

**LEX DIAGNOSTICS LIMITED**  
**Report and accounts 2021**



LEXOO●●  
Diagnostics

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## Directors, officers and advisers

<b>Directors</b>	Andrew Baker-Campbell (Chairman) Harry Bullivant Keith Haddow
<b>Company secretary</b>	Keith Haddow
<b>Registered office</b>	Melbourn Science Park Melbourn Herts SG8 6EE
<b>Auditor</b>	Ernst & Young LLP One Cambridge Business Park Cambridge CB4 0WZ
<b>Bankers</b>	Lloyds Bank plc University of Cambridge Branch 3 Sidney Street Cambridge CB2 3HQ
<b>Solicitors</b>	Goodwin Procter (UK) LLP 50-60 Station Road Cambridge CB1 2JH

## Strategic report

### Principal activity

The principal activity of the company is the development of a rapid molecular diagnostic system.

### Review of the business and future developments

The company was incorporated on 11 February 2020 and commenced trading on 25 February 2020, acquiring certain assets and activities from TTP plc, a fellow subsidiary of TTP Group Limited (formerly TTP Group plc).

Our aim is to bring the sensitivity of molecular diagnostics into GP's clinics and pharmacies. Our market research has prioritised the need for quick and definitive diagnoses at a low cost per test. As most testing is carried out by non-specialist staff, ease of use is a key factor. These needs are not addressed by existing products which are typically very accurate, but slow and expensive. LEX is developing a new platform based on a desktop reader and disposable cartridge to satisfy these needs. This is enabled by core IP developed at TTP and assigned to LEX.

In the last year we have progressed from a benchtop feasibility demonstration to a manufacturable cartridge which is made on site in a cleanroom-based pilot manufacturing facility. We have also grown our team significantly with experienced industry hires growing our assay development, engineering and manufacturing teams. This will enable our young business to be increasingly self-sufficient over the coming year. Our near-term objective is to complete the development of our launch product and validate its performance with clinical samples.

### Financial performance

The loss for the 14-month period from incorporation was £5,331,000.

### Principal risks and uncertainties

#### *Market risk*

The company faces the risk of competition from other companies involved in the development of molecular diagnostic systems. Additionally, the company faces the risk of the loss of its commercial partner and a failure to find a new one. We manage these risks by constantly striving to develop an innovative, cost-effective product with our commercial partner and by fostering a culture of innovation amongst our development staff.

#### *Operational risk*

There is a risk that the company will not be able to recruit and retain sufficient numbers of technical experts to develop and manufacture the company's product. We manage this risk through our recruitment policies and offering attractive career and professional development opportunities. There is also a risk that a supplier might fail or otherwise be unable to supply key components. This risk is managed by the sourcing of components from a range of suppliers.

#### *Covid-19 risk*

The Covid-19 pandemic is receding as a business risk for the company. The business has temporarily adapted some of its working practices to cope with the situation and no significant disruption has been suffered thus far. Nevertheless, some uncertainty remains.

### Financial risk management objectives and policies

The company is dependent on funding provided by its parent undertaking, TTP Group Limited ('TTP Group'). The company's financial liabilities comprise the treasury balance with TTP Group, trade creditors and other creditors.

Approved by the board on 10 August 2021 and signed on its behalf by:



**Keith Haddow** Director

## Directors' report

Company Registered number 12455716

The directors present their report and accounts for the period from incorporation on 11 February 2020 to 31 March 2021.

### Results and dividends

The loss for the period was £5,331,000. The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend.

### Directors

The directors who served during the period, and to the date of this report were as follows:

Andrew Baker-Campbell	(Chairman, appointed 11 February 2020)
Harry Bullivant	(appointed 28 June 2021)
Keith Haddow	(appointed 11 February 2020)

### Going concern

The company is dependent on funding from TTP Group Limited (formerly TTP Group plc). The directors of LEX Diagnostics Ltd have made the judgement that TTP Group Limited is in a position to provide such funding. They have prepared cashflow forecasts which include anticipated further such funding. TTP Group Limited has provided written confirmation of its undertaking provide continued treasury funding. The directors of LEX Diagnostics Ltd have also taken into account the severe effect that the Covid-19 pandemic has had and is continuing to have on general economic activity. Whilst the financial effect on the company's operations has been insignificant, the directors are mindful that this situation could change for the worse in the period ahead. Accordingly, when preparing their forecasts for the period to 30 September 2022, they have allowed for delayed orders and the loss of efficiency of staff working remotely and/or their suffering sickness.

In light of the above, the directors believe that the company will be able to continue to meet its liabilities as they fall due for the foreseeable future and continue to develop its products. On this basis, the directors consider it appropriate to prepare the accounts on a going concern basis.

