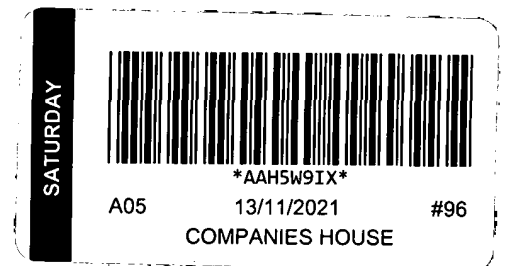


Company Registration No. 02414430 (England and Wales)

ID BUSINESS SOLUTIONS LIMITED
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL
STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31 DECEMBER 2020



ID BUSINESS SOLUTIONS LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	T Illiano S Murphy A Thompson
Company number	02414430
Registered office	2 Occam Court Occam Road Surrey Research Park Guildford Surrey GU2 7QB
Auditor	Ernst & Young LLP One Cambridge Business Park Cambridge CB4 0WZ

ID BUSINESS SOLUTIONS LIMITED

STRATEGIC REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

The directors present the strategic report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020.

Review of the business

The results for the company show a pre-tax profit of £5.15 million (2019: £3.59 million) for the year and revenue of £31.38 million (2019: £27.73 million). The directors are pleased to note the improvement in results following the upturn in revenues and actions taken to manage the cost base.

The company has net assets of £14.00 million (2019: £8.18 million).

The company has maintained its market position during the year, leaving the company in a good financial position at the end of the year.

The directors are pleased to note the improvement in results which has arisen following a number of actions taken in recent years to improve sales performance, streamline operations and return the company to profitability. In particular:

- a) Increase in revenues as a result of improved sales performance and securing new clients.
- b) Continued cost control following actions taken to streamline the business.

The directors are encouraged by these results and believe the work exerted in recent years will be of long term benefit to the company, however the company operates in a competitive space and it must continue to innovate and develop new technologies to stay ahead.

As in prior years the company has continued to invest in the future development of its software to remain a leading provider of software to the world's industrial research and development functions. Investment in product development so as to advance the company's technological offering is an important part of the company generating future growth.

During the year the company made charitable donations of £150 (2019: £150) that are of significance to staff.

Employee involvement

The company encourages communication and the involvement of its employees through periodic meetings and communications for the dissemination of information of particular concern to employees and for receiving their views on important matters. The company has an employee share option scheme in which a number of employees participate.

Disabled persons

The company employs individuals with disabilities when they are suitable for a particular vacancy and every effort is made to ensure that they are given full and fair consideration when such vacancies arise. There are programs in place to enable employees who have been injured or disabled in the course of their employment to, where possible, continue in employment with the company.

During employment the company seeks to work with employees, taking into account their personal circumstances, to ensure appropriate training, development and advancement opportunities are available to enable them to reach their full potential.

ID BUSINESS SOLUTIONS LIMITED

STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

Principal risks and uncertainties

As for many businesses of a similar size the business environment in which the company operates continues to be challenging. The management of the business and the execution of the company's strategy are subject to a number of risks. The key business risks and uncertainties affecting the company are considered to relate to continual cost pressures in the drug discovery markets, customer outsourcing to Asia, customer in-house development, and the highly competitive nature of the software market.

Political and regulatory environment – Brexit implications

The company has branches within the EU in France and Germany, as well as elsewhere in the World. With the UK having left the EU on 1 January 2021, the impact of Brexit on the company is expected to be limited but, at the time of approval of the financial statements, there remains uncertainty over the final outcome and the probable impact on the business. At September 2021, there had been no significant impact on the business. The directors are confident that the company is sensibly prepared for any of the potential future outcomes.

Key performance indicators

Management uses several measures to monitor the performance of the company on a quarterly basis including revenue, operating profit/(loss) and cash balances.

	2020	2019	Variance	Variance
	£	£	£	%
Revenue	31,380,687	27,730,047	3,650,640	13.2%
Operating profit	5,136,342	3,510,151	1,626,191	46.3%
Cash balances	14,750,305	8,130,882	6,619,423	81.4%

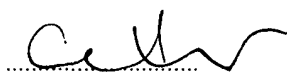
The improvement in revenue and operating profit KPI's is as a result of those factors outlined in the fair review of business. The cash increase is primarily a result of the profit for the year.

