



Registered no: NI 46249

Almac Discovery Limited
(formerly NIPRI Limited)
Report and financial statements
for the year ended 30 September 2008



Almac Discovery Limited

Report and financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2008

	Pages
Directors and advisers	1
Directors' report	2 - 3
Statement of directors' responsibilities	4
Independent auditors' report	5
Income statement	6
Statement of changes in equity	7
Balance sheet	8
Cash flow statement	9
Notes to the financial statements	10 – 20

Directors and advisers

Executive directors

Dr Sir Allen McClay OBE, CBE

AD Armstrong

RA Milliken

JW Irvine

C Hayburn

(appointed 23 January 2008)

S Barr

(appointed 23 January 2008)

S Campbell

Secretary

C Hayburn

(appointed 23 January 2008)

Registered office

Almac House

20 Seagoe Industrial Estate

Craigavon

BT63 5QD

Solicitors

L'Estrange and Brett

Arnott House

12-16 Bridge Street

Belfast

BT1 1LS

Bankers

Northern Bank Limited

45-48 High Street

Portadown

BT62 1LB

Independent auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Waterfront Plaza

8 Laganbank Road

Belfast

BT1 3LR

Directors' report for the year ended 30 September 2008

The directors present their report and the audited financial statements of the company for the year ended 30 September 2008.

Change of name

On 19 February 2008 the company changed its name from NIPRI Limited to Almac Discovery Limited.

Principal activities

Almac Discovery Limited is a private limited company incorporated in Northern Ireland. The company's registered address is detailed on page 1.

The principal activities of the company are the discovery and development of novel and innovative approaches to the treatment of cancer and associated conditions.

Review of business and future developments

The company has incurred losses of £1,055,516 (2007: £Nil) during the current year which is in line with expectations. The company foresees further losses in future years, however these are anticipated as a consequence of the research project programme. Funding commitments have been put in place to support the company through its development phase.

Results and dividends

The loss for the financial year is £1,055,516 (2007: £Nil). The directors do not recommend payment of a dividend (2007: £Nil).

Research and development activities

The company is committed to research and development in the area of drug discovery and development of novel and innovative approaches to the treatment of cancer and associated conditions. Research in the year totalled £1,060,975 (2007: £Nil) and was expensed as incurred. No development expenditure was incurred in the year (2007: £Nil).

Directors

The directors who served during the year are shown on page 1.

Political and charitable donations

During the year, the company made charitable donations amounting to £1,000 (2007: £Nil). No donations for political purposes were made during the year (2007: £Nil).

Employees

The company's policy is to consult and discuss with employees those matters likely to affect employees' interests.

The company's policy is to recruit disabled workers for those vacancies that they are able to fill. All necessary assistance with initial training courses is given. Arrangements are made, whenever possible, for retraining employees who become disabled, to enable them to perform work identified as appropriate to their aptitudes and abilities.

Statement of disclosure of information to auditors

So far as each of the directors in office at the date of approval of these financial statements is aware:

- there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditors are unaware; and
- they have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

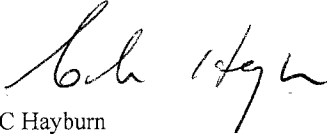
Independent auditors

The auditors, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP have indicated their willingness to continue in office, and a resolution concerning their re-appointment will be proposed at the Annual General Meeting.

Small companies' exemption

This report has been prepared in accordance with the special provisions of Part VIII of the Companies (Northern Ireland) Order 1986 relating to small companies.

By order of the Board

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'C Hayburn', is written over the printed name.

C Hayburn

Secretary

20 February 2009

Statement of directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the annual report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

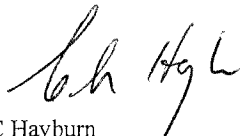
Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union. The financial statements are required by law to 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 year. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state that the financial statements comply with IFRSs as adopted by the European Union; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis, unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business, in which case there should be supporting assumptions or qualifications as necessary.

