

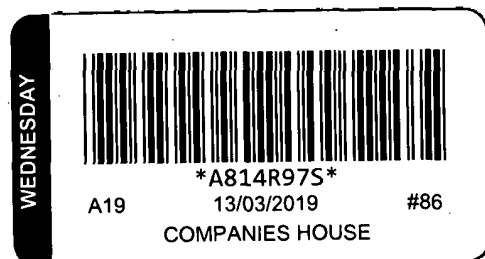
Company registration number: 03267806

AMENDED

Diagnosys UK Limited

Unaudited financial statements

31 December 2016



Diagnosys UK Limited

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Diagnosys UK Limited

**Statement of financial position
31 December 2016**

| | Note | 2016 £ | £ | 2015 £ | £ |
|---|------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|
| Fixed assets | | | | | |
| Tangible assets | 5 | 16,449 | | 11,307 | |
| Investments | 6 | 2,035 | | 2,035 | |
| | | | 18,484 | | 13,342 |
| Current assets | | | | | |
| Stocks | | 42,980 | | 79,520 | |
| Debtors | 7 | 607,854 | | 456,776 | |
| Cash at bank and in hand | | 97,940 | | 164,130 | |
| | | 748,774 | | 700,426 | |
| Creditors: amounts falling due within one year | 8 | (805,656) | | (718,256) | |
| Net current liabilities | | | (56,882) | | (17,830) |
| Total assets less current liabilities | | | (38,398) | | (4,488) |
| Net liabilities | | | (38,398) | | (4,488) |
| Capital and reserves | | | | | |
| Called up share capital | | | 2 | | 2 |
| Profit and loss account | | | (38,400) | | (4,490) |
| Shareholders deficit | | | (38,398) | | (4,488) |

For the year ending 31 December 2016 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Directors responsibilities:

- The shareholders have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476;
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the statement of comprehensive income has not been delivered.

The notes on pages 5 to 10 form part of these financial statements.

Diagnosys UK Limited

Statement of financial position (continued)
31 December 2016

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 11 March 2017, and are signed on behalf of the board by:

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'R J Robson', with a long horizontal line extending to the right.

Mr R J Robson
Director

Company registration number: 03267806

The notes on pages 5 to 10 form part of these financial statements.

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**Statement of changes in equity
Year ended 31 December 2016**

| | Called up share capital £ | Profit and loss account £ | Total £ |
|--|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------|
| At 1 January 2015 | 2 | 11,909 | 11,911 |
| Loss for the year | | (16,399) | (16,399) |
| Total comprehensive income for the year | - | (16,399) | (16,399) |
| At 31 December 2015 and 1 January 2016 | 2 | (4,491) | (4,489) |
| Loss for the year | | (33,909) | (33,909) |
| Total comprehensive income for the year | - | (33,909) | (33,909) |
| At 31 December 2016 | 2 | (38,400) | (38,398) |

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Notes to the financial statements Year ended 31 December 2016

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England & Wales. The address of the registered office is 5 Trust Court, Histon, Cambridge, Cambs, CB24 9PW.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with the provisions of FRS 102, Section 1A, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

3. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

Going concern

The directors have considered the going concern of the company and are of the opinion that the basis is appropriate given the ongoing support of the parent company.

Transition to FRS 102

The entity transitioned from previous UK GAAP to FRS 102 as at 1 January 2015. Details of how FRS 102 has affected the reported financial position and financial performance is given in note 11.

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the buyer, usually on despatch of the goods; the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transactions can be measured reliably.

Taxation

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves, respectively.

Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that 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 that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

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Year ended 31 December 2016

Operating leases

Lease payments are recognised as an expense over the lease term on a straight-line basis. The aggregate benefit of lease incentives is recognised as a reduction to expense over the lease term, on a straight-line basis.

Research and development

Research expenditure is written off in the year in which it is incurred.

Development expenditure incurred is capitalised as an intangible asset only when all of the following criteria are met:

- It is technically feasible to complete the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale;
 - There is the intention to complete the intangible asset and use or sell it;
 - There is the ability to use or sell the intangible asset;
 - The use or sale of the intangible asset will generate probable future economic benefits;
 - There are adequate technical, financial and other resources available to complete the development and to use or sell the intangible asset; and
 - The expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during its development can be measured reliably.
- Expenditure that does not meet the above criteria is expensed as incurred.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and are subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in capital and reserves, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

| | | |
|---------------------------------|-------|------------------|
| Freehold property | - 20% | straight line |
| Plant and machinery | - 25% | straight line |
| Fittings fixtures and equipment | - 25% | reducing balance |
| Motor vehicles | - 20% | straight line |

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in depreciation rate, useful life or residual value of tangible assets, the depreciation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

Fixed asset investments

Fixed asset investments are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Listed investments are measured at fair value with changes in fair value being recognised in profit or loss.