Future developments

The external commercial environment is expected to remain competitive in 2021, however the Directors remain confident that the company will maintain its market position and continue to improve its operational performance.

Bearing in mind the risks and uncertainties above, the Directors are conscious any plans for future development of the business may be subject to unforeseen future events outside of their control. This reflects the knowledge and information available to the Directors at the date of this review.

On behalf of the board



A Thompson
Director

Date: 28 SEP 21

ID BUSINESS SOLUTIONS LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company continued to be to develop and sell software and provide consultancy services.

Branches

The financial statements of the company include the results of branches outside of the UK. The company has branches in Hong Kong, Japan, France and Germany. Foreign exchange differences on the translation of assets and liabilities of the branches have been recognised within other comprehensive income.

Results and dividends

The results for the year are set out on page 9.

No ordinary dividends were paid. The directors do not recommend payment of a final dividend (2019: £10.0m).

Directors

The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were as follows:

T Illiano

S Murphy

K Ward

A Thompson

(Resigned 15 January 2021)

(Appointed 15 January 2021)

Research and development

Research and development costs have been incurred in the company's normal course of business. These costs have been expensed as incurred.

Financial risk management

This information is disclosed within the Strategic Report under the sections 'Principal Risks and Uncertainties' in accordance with section 414C(11) of the Companies Act 2006.

COVID-19 and Going Concern

During the year, the COVID-19 pandemic has spread across the world. This has highlighted the importance of the diagnostic industry, in which the Company plays an important part.

The COVID-19 pandemic has, at the time of approving these financial statements, had no adverse impact on the Company. The demand for ID Business Solutions Limited's products has increased and accordingly the forecast for the period to 31 December 2022 (the assessment period), has been adjusted to reflect the directors' current expectations of the impact on results for the remainder of 2021 and future periods to this point. Whilst there have been restrictions on staff movement, the business has operated with minimal disruption and adapted to ensure essential supplies continue to be able to service customers.

The company is part of the Danaher UK group cash pool arrangement. As part of the arrangement, company cash holdings remain in the ownership of each company and are not subject to cash sweeping. All members of the cash pool have entered into unlimited cross guarantees in respect of bank borrowing with fellow participating companies.

The company is trading profitably, with positive cash flow and a strong balance sheet throughout the assessment period. Whilst not forecasted to be required, the group cash pool arrangement in the UK is also available if the company requires immediate access to cash funds to meet its liabilities as they fall due. The cash position of the UK group as a whole is strong and therefore the company has access to sufficient operating funds as necessary.

ID BUSINESS SOLUTIONS LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

COVID-19 and Going Concern (Continued)

After making due enquiries, considering the impact of COVID-19 and the access to funds, potential downside scenarios, cross guarantees with fellow members of the UK group cash pool and strength of the ultimate parent undertaking, Danaher Corporation, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operation during the assessment period to 31 December 2022. Accordingly, the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.


Auditor

In accordance with the company's articles, a resolution proposing that Ernst & Young LLP be reappointed as auditor of the company will be put at a General Meeting.

Statement of disclosure to auditor

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware. Additionally, each director has taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as a director in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

On behalf of the board



A Thompson

Director

Date: 28.5.21

ID BUSINESS SOLUTIONS LIMITED

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

The directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic Report, Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable United Kingdom 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 company financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law), including Financial Reporting Standard 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework ("FRS 101"). 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 in accordance with IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- present information, including accounting policies, in a manner that provides relevant, reliable, comparable and understandable information;
- provide additional disclosures when compliance with the specific requirements in FRS 101 is insufficient to enable users to understand the impact of particular transactions, other events and conditions on the company financial position and financial performance;
- in respect of the company financial statements, state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards, including FRS 101, have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is appropriate to presume that the company will not 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 company financial statements 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.