The directors confirm that they have complied with the above requirements in preparing the financial statements.

The directors are responsible for keeping proper accounting records that disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company to enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies (Northern Ireland) Order 1986. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

By order of the Board



C Hayburn

Secretary

20 February 2009

Independent auditors' report to the members of Almac Discovery Limited

We have audited the financial statements of Almac Discovery Limited for the year ended 30 September 2008, which comprise the income statement, the statement of changes in equity, the balance sheet, the cash flow statement and the related notes. These financial statements have been prepared under the accounting policies set out therein.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

The directors' responsibilities for preparing the financial statements in accordance with applicable Northern Ireland law and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union are set out in the statement of directors' responsibilities.

Our responsibility is to audit the financial statements in accordance with the relevant legal and regulatory requirements and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). This report, including the opinion, has been prepared for and only for the company's members as a body in accordance with Article 243 of the Companies (Northern Ireland) Order 1986 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving this opinion, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.

We report to you our opinion as to whether the financial statements give a true and fair view and whether the financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies (Northern Ireland) Order 1986. We also report to you whether in our opinion the information given in the Directors' Report is consistent with the financial statements.

In addition we report to you if, in our opinion, the company has not kept proper accounting records, if we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit, or if information specified by law regarding directors' remuneration and other transactions is not disclosed.

We read the Directors' Report and consider the implications for our report if we become aware of any apparent misstatements within it.

Basis of audit opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland) issued by the Auditing Practices Board. An audit includes examination, on a test basis, of evidence relevant to the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. It also includes an assessment of the significant estimates and judgements made by the directors in the preparation of the financial statements, and of whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances, consistently applied and adequately disclosed.

We planned and performed our audit so as to obtain all the information and explanations which we considered necessary in order to provide us with sufficient evidence to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or other irregularity or error. In forming our opinion we also evaluated the overall adequacy of the presentation of information in the financial statements.

Opinion

In our opinion:

- the financial statements give a true and fair view, in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union, of the state of the company's affairs as at 30 September 2008 and of its loss and cash flows for the year then ended;
- the financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies (Northern Ireland) Order 1986; and
- the information given in the directors' report is consistent with the financial statements.



PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Chartered Accountants and Registered Auditors
Belfast
11 March 2009

Income Statement for the year ended 30 September 2008

	Notes	2008 £	2007 £
Continuing operations			
Research and development	5	(1,060,975)	-
Operating loss		(1,060,975)	-
Finance income	4	5,459	-
Loss before taxation		(1,055,516)	-
Income tax	7	-	-
Loss for the year attributable to equity holders of the company		(1,055,516)	-

Statement of changes in equity

	Share capital £	Retained earnings £	Total equity £
At 1 October 2007	2	-	2
Loss for the year	-	(1,055,516)	(1,055,516)
At 30 September 2008	2	(1,055,516)	(1,055,514)

Balance sheet at 30 September 2008

	Notes	2008 £	2007 £
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Intangible assets	8	3,108	-
Property, plant and equipment	9	189,991	-
Deferred income tax asset	15	11,162	-
Total non-current assets		204,261	-
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables	10	107,491	2
Cash and cash equivalents	11	150,453	-
Total current assets		257,944	2
Total assets		462,205	2
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	12	428,174	-
Total current liabilities		428,174	-
Non-current liabilities			
Borrowings	14	1,000,000	-
Other non-current liabilities	13	78,383	-
Deferred income tax liability	15	11,162	-
Total non-current liabilities		1,089,545	-
Total liabilities		1,517,719	-
Equity			
Capital and reserves attributable to equity holders of the company			
Ordinary shares	16	2	2
Retained earnings		(1,055,516)	-
Total equity		(1,055,514)	2
Total equity and liabilities		462,205	2

The notes on pages 10 to 20 are an integral part of these financial statements.

