustainability. We are conscientious about our responsibilities and duties to our stakeholders under section 172 of the Companies Act 2006.

The customers

We continue to focus on providing customers with quality products at competitive prices.

The employees

We want the company to be a great place to work, where employees are empowered to make decisions and can develop their skills and capabilities to serve our customers' needs.

The communities

Our products, services and people are beneficial to the communities in which we operate. Our place at the heart of our communities also makes it important that our business practices are ethical and transparent.

The environment

Our products, supply chain and operations all have an impact on the environment. We believe that, as a general matter, our policies, practices and procedures are properly designed to prevent unreasonable risk of environmental damage, and of resulting financial liability, in connection with our business.

The shareholders

We continue to create long-term, sustainable value for our shareholders, by investing in our competitiveness in our chosen markets.

The suppliers

We continue to strengthen the partnerships we have with our suppliers to deliver great quality products to our customers, at great value.

Future developments

There are no other significant changes currently anticipated in the foreseeable future. However, the company is closely monitoring the fast-moving global spread of COVID-19 and taking prudent steps to mitigate any potential impacts to the health and safety of employees, customers and suppliers, and to the successful operation of our business. Revenue has been negatively impacted, especially during Q2/2020. However, it is showing signs of recovery in Q3/2020. The full impact of COVID-19 on the business cannot be assessed at this stage as there is currently no widely recognised effective treatment or vaccine.

Sales teams are currently not visiting customers based in hospitals but are maintaining close contact and certain testing instruments are very much in demand, although manufacturing capacity limitations are constraining deliveries in the short term. The company anticipates that other laboratories outside of hospitals and university research facilities will return to work in the second half of the year.

Strategic Report for the Year Ended 31 December 2019 (continued)

Future developments (continued)

The ultimate parent company is directly involved in the fight against COVID-19 and has announced the approval in the USA and Europe of an antibody test for use with the COVID-19 disease, which is expected to generate future opportunities for the business.

The directors will continue to closely monitor the impact of the current situation and take action to mitigate its impact as necessary.

Non adjusting events after the financial period

Sale of the Israel branch

On 1 April 2020, the assets and liabilities of the Israel branch of the company were sold to an Israel based group entity for a consideration of 20,714,884 ILS (approximately £4.8m). With effect from that date all Israel branch activity ceased.

COVID-19

Subsequent to the end of the reporting period, the COVID-19 pandemic has led to changes in the company's operations as detailed above. No adjustment has been made to the 2019 results in respect of COVID-19. It is a non-adjusting event as the conditions did not exist at the balance sheet date. The effect on 2020 is yet to be fully clarified.

Loan waiver

On 24 February 2020, JXB4 Limited (a fellow group undertaking) agreed to waive its right to receive payment due from the company in respect of a loan of £368,679. This liability is included within creditors in these financial statements as at 31 December 2019. A gain in respect of this waiver will be recognised in the profit and loss account during 2020.

Approved by the Board on & Dic Joso and signed on its behalf by:

N D Schwartz

Director

Directors' Report for the Year Ended 31 December 2019

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

Dividends

The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend (2018 - £nil).

Directors of the company

The directors who held office during the year were as follows:

N D Schwartz

J M Tweet (appointed 26 August 2019)

P Howard

Political donations

The company made no disclosable political donations or incurred any disclosable political expenditure during the year (2018 - £nil).

Branches outside the United Kingdom

The company operates a branch in Israel (Israel Branch of Bio-Rad Laboratories Limited). The trade and assets of the branch have been sold to a fellow group undertaking subsequent to the year end as detailed in the strategic report.

Going concern

The company's business activities, together with the factors likely to affect its future development, performance and position are described in the Strategic Report. This describes its financial position and its exposure to financial risks. The company is financed by share capital and has no third party debt. The company is expected to continue to generate positive cash flows from its long-term contracts and has a strong balance sheet. The directors, therefore, have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for at least 12 months from the date of signing of these financial statements. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements. Refer to more information in Note 2 of the financial statements on page 15.

Other information

An indication of likely future developments in the business and particulars of significant events which have occurred since the end of the financial year have been included in the Strategic Report on pages 2 to 5.

Disclosure of information to the auditor

Each director has taken steps that they ought to have taken as a director in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information. The directors confirm that there is no relevant information that they know of and of which they know the auditor is unaware.

Reappointment of auditor

Pursuant to Section 487 of the Companies Act 2006, the auditor will be deemed to be reappointed and KPMG LLP will therefore continue in office.