### Directors' and officers' indemnity insurance

The company has taken out insurance to indemnify, against third party proceedings, the directors of the company. This indemnity policy subsisted throughout the period and remains in place at the date of this report.

### Research and development

The company is undertaking the development of a rapid molecular diagnostic system.

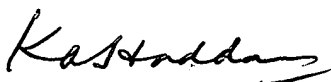
### Disclosure of information to the auditor

So far as each director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware. Each director has taken all steps that he ought to have taken in his duty as a director in order to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

### Auditor

Ernst & Young LLP were appointed as auditors during the period. An elective regime is in place to dispense with the need to re-appoint the auditor annually. Accordingly, Ernst & Young LLP are deemed to continue in office.

By order of the board



Keith Haddow Secretary

## Statement of directors' responsibilities

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

Company law requires the directors to prepare accounts for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the accounts in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom accounting standards and applicable law), including FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'. Under company law the directors must not approve the accounts 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 for that period.

In preparing those accounts, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and 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 accounts; and
- prepare the accounts on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

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 accounts comply with the Companies Act 2006. 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.

## Independent auditor's report to the shareholder of LEX Diagnostics Limited

### Opinion

We have audited the accounts of LEX Diagnostics Limited for the period ended 31 March 2021 which comprise the profit and loss account, statement of changes in equity, balance sheet and the related notes 1 to 17, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the accounts:

- give a true and fair view of the company's affairs as at 31 March 2021 and of its loss for the period then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; 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. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the accounts section of our report. We are independent of the group in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the accounts in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

### Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the accounts, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the accounts is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period to 30 September 2022.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report. However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this statement is not a guarantee as to the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

### Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the accounts and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report.

Our opinion on the accounts does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the accounts or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the accounts themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of the other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

### Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the strategic report and the directors' report for the financial period for which the accounts are prepared is consistent with the accounts; and
- the strategic report and directors' report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

## Independent auditor's report to the shareholder of LEX Diagnostics Limited (continued)

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

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the strategic report or directors' report.

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

- adequate accounting records have not been kept or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the accounts 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.

### Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the statement of directors' responsibilities set out on page 5, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the accounts and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of accounts that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the accounts, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

### Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the accounts

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the accounts as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these accounts.

### Explanation as to what extent the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect irregularities, including fraud. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below. However, the primary responsibility for the prevention and detection of fraud rests with both those charged with governance of the entity and management.

Our approach was as follows:

- We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that are applicable to the company and determined that the most significant are those that relate to the reporting framework (UK GAAP), the Companies Act 2006 and the relevant tax compliance regulations in the jurisdictions in which the company operates.
- We understood how LEX Diagnostics Limited is complying with those frameworks by making enquiries of management and those responsible for legal and compliance. We corroborated these enquiries through our review of board meeting minutes. We assessed management's entity level controls to understand the company culture of honest and ethical behaviour, including the emphasis on fraud prevention.
- We assessed the susceptibility of the Company's accounts to material misstatement, including how fraud might occur by through our discussions with management through various parts of the business to understand where there is susceptibility for fraud. We also considered management performance targets and how these could influence any attempts to manage earnings. We also gained an understanding of internal controls designed by the company to prevent, deter and detect fraud.
- Based on this understanding we designed our audit procedures to identify noncompliance with such laws and regulations. Our procedures involved testing journal entries, with an emphasis placed on manual journal entries recorded to revenue and any other large or unusual transactions to gain reasonable assurance that the accounts were free from fraud and error. Furthermore, we performed procedures to conclude on the compliance of disclosures made in the annual report and accounts with all applicable requirements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the accounts is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at <https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

## Independent auditor's report to the shareholder of LEX Diagnostics Limited (continued)

### Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's shareholder, 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 shareholder 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 shareholder as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

*Ernst & Young LLP*

**Adrian Bennett** Senior statutory auditor  
for and on behalf of Ernst & Young LLP, Statutory auditor  
Cambridge

13 August 2021

**Profit and loss account**  
for the period ended 31 March 2021

	Notes	2021 (14 months) £000
<b>Turnover</b>	3	69
Operating expenses	4	(5,387)
<b>Operating loss</b>		(5,318)
Interest payable on group treasury balance		(13)
<b>Loss before and after tax and total comprehensive loss for the period</b>		(5,331)

## Statement of changes in equity

for the period ended 31 March 2021

	Share capital £000	Capital contribution £000	Profit and loss account £000	Total deficit in equity £000
On incorporation	-	-	-	-
Credit to equity for share-based payments (note 15)	-	6	-	6
Loss for the period	-	-	(5,331)	(5,331)
At 31 March 2021	-	6	(5,331)	(5,325)