The financial statements on pages 6 to 20 were authorised for issue by the board of directors on 23 February 2009 and were signed on its behalf by:



RA Milliken



AD Armstrong

Directors

Cash flow statement for the year ended 30 September 2008

	Notes	2008 £	2007 £
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash used in operations	17	(658,100)	-
Interest received		5,459	-
Net cash used in operating activities		(652,641)	-
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of intangible assets		(3,193)	-
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(193,713)	-
Net cash used in investing activities		(196,906)	-
Cash flows from financing activities			
Advances from related parties		1,000,000	-
Net cash generated from financing activities		1,000,000	-
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		150,453	-
Cash, cash equivalents and overdrafts at beginning of the year		-	-
Cash, cash equivalents and overdrafts at end of the year	11	150,453	-

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2008

1 Accounting policies

General information

The company's principal activities during the year were as described in the directors' report.

The financial statements are presented in sterling.

The principal accounting policies adopted 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.

Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union, IFRIC interpretations and with those parts of the Companies (Northern Ireland) Order 1986 applicable to companies reporting under IFRS. These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in the process of applying the company's accounting policies. Management has concluded that there are no critical assumptions or estimates involving a high degree of judgment or complexity which require further disclosure under IFRS 1. The company's accounting policies and estimates are detailed below.

Standards, amendments and interpretations effective in the year to 30 September 2008

During the year, the following standards, amendments and interpretations became effective:

		Effective date
International Accounting Standards (IASs/IFRSs)		
IAS 1 (amended)	Presentation of financial statements - Capital disclosures	1 January 2007
IFRS 7	Financial instruments: Disclosures	1 January 2007
International Financial Reporting Interpretation Committee (IFRIC) Interpretations		
IFRIC 10	Interim financial reporting and impairment	1 November 2006
IFRIC 11	Group and treasury share transactions	1 March 2007

IFRS 7, 'Financial instruments: Disclosures', and the complementary amendment to IAS 1 'Presentation of financial statements – Capital disclosures', introduces new disclosures relating to financial instruments and does not have any impact on the classification and valuation of the company's financial instruments, or the disclosures relating to taxation and trade and other payables.

Neither of the IFRIC Interpretations has any material impact on these financial statements.

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Standards, amendments and interpretations that are not yet effective and have not been adopted early by the company

During the year, the IASB and IFRIC have issued the following accounting standards and interpretations with an effective date after the date of these financial statements (i.e. applicable to accounting periods beginning on or after the effective date):

		Effective date
International Accounting Standards (IASs/IFRSs)		
IFRS 8 *	Operating segments	1 January 2009
IAS 23 *	Borrowing costs (revised)	1 January 2009
IAS 39 * (amended)	Financial instruments: Recognition and measurement on eligible hedged items	1 July 2009
IFRS 1 * (amended)	First time adoption of IFRS	1 January 2009
IAS 27 *	Consolidated and separate financial statements (revised)	1 July 2009
IAS 32 * (amended)	Financial instruments: Presentation	1 January 2009
IAS 1 *	Presentation of financial statements	1 January 2009
IFRS 2 * (amended)	Share based payments	1 January 2009
IFRS 3 *	Business combinations (revised)	1 July 2009
International Financial Reporting Interpretation Committee (IFRIC) Interpretations		
IFRIC 12 *	Service concession arrangements	1 January 2008
IFRIC 13 *	Customer loyalty programmes	1 July 2008
IFRIC 14 *	IAS 19 – The limit on a defined benefit asset, minimum funding requirements and their interaction	1 January 2008
IFRIC 15 *	Agreements for construction of real estate	1 January 2009
IFRIC 16 *	Hedges of a net investment in a foreign operator	1 October 2008

The directors do not anticipate that the adoption of these standards and interpretations will have a material impact on the company's financial statements in the period of initial application.

* These standards have not yet been adopted by the European Union.