Approved by the Board on All and signed on its behalf by:

N D Schwartz Director

Statement of Directors' Responsibilities in respect of the Strategic Report, the Directors' Report and the financial statements

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for preparing the Strategic Report, Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with UK accounting standards and applicable law (UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland.

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 apply them consistently;
- · make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- assess the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters
 related to going concern; and
- use the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

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 or 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, and have general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the company and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Bio-Rad Laboratories Limited

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We have audited the financial statements of Bio-Rad Laboratories Limited (the "company") for the year ended 31 December 2019, which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, Statement of Comprehensive Income, Balance Sheet, Statement of Changes in Equity, and related Notes to the Financial Statements, including the accounting policies in note 2.

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2019 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with UK accounting standards, including FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland; 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 (UK)") and applicable law. We have fulfilled our ethical responsibilities under, and are independent of the company in accordance with, UK ethical requirements including the FRC Ethical Standard. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is a sufficient and appropriate basis for our opinion.

Going concern

The directors have prepared the financial statements on the going concern basis as they do not intend to liquidate the company or to cease its operations, and as they have concluded that the company's financial position means that this is realistic. They have also concluded that there are no material uncertainties that could have cast significant doubt over its ability to continue as a going concern for at least a year from the date of approval of the financial statements ("the going concern period").

We are required to report to you if we have concluded that the use of the going concern basis of accounting is inappropriate or there is an undisclosed material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt over the use of that basis for a period of at least a year from the date of approval of the financial statements. In our evaluation of the directors' conclusions, we considered the inherent risks to the company's business model and analysed how those risks might affect the company's financial resources or ability to continue operations over the going concern period. We have nothing to report in these respects.

However, as we cannot predict all future events or conditions and as subsequent events may result in outcomes that are inconsistent with judgements that were reasonable at the time they were made, the absence of reference to a material uncertainty in this auditor's report is not a guarantee that the company will continue in operation.

Strategic report and directors' report

The directors are responsible for the strategic report and the directors' report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover those reports and we do not express an audit opinion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the strategic report and the directors' report and, in doing so, consider whether, based on our financial statements audit work, the information therein is materially misstated or inconsistent with the financial statements or our audit knowledge. Based solely on that work:

- we have not identified material misstatements in the strategic report and the directors' report;
- in our opinion the information given in those reports for the financial year is consistent with the financial statements; and
- in our opinion those reports have been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Bio-Rad Laboratories Limited (continued)

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required 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.

We have nothing to report in these respects.

Directors' responsibilities

As explained more fully in their statement set out on page 7, the directors are responsible for: the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view; 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; 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 they either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities

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 our opinion in an auditor's report. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but does not 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 aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

A fuller description of our responsibilities is provided on the FRC's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities.

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.

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Karen Tasker (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of KPMG LLP, Statutory Auditor
Chartered Accountants
58 Clarendon Road
Watford
Hertfordshire
WD17 1DE

14 December 2020

Bio-Rad Laboratories Limited Profit and Loss Account for the Year Ended 31 December 2019

	Note	2019 £ 000	2018 £ 000
Turnover	3	52,042	43,367
Cost of sales		(37,681)	(32,000)
Gross profit		14,361	11,367
Distribution costs		(5,135)	(5,796)
Administrative expenses		(6,715)	(5,384)
Operating profit	4	2,511	187
Income from shares in group undertakings	12	5,220	.
Amounts written off investments	12	(4,660)	-
Other interest receivable and similar income	8	136	104
Interest payable and similar expenses	9 .	(90)	(166)
Profit before tax		3,117	125;
Taxation	10	(783)	269
Profit for the financial year		2,334	394

The above results were derived from continuing operations.

Statement of Comprehensive Income for the Year Ended 31 December 2019

·	2019 £ 000	2018 £ 000
Profit for the year	2,334	394
Foreign currency translation losses on foreign branches		(25)
Total comprehensive income for the year	2,334	369

(Registration number: 03044694) Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2019

	Note	2019 £ 000	2018 £ 000
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	11	5,280	4,062
Investments	12		4,660
		5,280	.8,722
Current assets			
Stocks	13	4,137	3,439
Debtors (including £447,000 (2018 £447,000) which is due			
after 1 year)	14	23,250	33,728
Cash at bank and in hand		13,310	1,710
		30,697	38,877
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	15	(9,956)	(23,853)
Net current assets		20,741	15,024
Total assets less current liabilities		26,021	23,746
Provisions for liabilities	16	(874)	(1,021)
Net assets		25,147	22,725
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	17	100	. 100
Profit and loss account	18	25,047	22,625
Total equity		<u>25,147</u>	22,725