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Year ended 31 December 2016

Impairment

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date.

When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost includes all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

Financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Other financial instruments, including derivatives, are initially recognised at fair value, unless payment for an asset is deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate, in which case the asset is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Other financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, with any changes recognised in profit or loss, with the exception of hedging instruments in a designated hedging relationship.

Financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost are reviewed for objective evidence of impairment at the end of each reporting date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately.

For all equity instruments regardless of significance, and other financial assets that are individually significant, these are assessed individually for impairment. Other financial assets are either assessed individually or grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics.

Any reversals of impairment are recognised in profit or loss immediately, to the extent that the reversal does not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset that exceeds what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised.

Defined contribution plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund.

When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised in finance costs in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

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Year ended 31 December 2016

4. Loss before taxation

Loss before taxation is stated after charging/(crediting):

| | 2016 | 2015 |
|---------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| | £ | £ |
| Depreciation of tangible assets | <u>5,591</u> | <u>3,146</u> |

5. Tangible assets

| | Freehold property | Plant and machinery | Fixtures, fittings and equipment | Motor vehicles | Total |
|----------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|--|-------------------|---------------|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Cost | | | | | |
| At 1 January 2016 | 1,844 | 15,237 | 6,164 | 8,536 | 31,781 |
| Additions | - | 3,167 | 7,611 | - | 10,778 |
| Disposals | - | (732) | - | (312) | (1,044) |
| At 31 December 2016 | <u>1,844</u> | <u>17,672</u> | <u>13,775</u> | <u>8,224</u> | <u>41,515</u> |
| Depreciation | | | | | |
| At 1 January 2016 | 369 | 14,263 | 3,928 | 1,915 | 20,475 |
| Charge for the year | 369 | 1,117 | 2,462 | 1,645 | 5,593 |
| Disposals | - | (732) | - | (270) | (1,002) |
| At 31 December 2016 | <u>738</u> | <u>14,648</u> | <u>6,390</u> | <u>3,290</u> | <u>25,066</u> |
| Carrying amount | | | | | |
| At 31 December 2016 | <u>1,106</u> | <u>3,024</u> | <u>7,385</u> | <u>4,934</u> | <u>16,449</u> |
| At 31 December 2015 | <u>1,475</u> | <u>974</u> | <u>2,236</u> | <u>6,621</u> | <u>11,306</u> |

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Year ended 31 December 2016

6. Investments

| | Other investments other than loans | Total |
|--|---|-------|
| | £ | £ |
| Cost | | |
| At 1 January 2016 and 31 December 2016 | 2,035 | 2,035 |
| Impairment | | |
| At 1 January 2016 and 31 December 2016 | - | - |
| Carrying amount | | |
| At 31 December 2016 | 2,035 | 2,035 |
| At 31 December 2015 | 2,035 | 2,035 |

7. Debtors

| | 2016 | 2015 |
|---|----------------|----------------|
| | £ | £ |
| Trade debtors | 215,129 | 74,973 |
| Amounts owed by group undertakings and undertakings in which the company has a participating interest | 369,860 | 329,515 |
| Other debtors | 22,865 | 52,288 |
| | <u>607,854</u> | <u>456,776</u> |

8. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

| | 2016 | 2015 |
|---|----------------|----------------|
| | £ | £ |
| Trade creditors | 4,974 | 9,315 |
| Amounts owed to group undertakings and undertakings in which the company has a participating interest | 797,300 | 702,519 |
| Social security and other taxes | - | 1,785 |
| Other creditors | 3,382 | 4,637 |
| | <u>805,656</u> | <u>718,256</u> |

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9. Directors advances, credits and guarantees

During the year the directors entered into the following advances and credits with the company:

| | 2016 | | | |
|---------------|-------------------------------|--|-------------------|-----------------------|
| | Balance brought forward | Advances /(credits) to the directors | Amounts repaid | Balance o/standing |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Mr R J Robson | 38,118 | - | (40,000) | (1,882) |
| | <u> </u> | <u> </u> | <u> </u> | <u> </u> |
| | 2015 | | | |
| | Balance brought forward | Advances /(credits) to the directors | Amounts repaid | Balance o/standing |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Mr R J Robson | (1,882) | 40,000 | - | 38,118 |
| | <u> </u> | <u> </u> | <u> </u> | <u> </u> |

10. Controlling party

The ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party is Diagnosys LLC, a business registered in the USA in which directors B Doran and R Robson are partners.

11. Transition to FRS 102

These are the first financial statements that comply with FRS 102. The company transitioned to FRS 102 on 1 January 2015.

Reconciliation of equity

No transitional adjustments were required.

Reconciliation of profit or loss for the year

No transitional adjustments were required.