Intangible assets

Computer software

The costs of acquiring and bringing computer software into use are capitalised and amortised on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful economic life of the software which is between three to five years.

Capitalised software development costs include external direct costs of material and services together with direct labour costs relating to software development and an appropriate portion of directly attributable overheads.

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment is stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation.

The cost of assets is their purchase cost, together with any incidental costs of acquisition. For all assets depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost less their estimated residual values, on a straight line basis over the expected useful economic lives of the assets concerned. The principal annual rates used are as follows:

		%
Plant and machinery	-	10
Computer equipment	-	20

The assets' residual values and useful economic lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each balance sheet date.

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

1 Accounting policies (continued)**Financial assets**

The company classifies all its financial assets as loans and receivables.

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are included in current assets, except for maturities greater than twelve months after the balance sheet date. These are classified as non-current assets. The company's loans and receivables comprise 'trade and other receivables' and cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet.

Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are recognised initially at fair value and carried at the lower of their original invoiced value and recoverable amount. A provision for impairment 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. Significant financial difficulties of the debtor, probability that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or financial reorganisation, and default or delinquency in payments are considered indicators that the trade receivable is impaired. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account and the amount of the loss is recognised in the income statement. When a trade receivable is uncollectable, it is written off against the allowance account for trade receivables. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against the income statement.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities on the balance sheet.

Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are stated at fair value.

Borrowings

Borrowings are recognised initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently stated at amortised cost; any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognised in the income statement over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method.

Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down. In this case, the fee is deferred until the draw-down occurs. To the extent there is no evidence that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down, the fee is capitalised as a pre-payment for liquidity services and amortised over the period of the facility to which it relates.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the balance sheet date.

Current and deferred income tax

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the income statement, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity. In this case the tax is also recognised in equity.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred income tax is recognised, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. However, the deferred income tax is not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Deferred income tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised. Deferred income tax is provided on temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries and associates, except where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference is controlled by the group and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Grants

Grants are recognised at their fair value where there is a reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and the company will comply with all attached conditions. Grants relating to costs are deferred and recognised in the income statement over the period necessary to match them with the costs that they are intended to compensate. Grants relating to property, plant and equipment are included in non-current liabilities as deferred grants and are credited to the income statement on a straight-line basis over the expected useful economic lives of the related assets.

Research and development

Expenditure on research is written off in the year in which it is incurred. Development expenditure is capitalised when the criteria for recognising an asset are met.

Revenue recognition

Revenue comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of services in the ordinary course of the company's activities. Revenue is shown, net of value-added tax, returns, rebates and discounts.

The company recognises revenue when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured and it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity. The amount of revenue is not considered to be reliably measurable until all contingencies relating to the sale have been resolved. The company considers this to be upon shipment of products, which is when title to the product is transferred to the customer or upon completion of services when results of testing have been delivered to the customer or logistics operations have been performed. The company uses percentage-of-completion method in accounting for its fixed price contracts to deliver services. Use of the percentage-of-completion method requires the company to estimate the services performed to date as a proportion of the total services to be performed.

Foreign currency translation

Items included in the financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ("the functional currency"). The financial statements are presented in sterling, which is the company's functional and presentation currency.

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate ruling on the date of the transaction. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions are recognised in the income statement. All monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency are translated at the rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date and the resulting gain/loss is taken to the income statement.

Pension obligations

The company participates in a group defined contribution scheme for employees whereby the assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the group in an independently administered scheme. Contributions are charged to the income statement in the year to which they relate.

2 Financial risk management

Financial risk factors

The company's operations expose it to liquidity risk. The company has in place a risk management programme that seeks to limit the adverse effects on the financial performance of the group by monitoring the foregoing risks.

Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities. Management monitors rolling forecasts of the company's liquidity reserve (comprising undrawn borrowing facilities and cash and cash equivalents (Note 11)) on the basis of expected cash flow. In addition, the company's liquidity management policy involves projecting cash flows and considering the level of liquid assets necessary to meet these; monitoring balance sheet liquidity ratios against internal and external regulatory requirements; and maintaining debt financing plans.