Under applicable law and regulations, the directors are also responsible for preparing a strategic report, directors' report, that comply with that law and those regulations. The directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the company's website.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF ID BUSINESS SOLUTIONS LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of ID Business Solutions Limited for the year ended 31 December 2020 which comprise of the Income Statement, the Statement of Financial Position, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the related notes 1 to 26, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards including FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 December 2020 and of its profit for the year 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 financial statements section of our report below. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements 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 financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements 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 31 December 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 financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report.

Our opinion on the financial statements 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 financial statements 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 financial statements 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF ID BUSINESS SOLUTIONS LIMITED (CONTINUED)

Opinions on other matters 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 year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Strategic Report and Directors' Report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

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 and 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 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.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements 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 financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, 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 financial statements

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 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 financial statements.

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 FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework" (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), the Companies Act 2006, and United Kingdom direct and indirect tax regulations. In addition, the company must comply with operational and employment laws and regulations including health and safety regulations, environmental regulations, Competition Law, anti-bribery and corruption regulations and General Data Protection Requirements.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF ID BUSINESS SOLUTIONS LIMITED (CONTINUED)

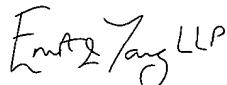
- We understood how the company is complying with those frameworks by holding enquiries with management and those charged with governance. We understood the potential incentive and ability to override controls, and employee access to guidance of how to report any instances on non-compliance. We understood any controls put in place by wider group management to reduce the opportunities for fraudulent transactions.
- We assessed the susceptibility of the company's financial statements to material misstatement, including how fraud might occur, by obtaining and reading group policies and holding enquiries of management and those charged with governance. Through these procedures we considered the risk of management override in relation to revenue recognition as the key area of focus. We addressed this risk through sample testing of revenue recognized in the year to underlying contracts and other supporting documentation, ensuring such revenue was recognized in accordance with the satisfaction of performance obligations in line with the operating companies revenue recognition policy and UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice. We have also used data analytics and obtained the entire population of journals for the year, and identified specific transactions for further investigation based on certain criteria. We understood the transactions identified for testing and agreed them to source documentation.
- Based on this understanding we designed our audit procedures to identify noncompliance with such laws and regulations. Our procedures involved:
 - Enquiry of management and those charged with governance as to any fraud identified or suspected in the period, any actual or potential litigation or claims or breaches of significant laws or regulations applicable to the company;
 - Auditing the risk of management override of controls, through testing of a sample of journal entries and other adjustments for appropriateness;
 - Enquiry of management, coupled with testing of journal entries, in order to identify and understand any significant transactions outside of the normal course of business;
 - Challenging the judgements made by management through corroborating the basis for those judgments and considering contradicting evidence; and
 - Reading financial statement disclosures and testing to supporting documentation to assess compliance with applicable laws and regulations.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements 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.

Use of our report

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.



Fraser Bull (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Ernst & Young LLP, Statutory Auditor
Cambridge

Date: 28 September 2021

ID BUSINESS SOLUTIONS LIMITED

INCOME STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

	Notes	2020 £	2019 £
Revenue	3	31,380,687	27,730,047
Administrative expenses		(26,317,123)	(24,236,712)
Other operating income		72,778	16,816
Operating profit	4	<u>5,136,342</u>	<u>3,510,151</u>
Finance income	7	91,920	172,803
Finance costs	8	(83,117)	(90,387)
Profit before tax		<u>5,145,145</u>	<u>3,592,567</u>
Income tax expense	9	96,449	(18,788)
Profit for the financial year attributable to the owners of the company		<u><u>5,241,594</u></u>	<u><u>3,573,779</u></u>

ID BUSINESS SOLUTIONS LIMITED

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

	2020 £	2019 £
Profit for the year	5,241,594	3,573,779
Other comprehensive income:		
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss		
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	-	6,812
Tax relating to items not reclassified	195,331	-
Total items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	195,331	6,812
Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to the owners of the parent	5,436,925	3,580,591