The financial statements have been approved and authorised for issue by the Board on £24220 and signed on its behalf by:

N D Schwartz

Director

Statement of Changes in Equity for the Year Ended 31 December 2019

Af-1 January 2010	Note	Called up share capital £ 000	Profit and loss account £ 000	Total £ 000
At 1 January 2019 Profit for the year		100	22,625 2,334	22,725 2,334
Total comprehensive income Share based payment transactions	21	-	2,334 88	2,334 88
At 31 December 2019		100	25,047	<u> 25,147</u>
	Note	Called up share capital £ 000	Profit and loss account £ 000	Total £ 000
At 1 January 2018		100	22,402	22,502
Profit for the year Other comprehensive income			394 (25)	394 (25)
Total comprehensive income Share based payment transactions	21	· =	369 (146)	369 (146)
At 31 December 2018		100	22,625	22,725

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2019

1 General information

The company is a private company limited by share capital, incorporated in England and Wales.

The address of its registered office is: The Junction 3rd and 4th Floor Station Road Watford WD17 1ET

2 Accounting policies

Summary of significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Statement of compliance

These financial statements were prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

Basis of preparation

These financial statements were prepared in accordance with applicable United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102, and with the Companies Act 2006. These financial statements have been prepared using the historical cost convention except that as disclosed in the accounting policies certain items are shown at fair value.

The financial statements are presented in pound sterling and rounded to thousands. The company's functional and presentation currency is the pound sterling.

Critical accounting judgements and estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported for assets and liabilities as at the balance sheet date and the amounts reported for revenues and expenses during the year. However, the nature of estimation means that actual outcomes could differ from those estimates. Significant areas of estimation for the company include the expected future cash flows applied in measuring the impairment debtors.

Summary of disclosure exemptions

The company's ultimate parent undertaking, Bio-Rad Laboratories, Inc. includes the company in its consolidated financial statements. The consolidated financial statements of Bio-Rad Laboratories, Inc. are prepared in accordance with US Generally Accepted Accounting Policies and are available to the public and may be obtained from 1000 Alfred Nobel Drive, Hercules, California 94547, USA. In these financial statements, the company is considered to be a qualifying entity (for the purposes of this FRS) and has applied the exemptions available under FRS 102 in respect of the following disclosures:

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2019 (continued)

2 Accounting policies (continued)

- from disclosing the company key management personnel compensation;
- from disclosing transactions with other wholly owned entities for the period that they form part of the same group;
- from preparing a statement of cash flows and the related notes on the basis that it is a qualifying entity and its parent company, Bio-Rad Laboratories, Inc., includes the company's cash flows in its own consolidated financial statements; and
- from the financial instrument disclosures, required under FRS 102 paragraphs 11.39 to 11.48A and paragraphs 12.26 to 12.29, including:
 - categories of financial instruments;
 - · items of income, expenses, gains or losses relating to financial instruments; and
 - exposure to management of financial risks.

Group financial statements not prepared

The company is exempt from the requirement to prepare group financial statements by virtue of Section 400 of the Companies Act 2006. These financial statements therefore present information about the company as an individual undertaking and not about its group.

Going concern

The company's business activities, together with the factors likely to affect its future development, performance and position, are described in the Strategic Report on page 2 and Directors' Report on page 6.

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which the directors consider to be appropriate for the following reasons:

The directors prepared cash flow forecasts for the 13 month period to December 2021 which indicate that, taking account of reasonably plausible downside scenarios and the anticipated impact of COVID-19 on the operations and its financial resources the company has sufficient funds to meet its liabilities as they fall due in the forecast period.

The company's activities are the sale of products and services in the fields of clinical diagnostics and life science research. The company purchases its stock from companies within the group headed by its ultimate parent undertaking, Bio-Rad Laboratories, Inc. Those purchases are governed by a transfer pricing agreement. Therefore, the activities of the company and hence its ability to continue as a going concern are reliant on the continuing operation of the group and the continuing operation of the transfer pricing agreements. Bio-Rad Laboratories, Inc has prepared cash flow forecast which the directors have reviewed covering the period to 31 December 2021 which indicate that, even in reasonably possible downside scenarios Bio-Rad Laboratories, Inc will be able to meet its liabilities as they fall due and hence continue as a going concern. Consequently, the directors have concluded that Bio-Rad Laboratories, Inc. and its subsidiaries will be able to continue to supply products for the UK market.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2019 (continued)

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Going concern (continued)

Based on this, the directors prepared cash flow forecasts for the company, for the 13 month period to December 2021 which indicate that, taking account of reasonably possible downside scenarios and the anticipated impact of COVID-19 on the operations and its financial resources the company has sufficient funds to meet its liabilities as they fall due in the forecast period. Specifically, the directors have considered a reasonably possible downside scenario in which revenues reduce by 15% with no changes in the company's fixed cost base.