3 Capital risk management

The company's ultimate parent undertaking's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the group's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders. For further details, refer to the report and financial statements for the ultimate parent undertaking, Almac Group Limited.

4 Finance income

	2008 £	2007 £
Interest income:		
Interest receivable on bank deposits	5,459	-
Finance income	5,459	-

5 Expenses by nature

	2008 £	2007 £
Staff costs (Note 6)	389,057	-
Depreciation and amortisation	3,807	-
Other expenses	668,111	-
Total research and development	1,060,975	-

Services provided by the auditors and network firms

During the year the company obtained the following services from the auditor at costs as detailed below:

	2008 £	2007 £
Audit services		
- Statutory audit	5,250	-
	5,250	-

6 Employees and directors

	2008 £	2007 £
Staff costs during the year		
Wages and salaries	333,398	-
Social security costs	39,879	-
Pension costs – defined contribution plans	15,780	-
	389,057	-
	2008 Number	2007 Number
Average monthly number of persons employed (excluding directors) during the year by activity:		
Research	5	-

There were no key members of management during the year other than the directors noted below.

	2008 £	2007 £
Directors		
Aggregate emoluments	-	-
Company pension contributions to money purchase schemes	-	-

No directors (2007: Nil) have retirement benefits accruing under a money purchase scheme.

7 Income tax

	2008 £	2007 £
Current tax		
UK corporation tax	-	-
	-	-
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	-	-
	-	-
Income tax	-	-

The tax assessed for the period differs from that derived from the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 28% (2007: 30%). The differences are explained below:

	2008 £	2007 £
Loss before taxation	(1,055,516)	-
Loss before taxation at the UK standard rate of 28% (2007: 30%)	(295,544)	-
Effects of:		
Enhanced research and development expenditure	(55,220)	-
Deferred tax not recognised	8,809	-
Group relief not paid	341,955	-
Income tax	-	-

8 Intangible assets

	Computer software £
Cost	
At 1 October 2007	-
Additions	3,193
At 30 September 2008	3,193
Accumulated amortisation	
At 1 October 2007	-
Charge for the year	85
At 30 September 2008	85
Net book value	
At 30 September 2008	3,108
At 30 September 2007	-

Amortisation is included within administrative expenses in the income statement.

9 Property, plant and equipment

	Plant & machinery £	Computer equipment £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 October 2007	-	-	-
Additions	189,879	3,834	193,713
At 30 September 2008	189,879	3,834	193,713
Accumulated depreciation			
At 1 October 2007	-	-	-
Charge for the year	3,445	277	3,722
At 30 September 2008	3,445	277	3,722
Net book value			
At 30 September 2008	186,434	3,557	189,991
At 30 September 2007	-	-	-

Depreciation is included within administrative expenses in the income statement.

10 Trade and other receivables

	2008	2007
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Amounts owed by group undertakings	96,241	2
Prepayments and accrued income	11,250	-
	107,491	2

The fair values of trade and other receivables are not materially different from the carrying values.

For the purposes of IFRS 7, all of the company's financial assets are classified as loans and receivables. The company has no assets that may be classified as held at fair value through profit and loss, derivatives used for hedging or available-for-sale.

The carrying amount of the company's trade and other receivables are denominated fully in sterling.

The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the fair value of each class of receivable above.

No classes within trade and other receivables contain impaired assets.

11 Cash and cash equivalents

	2008	2007
	£	£
Cash at bank and in hand	150,453	-

12 Trade and other payables

	2008	2007
	£	£
Trade payables	74,582	-
Amounts owed to group undertakings	167,218	-
Amounts owed to other related parties	14,867	-
Other tax and social security	5,822	-
Other creditors	3,968	-
Accruals	161,717	-
	428,174	-

The fair value of trade and other payables are not materially different from their carrying value as the impact of discounting is not significant.