ID BUSINESS SOLUTIONS LIMITED

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2020

	Notes	2020 £	2019 £
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Intangible assets	11	227,837	227,837
Property, plant and equipment	12	149,809	103,808
Right-of-use assets	13	2,628,058	2,871,979
Investments	14	2,000	2,000
Total non-current assets		3,007,704	3,205,624
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables falling due after more than one year	15	67,301	-
Trade and other receivables	15	11,716,857	10,817,328
Current tax recoverable		-	1,324
Deferred tax asset	19	531,674	151,840
Cash and cash equivalents		14,750,305	8,130,882
Total current assets		27,066,137	19,101,374
Total assets		30,073,841	22,306,998
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	17	54,149	22,913
Lease liabilities	18	2,643,029	2,875,504
Total non-current liabilities		2,697,178	2,898,417
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	17	12,474,929	10,416,398
Taxation and social security		541,954	462,093
Provisions for liabilities	20	126,256	119,485
Lease liabilities	18	232,474	226,053
Total current liabilities		13,375,613	11,224,029
Total liabilities		16,072,791	14,122,446
Net assets		14,001,050	8,184,552

ID BUSINESS SOLUTIONS LIMITED**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED)****AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2020**

	Notes	2020 £	2019 £
EQUITY			
Called up share capital	23	10,625	10,625
Share premium account		937	937
Capital redemption reserve		95	95
Retained earnings		13,989,393	8,172,895
Total equity		14,001,050	8,184,552

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 28 SEP 21 and are signed on its behalf by:

A Thompson - Director



ID BUSINESS SOLUTIONS LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

	Notes	Share capital £	Share premium account £	Capital redemption reserve £	Retained earnings £	Total £
Balance at 1 January 2019		10,625	937	95	14,218,174	14,229,831
Year ended 31 December 2019:						
Profit for the year		-	-	-	3,573,779	3,573,779
Other comprehensive income:						
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations		-	-	-	6,812	6,812
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	-	3,580,591	3,580,591
Dividends	10	-	-	-	(10,000,000)	(10,000,000)
Credit to equity for equity settled share-based payments	22	-	-	-	374,130	374,130
Total attributable to the owners of the parent		-	-	-	(6,045,279)	(6,045,279)
Balance at 31 December 2019		10,625	937	95	8,172,895	8,184,552
Year ended 31 December 2020:						
Profit for the year		-	-	-	5,241,594	5,241,594
Other comprehensive income:						
Tax relating to other comprehensive income		-	-	-	195,331	195,331
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	-	5,436,925	5,436,925
Credit to equity for equity settled share-based payments	22	-	-	-	379,573	379,573
Total attributable to the owners of the parent		-	-	-	5,816,498	5,816,498
Balance at 31 December 2020		10,625	937	95	13,989,393	14,001,050

Total equity is attributable to the owners of the parent.

ID BUSINESS SOLUTIONS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

1 Accounting policies

Company information

ID Business Solutions Limited is a private company limited by shares and is incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 2 Occam Court, Occam Road, Surrey Research Park, Guildford, Surrey, GU2 7QB.

Accounting convention

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 101: Reduced Disclosure Framework (FRS 101).

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.

In preparing these financial statements, the Company applies the recognition, measurement and disclosure of international accounting standards in conformity with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 ("Adopted IFRSs"), but make amendments where necessary in order to comply with Companies Act 2006 and has set out below where advantage of the FRS 101 disclosure exemptions has been taken.

Reduced disclosures

The following exemptions from the requirements of IFRS have been applied in the preparation of these financial statements, in accordance with FRS 101:

- The requirement to disclose the future impact of a new IFRS in issue but not effective at the reporting date.
- The requirement to produce a third statement of financial position when applying a change in accounting policy, retrospective restatement or reclassification.
- The requirement to publish a Statement of Cash Flows.
- The requirement to disclose compensation for key management between short term employee benefits, post-employment benefits and other long term benefits.
- Comparative information has not been given in respect of:
 - a reconciliation of the carrying amount of each class of tangible assets at the beginning of the period;
 - a reconciliation of the carrying amount of each class of intangible assets at the beginning of the period,
- The requirement to disclose the valuation techniques applied to assets and liabilities held at fair value.
- The requirement to disclose information relating to the company's objectives, policies and processes for managing capital.
- Disclosure of the categories of financial instrument and nature and extent of risks arising on these financial instruments.
- The requirements to disclose related party transactions entered into between two or more, wholly owned, members of a group.
- Paragraphs 45(b) and 46 to 52 of IFRS 2, 'Share-based payment' (details of the number and weighted-average exercise prices of share options, and how the fair value of goods or services received was determined) this includes the exemption to disclose details of option pricing models used and inputs into that model, plus how volatility was determined.