In this downside scenario, the company will be able to meet its liabilities as they fall due from its available cash balances, however, the company holds its available cash in a group cash pooling arrangement. The nature of the agreement and structure of the cash pooling entity means other subsidiaries of Bio-Rad Laboratories, Inc are able to draw-down the company's cash and consequently the company is reliant on Bio-Rad Laboratories, Inc to provide financial support in the event that the company is not able to access its cash balance as and when required. Bio-Rad Laboratories, Inc has indicated its intention to continue to make available such funds as are needed by the company for the period covered by the forecasts. As with any company placing reliance on other group entities for financial support, the directors acknowledge that there can be no certainty that this support will continue although, at the date of approval of these financial statements, they have no reason to believe that it will not do so.

Consequently, the directors are confident that the company will have sufficient funds to continue to meet its liabilities as they fall due for at least 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements and therefore have prepared the financial statements on a going concern basis.

Foreign currency transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded at the functional currency rate prevailing at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated into the respective functional currency of the entity at the rates prevailing on the reporting period date. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rate on the date when the fair value is re-measured.

Non-monetary items measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2019 (continued)

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Revenue recognition

Turnover represents amounts chargeable, net of value added tax, in respect of the sale of goods and services, and the hiring of equipment to customers under operating leases.

Revenue in respect of the sales of goods is recognised to the extent that the company obtains the right to consideration in exchange for its performance. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received, excluding discounts, rebates, VAT and other sales taxes or duty. Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer, which normally occurs upon dispatch.

Revenue for the provision of services is recognised over the period in which the service is provided.

Reagent agreements are a diagnostic industry sales method that provides use of an instrument and consumables (reagents) to a customer on a per test basis. Reagent agreements represent one unit of accounting as the instrument and consumables are interdependent in producing a diagnostic result that neither has a stand-alone value with respect to these agreements. All revenues earned under reagent agreements are recognised pursuant to the terms of each agreement and are based and entirely contingent upon either (i) when the consumables to conduct a fixed number of tests are delivered or (ii) as reported by the customer on a per test basis.

Tax

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

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 taxable income.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences between taxable profits and profits reported in the financial statements.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised when it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are stated in the balance sheet at cost, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

The cost of tangible assets includes directly attributable incremental costs incurred in their acquisition and installation.

Depreciation

Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost of assets, other than land and properties under construction over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2019 (continued)

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Asset class

Land and buildings

Furniture, fittings and equipment

Depreciation method and rate over the life of the lease 10% - 33.33% straight line basis

Investments

These are the separate financial statements of the company. Investments in subsidiaries are carried at cost less impairment.

Impairment of assets

The carrying amounts of the company's non-financial assets, other than stocks and deferred tax assets, are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. For the purpose of impairment testing, assets that cannot be tested individually are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or groups of assets (the "cash-generating unit").

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or its CGU exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss. Impairment losses recognised in respect of CGUs are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the units, and then to reduce the carrying amounts of the other assets in the unit (group of units) on a pro rata basis.

Impairment losses recognised in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and call deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

Trade debtors

Trade debtors are amounts due from customers for merchandise sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business.

Trade debtors are recognised initially at the transaction price. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. A provision for the impairment of trade debtors is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2019 (continued)

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Stocks

Stocks consist of goods held for resale and trunk spares, both of which are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost comprises purchase price from suppliers determined on a first-in, first-out basis plus freight and duty charges. Net realisable value is based on estimated normal selling price less further costs expected to be incurred to disposal. Provision is made for obsolete, slow-moving or defective items where appropriate.

Trade creditors

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Trade creditors are classified as current liabilities if the company does not have an unconditional right, at the end of the reporting period, to defer settlement of the creditor for at least twelve months after the reporting date. If there is an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Trade creditors are recognised initially at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has an obligation at the reporting date 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.

Leases

Leases in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Equity instruments are measured at the fair value of the cash or other resources received or receivable, net of the direct costs of issuing the equity instruments. If payment is deferred and the time value of money is material, the initial measurement is on a present value basis.