13 Other non-current liabilities

	2008 £	2007 £
Accruals	78,383	-

Maturity of other non-current liabilities

The maturity profile of the carrying amount of other non-current liabilities at 30 September was as follows:

	2008 £	2007 £
In more than one year but not more than two years	-	-
In more than two years but not more than five years	78,383	-
	78,383	-

14 Financial liabilities – Borrowings

	2008 £	2007 £
Non-current		
Other loans	1,000,000	-

The above loan is due to Almac Group Limited, and is interest free.

The fair value of non current borrowings equals their carrying amount as the impact of discounting is not significant.

For the purposes of IFRS 7, the financial liabilities noted above are classified as other financial liabilities. The company has no liabilities that may be classified as held at fair value through profit or loss or derivatives used for hedging.

The carrying amounts of the company's borrowings are denominated in sterling.

Maturity of financial liabilities

The maturity profile of the carrying amount of non-current liabilities, at 30 September was as follows:

	2008 £	2007 £
In more than two years but not more than five years	1,000,000	-

15 Deferred income tax assets/(liabilities)

The movement on the deferred tax account is as shown below:

	Other temporary differences £
Deferred tax asset	
At 1 October 2007	-
Credited to income statement	11,162
At 30 September 2008	11,162

15 Deferred income tax assets/(liabilities) (continued)

	Accelerated tax depreciation £
Deferred tax liability	
At 1 October 2007	-
Charged to income statement	(11,162)
At 30 September 2008	(11,162)
	2008
	£
Deferred tax assets:	
- Deferred tax asset to be recovered within 12 months	11,162
Deferred tax liabilities:	
- Deferred tax liability to be recovered within 12 months	(11,162)
Deferred tax asset - net	-

	2008 £	2007 £
Deferred taxation asset not recognised comprises:		
Other net temporary differences	8,809	-

No deferred tax asset has been recognised in relation to the above as in the opinion of the directors it may not be recoverable in the foreseeable future.

16 Called up share capital

	2008 £	2007 £
Authorised		
100,000,000 ordinary shares of £1 each	100,000,000	100,000,000
	2008	2007
	£	£
Issued and fully paid		
Ordinary shares of £1 each		
At 1 October and 30 September	2	2

17 Cash used in operations

	2008 £	2007 £
Loss before income tax	(1,055,516)	-
Adjustment for:		
Depreciation charge	3,722	-
Amortisation of intangible assets	85	-
Interest income	(5,459)	-
Increase in trade and other receivables	(107,489)	-
Increase in trade and other payables	506,557	-
Net cash used in operations	(658,100)	-

18 Pension commitments

The company participates in a group defined contribution scheme for employees whereby the assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the group in an independently administered scheme. Contributions are charged to the income statement in the year to which they relate.

Pension costs for the defined contribution scheme are as follows:

	2008	2007
	£	£
Defined contribution scheme	15,780	-

19 Capital and other financial commitments

	2008	2007
	£	£
Contracts placed for future property, plant and equipment expenditure not provided in the financial statements	1,506,000	-

20 Ultimate controlling party and related party transactions

The ultimate parent undertaking of the company and the parent undertaking of the largest and smallest group of undertakings of which the company is a member and for which group financial statements are prepared is Almac Group Limited, a company incorporated in Northern Ireland. The registered office of Almac Group Limited is Almac House, 20 Seagoe Industrial Estate, Craigavon, BT63 5QD. Copies of the group financial statements are available from the registered office.

The ultimate controlling party is Dr Sir Allen McClay.

Transactions entered into during the year with related parties were as follows:

	2008	2007
	£	£
Purchases from related parties	59,710	-
Management charge	122,444	-

Details of balances owed by and to group undertakings and other related parties are disclosed in notes 10, 12 and 14 respectively.