**Balance sheet**  
at 31 March 2021

	Notes	2021 £000
<b>Fixed assets</b>		
Tangible assets	8	159
		159
<b>Current assets</b>		
Debtors	9	593
		593
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	10	(6,077)
<b>Net current liabilities</b>		(5,484)
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		(5,325)
<b>Capital and reserves</b>		
Capital contribution	13	6
Profit and loss account		(5,331)
<b>Deficit in equity</b>		(5,325)

10 The report and accounts were approved and authorised for issue by the board of directors on August 2021 and signed on its behalf by:



**Keith Haddow** Director

## Notes to the accounts

31 March 2021

### 1 CORPORATE INFORMATION

LEX Diagnostics Limited is a private company limited by shares and incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is shown on page 2. The company's operations and activities are described in the strategic report on page 3.

### 2 ACCOUNTING POLICIES

#### **Basis of accounting**

The accounts are prepared in accordance with accounting standards, including FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (Revised 2018). The accounts are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company, and rounded to the nearest £1,000.

#### **Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty**

The preparation of the accounts requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported for assets and liabilities, revenues and expenses. However, the nature of estimation means that actual outcomes may differ from those estimates. The key assumptions and sources of estimation uncertainty arise from impairment of assets. Management make judgements about fixed assets, thereby identifying the need for impairment provisions.

#### **Cash flow statement**

The company has taken the exemption from preparing a cash flow statement under the terms of FRS 102, as the ultimate parent undertaking prepares a consolidated cash flow statement, which includes the results of this company, and which is publicly available.

#### **Financial instruments**

The company has taken the exemption under the terms of FRS 102 from disclosing the measurement bases, carrying values by category and the other accounting policies used for financial instruments.

#### **Going concern**

The company is dependent on funding from TTP Group Limited (formerly TTP Group plc). The directors of LEX Diagnostics Ltd have made the judgement that TTP Group Limited is in a position to provide such funding. They have prepared cashflow forecasts which include anticipated further such funding. TTP Group Limited has provided written confirmation of its undertaking provide continued treasury funding. The directors of LEX Diagnostics Ltd have also taken into account the severe effect that the Covid-19 pandemic has had and is continuing to have on general economic activity. Whilst the financial effect on the company's operations has been insignificant, the directors are mindful that this situation could change for the worse in the period ahead. Accordingly, when preparing their forecasts for the period to 30 September 2022, they have allowed for delayed orders and the loss of efficiency of staff working remotely and/or their suffering sickness.

In light of the above, the directors believe that the company will be able to continue to meet its liabilities as they fall due for the foreseeable future and continue to develop its products. On this basis, the directors consider it appropriate to prepare the accounts on a going concern basis.

#### **Intangible assets**

##### *Acquired intangibles*

Intangible assets acquired separately from a business combination are capitalised at cost, classified as assets on the balance sheet and amortised on a straight line basis over their useful lives. Intangible assets created within the business are not capitalised. Expenditure is charged against profits in the period in which it is incurred.

## Notes to the accounts

31 March 2021

### 2 ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

#### **Tangible fixed assets**

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost or valuation less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost less estimated residual value of each asset on a straight-line basis over its estimated useful life as follows:

Plant and equipment – 3 to 10 years

The carrying values of tangible fixed assets are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable.

#### **Revenue recognition**

##### *Sale of goods*

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of goods have passed to the buyer, usually on the dispatch of goods.

##### *Consulting fees*

Turnover in respect of consulting fees represents the proportion of contract value applicable to the activity in the period, including rebillable costs and handling charges, ascertained by reference to valuation of the work carried out to date. The related costs are matched with this turnover, resulting in the reporting of attributable profit proportionate to the contract activity.

Estimates of total contract costs and revenues are reviewed periodically, and the cumulative effect of changes are recognised in the period in which they are identified. All known or anticipated losses are provided for in full as soon as they are foreseen.

Net costs incurred in excess of amounts transferred to cost of sales and revenues recognised in excess of amounts billed are classified as amounts recoverable under contracts and included in debtors. Amounts billed in excess of revenues recognised to date are classified as payments on account and included in creditors.

#### **Foreign currency**

Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are recorded in the functional currency at actual exchange rates as at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rate of exchange prevailing at the balance sheet date. Any gain or loss arising is included in the profit and loss account.

#### **Research and development expenditure**

Research and development expenditure is written off through the profit and loss account in the year of expenditure.

#### **Pensions**

The company participates in a Group Personal Pension Plan. Contributions are charged to the profit and loss account as they become payable in accordance with the Plan rules.