Share based payments

The company participates in a share-based arrangement established by the ultimate parent company, and takes advantage of the alternative treatment allowed under Section 26 of FRS 102. The company recognises the share-based payment expense based on an allocation of its share of the group's total expense, calculated in proportion to the number of participating employees. The corresponding credit is recognised in retained earnings as a component of equity.

Where the company is charged for the cost of share-based payment arrangements the amounts are treated as a reduction in the capital contribution. If the amount charged is in excess of the share-based payment charge the company treats the excess as a notional distribution and charges this to retained earnings.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2019 (continued)

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Financial instruments

Classification

Basic financial instruments, including trade receivables, trade payables, cash and bank balances, bank loans, and loans to and from group companies, are initially recognised at transaction price, unless the transaction constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

Recognition and measurement

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

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

Impairment

A financial asset not carried at fair value through profit or loss is assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is objective evidence that it is impaired. A financial asset is impaired if objective evidence indicates that a loss event has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset, and that the loss event had a negative effect on the estimated future cash flows of that asset that can be estimated reliably.

An impairment loss in respect of a financial asset measured at amortised cost is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. For financial instruments measured at cost less impairment an impairment is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount and the best estimate of the amount that the company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date. Interest on the impaired asset continues to be recognised through the unwinding of the discount. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss. When a subsequent event causes the amount of impairment loss to decrease, the decrease in impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss.

3 Turnover

The analysis of the company's revenue for the year from continuing operations is as follows:

	2019	2018
	£ 000	£ 000
Sale of goods	49,049	41,685
Rendering of services	2,993	1,682
	52,042	43,367

The analysis of the company's turnover for the year by market is as follows:

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2019 (continued)

		·	
3 Turnover (continued)			
	•	2019 £ 000	2018 £ 000
UK		43,525	35,701
Rest of world		8,517	7,666
		52,042	43,367
4 Operating profit		'	
Arrived at after charging/(crediting)			
		2019	2018
	Note	£ 000	£ 000
Depreciation expense	11	1,869	1,364
Foreign exchange (gains)/losses		(64)	54
Operating lease expense - property		942	928
Operating lease expense - plant and machinery		. 667	634
Loss on disposal of tangible fixed assets		178	129
Forgiveness of intercompany debtors granted		1,702	-
Provision against intercompany debtors released		(1,140)	_

During the year, a restructuring of the Bio-Rad group was carried out to simplify the structure of the businesses in the UK. As a result the company granted forgiveness to certain intercompany balances as shown above. In addition, a provision of £1,140,000 against an intercompany debtor was released following receipt of the full outstanding balance. All of the charges and credits shown above in respect of the group restructuring are not expected to be deductible or chargeable for tax purposes.

5 Auditor's remuneration

	2019 £ 000	2018 £ 000
Audit of the financial statements	82	82
Other fees to auditor Auditor's remuneration - The audit of the company's parent undertaking and fellow group undertaking	2	4

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2019 (continued)

6 Staff costs		
The aggregate payroll costs (including directors' remuneration) wer	e as follows:	
	2019 £ 000	2018 £ 000
Wages and salaries	6,319	6,759
Social security costs	763	862
Pension costs, defined contribution scheme	326	280
	<u>7,408</u>	7,901
The wages and salaries charge above also includes £88,000 (2018 based payments.	- £110,000) in respe	ect of share
The average number of persons employed by the company (including analysed by category was as follows:	ng directors) during	the year,
	2019 No.	2018 No.
Management and administration	2	2.
Sales, marketing and distribution	107	99
	109	<u> </u>
7 Directors' remuneration	,	
The directors' remuneration for the year was as follows:		
	2019 £ 000	2018 £ 000
Remuneration	129	108
Contributions paid to money purchase schemes	9	8
·	138	116
During the year the number of directors who were receiving benefits follows:	and share incentive	s was as
	2019 No.	2018 No.
Accruing benefits under money purchase pension scheme	1	1

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2019 (continued)

7 Directors' remuneration (continued)

Emoluments for two (2018: one) of the directors has been borne by another group company. These directors are also directors or officers of a number of companies within the group. The directors' services to the company do not occupy a significant amount of their time. As such the directors do not consider that they have received any remuneration for their incidental services to the company for the current or prior year.