The following requirements in respect of share based payment arrangements:

 - to disclose the weighted average exercise prices of share options outstanding, granted, forfeited, exercised and expired during the period, and those outstanding or exercisable at the end of the period.
 - the pricing model and inputs used to determine the fair value of the share options.

As permitted by FRS 101, the company has taken advantage of the disclosure exemptions available under that standard. Where required, equivalent disclosures are given in the group accounts of Danaher Corporation. The group accounts of Danaher Corporation are available to the public and can be obtained from its registered office, 2200 Pennsylvania Avenue Suite 800 West, Washington DC 20037, USA, and on its website investors.danaher.com/annual-report-and-proxy.

ID BUSINESS SOLUTIONS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Consolidation

The company has taken advantage of the exemption under section 401 of the Companies Act 2006 not to prepare consolidated accounts. The financial statements present information about the company as an individual entity and not about its group.

ID Business Solutions Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of Danaher Corporation and the results of ID Business Solutions Limited are included in the consolidated financial statements of Danaher Corporation which are available from its registered office and its website as disclosed above.

These financial statements present information about the Company as an individual undertaking and not about its group.

Going concern

During the year, the COVID-19 pandemic has spread across the world. This has highlighted the importance of the diagnostic industry, in which the Company plays an important part.

The COVID-19 pandemic has, at the time of approving these financial statements, had no adverse impact on the Company. The demand for Cepheid UK Limited's products has increased and accordingly the forecast for the period to 31 December 2022 (the assessment period), has been adjusted to reflect the directors' current expectations of the impact on results for the remainder of 2021 and future periods to this point. Whilst there have been restrictions on staff movement, the business has operated with minimal disruption and adapted to ensure essential supplies continue to be able to service customers.

The company is part of the Danaher UK group cash pool arrangement. As part of the arrangement, company cash holdings remain in the ownership of each company and are not subject to cash sweeping. All members of the cash pool have entered into unlimited cross guarantees in respect of bank borrowing with fellow participating companies.

The company is trading profitably, with positive cash flow and a strong balance sheet throughout the assessment period. Whilst not forecasted to be required, the group cash pool arrangement in the UK is also available if the company requires immediate access to cash funds to meet its liabilities as they fall due. The cash position of the UK group as a whole is strong and therefore the company has access to sufficient operating funds as necessary.

After making due enquiries, considering the impact of COVID-19 and the access to funds, potential downside scenarios, cross guarantees with fellow members of the UK group cash pool and strength of the ultimate parent undertaking, Danaher Corporation, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operation during the assessment period to 31 December 2022. Accordingly, the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

Revenue

Revenue is recognised when control of the promised products or services is transferred to the Company's customers, in an amount that reflects the consideration the Company expects to be entitled to in exchange for those products or services (the transaction price). A performance obligation is a promise in a contract to transfer a distinct product or service to a customer. For equipment, consumables, spare parts and most software licenses sold by the Company, control transfers to the customer at a point in time. The Company's principal terms of sale are FOB Shipping Point, or equivalent, and, as such, the Company primarily transfers control and records revenue for product sales upon shipment.

Sales arrangements with delivery terms that are not FOB Shipping Point are not recognised upon shipment and the transfer of control for revenue recognition is evaluated based on the associated shipping terms and customer obligations. If a performance obligation to the customer with respect to a sales transaction remains to be fulfilled following shipment (typically installation or acceptance by the customer), revenue recognition for that performance obligation is deferred until such commitments have been fulfilled.