#### **Deferred taxation**

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences, except that deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that the directors consider it probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Timing differences arise when incomes or expenses are recognised in the taxable profit in a different period to their recognition in the accounting profit.

Deferred tax is measured on an undiscounted basis at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which timing differences reverse, based on tax rates and laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

## Notes to the accounts

31 March 2021

### 3 TURNOVER

Turnover represents the amounts derived from the provision of goods and services stated net of value added tax. Turnover is analysed by activity as follows:

	2021 (14 months) £000
Consulting fees	69

All turnover arises within the United Kingdom and was contributed from the United Kingdom.

### 4 OPERATING EXPENSES

Operating expenses for the period include:

	2021 (14 months) £000
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets (note 8)	11
Operating lease rentals – land and buildings	35
Auditor's remuneration:	
- Audit of the accounts	9
- Other fees to auditor – taxation compliance services	3
Research and development expenditure written off	658

### 5 DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION

One director received pension benefits under the TTP Group Limited Group Personal Pension Plan. No director exercised share options in the period.

## Notes to the accounts

31 March 2021

## 6 STAFF COSTS

	2021 (14 months) £000
Salaries	582
Social security costs	59
Pension costs (note 13)	50
Share-based payments (note 14)	6
	697

The average monthly numbers of persons (including executive directors) employed by the company during the period were as follows:

	2021 (14 months) Number
Research & development	8
Management & administration	1
	9

## 7 TAX ON LOSS

## a) Factors affecting the tax charge for the year:

The tax assessed for the year differs from the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK. The differences are explained below:

	2021 (14 months) £000
Loss before tax	(5,331)
Loss multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19%	(1,013)
Effect of:	
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes and non-taxable income	1
Enhanced tax relief for research and development expenditure	(316)
Group relief surrendered for nil payment	1,254
Tax losses not recognised	74
	-
Tax charge on loss	-

## b) Factors that may affect future tax charges

The rate of corporation tax is due to increase to 25% on 1 April 2023. The change was not substantively enacted at the balance sheet date and hence has not been reflected in the measurement of deferred tax balances at the period end. It is not anticipated the change will have a material impact on the company's deferred tax balances.

## Notes to the accounts

31 March 2021

## 8 TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Plant and equipment £000
<b>Cost</b>	
Additions	170
At 31 March 2021	170
<b>Depreciation</b>	
Provided in the period	11
At 31 March 2021	11
<b>Net book value</b>	
At 31 March 2021	159

## 9 DEBTORS

	2021 £000
Other debtors	221
Prepayments and accrued income	372
	593

## 10 CREDITORS: amounts falling due within one year

	2021 £000
Trade creditors	83
Amounts owed to group undertakings	5,835
Accruals and deferred income	159
	6,077

Amounts due to group undertakings comprises amounts due to fellow subsidiary undertakings and amounts due to the parent undertaking. The former are on normal commercial repayment terms. The latter arise under the group's treasury arrangement and are unsecured, repayable on demand and bear interest at 1% per annum.

## Notes to the accounts

31 March 2021

## 11 OBLIGATIONS UNDER LEASES

Total minimum commitments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	Land & buildings
	2021 £000
Within one year	72

## 12 CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL

	Allotted, called up and fully paid
	2021 £
100 ordinary shares of £1 each	100

The shares were issued at par on incorporation of the company on 11 February 2020.

## 13 RESERVES

**Capital contribution**

This reserve records the investment made in the company by the parent company arising from the award of shares and share options by the parent company to staff of this company.

## 14 PENSION COMMITMENTS

During the period, the company participated in the TTP Group Limited Group Personal Pension Plan ('Plan'). The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the company to the Plan and amounted to £50,000. The creditor outstanding at 31 March 2021 was £nil.

## 15 SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS

The company participates in a HM Revenue & Customs approved share incentive plan, operated by TTP Group Limited. Employees may save in order to acquire shares in TTP Group Limited and receive alongside an award of free matching shares. The company also participates in a second group plan, under which employees acquire shares and receive a grant of options alongside.

As permitted by FRS 102, the company has not disclosed details of the share-based payment expenses arising from employees' participation in these schemes, nor has it disclosed the numbers of options granted and the terms of exercise of the options.

## 16 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The company has taken advantage of the exemptions in FRS 102 from disclosing: transactions with related parties that are wholly-owned by TTP Group Limited or investees of the group; and the aggregate remuneration of key management personnel.

## 17 ULTIMATE PARENT UNDERTAKING

The immediate and ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party is TTP Group Limited. The smallest and largest group which consolidates the results of the company is headed by TTP Group Limited. Copies of TTP Group Limited's accounts are available from the company at Melbourn Science Park, Melbourn, Hertfordshire, SG8 6EE.