8 Other interest receivable and similar income		
	2019 £ 000	2018 £ 000
Interest receivable from related parties	136	104
9 Interest payable and similar expenses	·	
Interest payable to related parties	2019 £ 000 90	2018 £ 000 166
10 Taxation		
Tax charged in the profit and loss account:		
	2019 £.000	2018 £ 000
Current taxation		
UK corporation tax	649	-
UK corporation tax adjustment to prior periods	<u> </u>	(207)
Foreign tax	649 40	(207) 34
Total current income tax	689	(173)
Deferred taxation		
Arising from origination and reversal of timing differences Arising from changes in tax rates and laws	.94	(240) 144
Total deferred taxation	94	(96)
Tax expense/(receipt) in the profit and loss account		(269)

The tax on profit before tax for the year is higher than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK (2018 - lower than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK) of 19% (2018 - 19%).

The differences are reconciled below:

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2019 (continued)

10 Taxation (continued)		
	2019 £ 000	2018 £ 000
Profit before tax	<u>3,117</u>	125
Corporation tax at standard rate	592	24
Effect of revenues exempt from taxation	(992)	-
Expenses not deductible	1,222	13
Tax rate differences between current and deferred tax	(15)	-
Adjustment for a prior period	=	(207)
Deferred tax expense adjustment from a prior period	-	144
Tax decrease due to capital allowances and depreciation		(19)
Tax decrease from effect of exercise of employee share options	(31)	(19)
Tax decrease arising from group relief	-	(64)
Tax increase arising from overseas tax suffered/expensed	7	34
Tax increase/(decrease) from movement on provisions	_	(175)
Total tax charge/(credit)	783	(269)

The tax rate for the current year is the same as the prior year.

Changes to the UK corporation tax rates were substantively enacted as part of Finance Bill 2016 (on 6 September 2016). These include reductions to the main rate, to reduce the rate to 17% from 1 April 2020. In November 2019, the Prime Minister announced that he intended to cancel the future reduction in corporate tax rate from 19% to 17%. This announcement was not substantively enacted until March 2020 and therefore deferred taxes at the balance sheet date are measured at the enacted tax rate of 17% at the balance sheet date.

If the deferred tax asset was calculated at 19% it would be increased by £46,000 to £442,000.

Deferred tax

The deferred tax asset at the year end of £396,000 (2018 - £490,000) and comprises of the following:

2019	Asset £ 000
Difference between accumulated depreciation and capital allowances Other timing differences	64 332 396

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2019 (continued)

10 Taxation (continued) 2018		Asset £ 000	Liability £ 000
Difference between accumulated depreciation and ca Other timing differences	apital allowances	- 525	35
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		525	35
11 Tangible assets	Land and buildings £ 000	Furniture, fittings and equipment £ 000	Total £ 000
Cost			
At 1 January 2019 Additions	842	8,476	9,318
Disposals	- -	3,246 (892)	3,246 (892 <u>)</u>
At 31 December 2019	842	10,830	11,672
Depreciation			
At 1 January 2019 Charge for the year	168 84	5,088 1,785	5,256
Eliminated on disposal		(733)	1,869 (733)
At 31 December 2019	252	6,140	6,392
Carrying amount			
At 31 December 2019	590	4,690	5,280

Included within the net book value of land and buildings above is £590,000 (2018 - £674,000) in respect of short leasehold land and buildings.

At 31 December 2018

Included in Fixtures, fittings and equipment above are reagent rental assets at 31 December 2019 with a cost of £9,605,000 (2018 - £7,253,000) accumulated depreciation of £5,311,000 (2018 - £4,445,000) and net book value of £4,294,000 (2018 - £2,808,000). These relate to assets owned by the company which are rented by third parties under operating leases.

4,062

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2019 (continued)

12 Investments	2019	2018
Investments in subsidiaries	£ 000	£ 000 4,660
Subsidiaries		£ 000
Cost At 1 January 2019 and 31 December 2018		12,060
Provision At 1 January 2019 Provision		7,400 4,660
At 31 December 2019	_	12,060
Carrying amount		
At 31 December 2019	,	
At 31 December 2018		4,660

On 29 October 2019, the strike off process for JXB6 Limited (formerly DiaMed (G.B.) Ltd.) was commenced and was completed on 25 February 2020. A final dividend of £5,219,968 was paid to Bio-Rad Laboratories. Limited during the year and the remaining investment carrying value has been impaired to reduce the carrying value to £nil.