ID BUSINESS SOLUTIONS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Returns for products sold are estimated and recorded as a reduction of revenue at the time of sale. Customer allowances and rebates, consisting primarily of volume discounts and other short-term incentive programs, are recorded as a reduction of revenue at the time of sale because these allowances reflect a reduction in the transaction price. Product returns, customer allowances and rebates are estimated based on historical experience and known trends. For extended warranty, service, post contract support ("PCS"), software-as-a-service ("SaaS") and other long-term contracts, control transfers to the customer over the term of the arrangement. Revenue for extended warranty, service, PCS, SaaS and certain software licenses is recognised based upon the period of time elapsed under the arrangement.

For a contract with multiple performance obligations, the Company allocates the contract's transaction price to each performance obligation on a relative standalone selling price basis using the Company's best estimate of the standalone selling price of each distinct product or service in the contract. The primary method used to estimate standalone selling price is the price observed in standalone sales to customers; however, when prices in standalone sales are not available the Company may use third-party pricing for similar products or services or estimate the standalone selling price. Allocation of the transaction price is determined at the contracts' inception. The Company does not adjust transaction price for the effects of a significant financing component when the period between the transfer of the promised good or service to the customer and payment for that good or service by the customer is expected to be one year or less. This allocation approach also applies to contracts that include a lease component.

Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of acquisition of unincorporated businesses over the fair value of net assets acquired. It is initially recognised as an asset at cost and is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

For the purposes of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to the cash-generating units expected to benefit from the acquisition. Cash-generating units to which goodwill has been allocated are tested for impairment at least annually, or more frequently when there is an indication that the unit may be impaired. If the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than the carrying amount of the unit, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro-rata on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the unit. An impairment loss recognised for goodwill is not subsequently reversed.

Non-current investments

Non-current investments are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Leasehold improvements	over the lease term
Fixtures and fittings	between 3 and 7 years

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is recognised in the income statement.

ID BUSINESS SOLUTIONS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Impairment of tangible and intangible assets

At each reporting end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. 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 which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

Fair value measurement

IFRS 13 establishes a single source of guidance for all fair value measurements. IFRS 13 does not change when an entity is required to use fair value, but rather provides guidance on how to measure fair value under IFRS when fair value is required or permitted. The company is exempt under FRS 101 from the disclosure requirements of IFRS 13.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts.

Financial assets

Financial assets are recognised in the company's statement of financial position when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets are classified into specified categories. The classification depends on the nature and purpose of the financial assets and is determined at the time of recognition.

Financial assets are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs, other than those classified as fair value through profit and loss, which are measured at fair value.

ID BUSINESS SOLUTIONS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Loans and receivables

Trade Receivables, loans and other receivables that have fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as loans and receivables. Loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

Interest is recognised by applying the effective interest rate, except for short-term receivables when the recognition of interest would be immaterial. The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating the interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the debt instrument to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Impairment of financial assets

An impairment loss is recognised for the expected credit losses on financial assets when there is an increased probability that the counterparty will be unable to settle an instrument's contractual cash flows on the contractual due dates, a reduction in the amounts expected to be recovered, or both.

The probability of default and expected amounts recoverable are assessed using reasonable and supportable past and forward-looking information that is available without undue cost or effort. The expected credit loss is a probability-weighted amount determined from a range of outcomes and takes into account the time value of money.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss or other financial liabilities.

Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities, including borrowings, are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, with interest expense recognised on an effective yield basis.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the financial liability to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when, and only when, the company's obligations are discharged, cancelled, or they expire.

Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

ID BUSINESS SOLUTIONS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the income statement because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled based on tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised in respect of all timing differences that exist at the reporting date. Timing differences are differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income that arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in different periods from their recognition in the financial statements. Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered by the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has a legal or constructive present obligation as a result of a past event and 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.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the reporting end date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows.

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, a receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of inventories or non-current assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

Share-based payments

Equity-settled share-based payments are measured at fair value at the date of grant by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments granted using the Black-Scholes model. The fair value determined at the grant date is expensed on a straight-line basis over the vesting period, based on the estimate of shares that will eventually vest. A corresponding adjustment is made to equity.