Details of undertakings

Details of the investments held by the company are as follows:

Subsidiary undertaking and registered office details	Country of incorporation	Holding	Proportion of voting rights and shares held		
JXB6 Limited (formerly DiaMed (G.B.) Ltd.) The Junction 3rd and 4th Floors, Station Road, Walford, WD17 1FT	England and Wales	Ordinary shares	2019 100%	2018 100%	

The principal activity of JXB6 Limited (formerly DiaMed (G.B.) Ltd.) at the balance sheet date is that of a dormant company.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2019 (continued)

13 Stocks 2019 2018 £ 000 £ 000 Finished goods and goods for resale 4,137 3,439

The amount of impairment loss included in profit or loss is £207,000 (2018 - £163,000). The impairment loss is included in Cost of sales.

The directors consider there to be no material difference between the balance sheet value of stock and its replacement cost.

14 Debtors

	Note	2019 £ 000	2018 £ 000
Trade debtors		10,062	13,117
Amounts owed by group undertakings		11,972	18,553
Loans to group undertakings	·	-	600
Prepayments		820	968
Deferred tax assets	10 .	396	490
		23,250	33,728
Less non-current portion		(447)	(447)
		22,803	33,281

In prepayments of £820,000 there is £447,000 (2018 - £447,000) classified as non-current. This relates to a rent deposit for the property occupied by the company, which is not repayable until the termination of the lease in 2026.

Amounts due from group undertakings are stated after a provision for impairment of £nil (2018 - £1,140,000). The remaining amounts outstanding are unsecured, interest free, have no fixed date of repayment and are repayable on demand.

Trade debtors are stated after provisions for impairment of £547,000 (2018 - £1,649,000).

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2019 (continued)

15 Creditors		
	2019	2018
	£ 000	£ 000
Due within one year		
Trade creditors	315	693
Amounts due to group undertakings	5,876	18,245
Social security and other taxes	548	1,840
Outstanding defined contribution pension costs	57	53
Other payables	, -	164
Accruals	2,638	2,857
Corporation tax liability	522	1
	9,956	23,853

Included within Amounts due to group undertakings above are two loans: a £nil (2018 - £2,515,109) loan from JXB3 Limited (formerly Bio-Rad Laboratories Europe Limited) and a £nil (2018 - £7,500,000) from Bio-Rad AbD Serotec Limited. All loans were repayable on demand and interest was charged and paid quarterly on the amount outstanding on the basis of a variable short-term interest rate, which was reset quarterly on a prospective basis using GBP LIBOR +1%. Both loans were repaid during the year.

All other Amounts due to group undertakings falling due within one year are interest-free with the exception of any part which remains outstanding for over 90 days, which did not occur in either accounting period, are unsecured, interest free, have no fixed date of repayment and are repayable on demand.

16 Provisions for liabilities

	Warranties £ 000	Sales return provisions £ 000	Total £ 000
At 1 January 2019	424	597	1,021
Increase/(decrease) in provisions	266	(121)	145
Provisions used	(94)	-	(94)
Unused provision reversed	(198)		(198)
At 31 December 2019	398	476	874

Warranties are granted in respect of certain products sold for a period of one year. The provision represents the estimated warranty claims that the company expects to receive in respect of sales in the last year based on historic experience.

The sales return allowance is estimated based on historic analysis.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2019 (continued)

17 Share capital

Allotted, called up and fully paid shares

	2019		2018	
	No. 000	£ 000	No. 000	£ 000
Ordinary Shares of £1 each	100	100	100	100

Rights, preferences and restrictions

18 Capital and reserves

Called up share capital

Called-up share capital represents the nominal value of shares that have been issued.

Profit and loss account

The retained earnings reserve includes all current and prior period retained profits and losses.

19 Pension and other schemes

Defined contribution pension scheme

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The pension cost charge for the year represents contributions payable by the company to the scheme and amounted to £326,000 (2018 - £280,000).

Contributions totalling £57,000 (2018 - £53,000) were payable to the scheme at the end of the year and are included in creditors.

20 Obligations under leases and hire purchase contracts

Operating leases

The total of future minimum lease payments is as follows:

	2019	2018
•	£ 000	£ 000
Not later than one year	1,395	1,586
Later than one year and not later than five years	4,145	4,348
Later than five years	1,625	2,585
	7,165	8,519

There are no restrictions on the distribution of dividends and the repayment of capital.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2019 (continued)

20 Obligations under leases and hire purchase contracts (continued)

The amount of non-cancellable operating lease payments recognised as an expense during the year was £1,609,000 (2018 - £1,562,000).

Operating leases - lessor

The total of future minimum lease payments is as follows:

	,2019	2010
	£ 000	£ 000
Not later than one year	11,557	8,897
Later than one year and not later than five years	18,775	13,502
Later than five years	2,447	611
•	32,779	23,010

Included in Fixtures, fittings and equipment above are reagent rental assets at 31 December 2019 with a cost of £9,605,000 (2018 - £7,253,000) accumulated depreciation of £5,311,000 (2018 - £4,445,000) and net book value of £4,294,000 (2018 - £2,808,000). These relate to assets owned by the company which are rented by third parties under operating leases.

21 Share-based payments

Group share-based payment scheme

Scheme details

The ultimate parent company has various share-based compensation plans in place to help attract and retain personnel, to reward employees and directors for past services and to motivate such individuals through added incentives to further contribute to the success of the Group. Share options have been granted in prior years to certain employees of the company, under these compensation plans, to purchase shares at the market price prevailing at the date of the grant. In all cases the options vest at the rate of 20% per year for five years. The contractual life for each option is 10 years. The share options are all equity settled. No such options were outstanding at the end of the current or prior year.

In addition, Restricted Stock Units (RSUs) in the parent company are granted to certain employees with a vesting period of 5 years at the rate of 20% per completed year, provided that employment continues beyond the date of the award. The RSUs are forfeited if this condition is not met.

The cost of an RSU is determined using the fair value of the parent company's common stock on the date of grant. An RSU award entitles the holder to receive shares of the parent company's common stock as the award vests. The total expense related to RSUs is amortised on a straight line basis over the vesting period.

The entity is part of a group share-based payment scheme and it recognises and measures its share-based payment expense on the basis of a reasonable allocation of the expense recognised for the group. The company recognises an equity-settled share-based payment expense based on a reasonable allocation of the total charge of the group. This allocation is the total charge of the group prorated for the number of RSU awards allocated to the company's employees.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2019 (continued)

21 Share-based payments (continued)

The following table summarises information about awarded RSUs.

	2019 Weighted average		20	18 Weighted average
	Number of RSUs	grant date fair value	Number of RSUs	grant date fair value
		\$		\$
Outstanding at 1 January	2,469	223.45	2,843	167.21
Transfers out *	· -	-	(240)	167.21
Awarded	745	333.34	920	326.15
Forfeited	(706)	170.25	(180)	277.19
Released	(555)	207.03	(874)	150.04
Outstanding at 31 December	1,953	289,27	2,469	223.45

^{*} transfers out represent RSUs relating to employees that have transferred to other operating units with the Bio-Rad group during the year.

Effect of share-based payments on profit or loss and financial position

The total expense recognised in profit or loss for the year was £88,000 (2018 - £110,000). A re-charge was made from the parent company in respect of share based payments of £nil (2018 - £256,000), resulting in a £88,000 increase (2018 - £146,000 decrease) in equity.

The weighted average remaining service period for outstanding RSUs at 31 December 2019 was 3.59 years (2018 - 3.3 years).

22 Related party transactions

The company is exempt from disclosing other related party transactions as they are with other companies that are wholly owned within the group.

23 Parent and ultimate parent undertaking

The company's immediate parent is Bio-Metrics (U.K.) Limited, incorporated in England and Wales. The ultimate parent is Bio-Rad Laboratories, Inc., incorporated in USA.

The most senior parent entity producing publicly available financial statements is Bio-Rad Laboratories, Inc.. These financial statements are available upon request from 1000 Alfred Nobel Drive, Hercules, California 94547, USA. Bio-Rad Laboratories, Inc. is the only company preparing consolidated financial statements which include Bio-Rad Laboratories Limited.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2019 (continued)

24 Non adjusting events after the financial period

Sale of the Israel branch

On 1 April 2020, the assets and liabilities of the Israel branch of the company were sold to an Israel based group entity for a consideration of 20,714,884 ILS (approximately £4.8m). With effect from that date all Israel branch activity ceased.

COVID-19

Subsequent to the end of the reporting period, the COVID-19 pandemic has led to changes in the company's operations as detailed above. No adjustment has been made to the 2019 results in respect of COVID-19. It is a non-adjusting event as the conditions did not exist at the balance sheet date. The effect on 2020 is yet to be fully clarified.

Loan waiver

On 24 February 2020, JXB4 Limited (a fellow group undertaking) agreed to waive its right to receive payment due from the company in respect of a loan of £368,679. This liability is included within creditors in these financial statements as at 31 December 2019. A gain in respect of this waiver will be recognised in the profit and loss account during 2020.+