ID BUSINESS SOLUTIONS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

When the terms and conditions of equity-settled share-based payments at the time they were granted are subsequently modified, the fair value of the share-based payment under the original terms and conditions and under the modified terms and conditions are both determined at the date of the modification. Any excess of the modified fair value over the original fair value is recognised over the remaining vesting period in addition to the grant date fair value of the original share-based payment. The share-based payment expense is not adjusted if the modified fair value is less than the original fair value.

Cancellations or settlements (including those resulting from employee redundancies) are treated as an acceleration of vesting and the amount that would have been recognised over the remaining vesting period is recognised immediately.

Leases

The company's lease commitments relate mainly to properties. Leases are typically negotiated on an individual basis and thus contain a wide range of terms and conditions, including options to extend or terminate. The lease liability is considered to be an indicator of the future cash outflows, there are no significant restrictions or covenants, residual value guarantees or sale and leaseback transactions.

The company assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. The company initially recognises a right-of-use asset and a corresponding liability at the date at which the leased asset is available.

Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any re-measurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets is equal to the aggregate lease liabilities recognised on day 1, adjusted for any initial direct costs incurred, any lease incentives received and any lease payments made at or before the commencement date. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight line basis over the lease term. Right-of-use assets are tested for impairment at each year end.

At the commencement date of the lease, the company recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of the lease payments to be made over the lease term, discounted at the incremental borrowing rate. The lease payments include fixed payments less any lease incentives received and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. In calculating the present value of the lease payments, the company uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date as the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. Following recognition, the liability is reduced for the lease payments made and increased by the interest accrued. Moreover, the carrying amount of the lease liability is re-measured in the event of a modification, such as a change in the lease term or change in the lease payments. The interest cost is charged to the income statement over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining liability for each period.

The company applies the short-term lease exemption to those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and also applies the exemption for leases of low value assets to office equipment. Lease payments relating to these exemptions are recognised in operating expenses on a straight line basis over the lease term. These exemptions are not applied to property leases and any short term property leases are accounted for as above.

Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation are included in the income statement for the period.

The Company's financial statements are presented in Sterling ("GBP") and the Company's functional currency is also GBP. All values are rounded to the nearest pound except where otherwise stated.

ID BUSINESS SOLUTIONS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

2 Critical accounting estimates and judgements

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised, if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

The estimates and assumptions which have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities are outlined below.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

Goodwill

The recoverable amount of goodwill is based on value in use which requires estimates in respect of the allocation of goodwill to cash generating units, the future cash flows and an appropriate discount rate. The key inputs to the value in use calculations are the discount rate and the future earnings growth.

Deferred taxation

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are assessed on the basis of assumptions regarding the future, the likelihood that assets will be realised and liabilities will be settled, and estimates as to the timing of those future events and as to the future tax rates that will be applicable.

Dilapidations provision

The company has provided for the expected liability existing with respect of land and buildings held under a lease by way of a dilapidations provision. The liability represents the expected costs associated with bringing the relevant property into an acceptable state agreed by both parties at the conclusion of the lease. This is reviewed annually by the directors and will be adjusted annually should estimated costs materially change. The provision at 31 December 2020 was £126,256 (2019: £119,485).

IFRS 16

The company determines the lease term as the non-cancellable term of the lease, together with any periods covered by an option to extend the lease where this is reasonably certain to be exercised, or any periods covered by an option to terminate the lease where this is reasonably certain not to be exercised.

Many of the company's leases, in particular property leases, contain options for the company to extend and/or terminate the lease term. The company applies judgement in evaluating whether it is reasonably certain to exercise these options, taking account of all relevant factors that create an economic incentive for it to do so. After the lease commencement date, the company reassesses the lease term if there has been a significant event or change in circumstances that is within its control and which affects its ability to exercise (or not to exercise) the option to renew and/or to terminate (e.g. a change in business strategy).

The company uses judgements to assess whether the interest rate implicit in the lease is readily determinable. When the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable, the company estimates the incremental borrowing rate.

The company has determined that all leases of assets with an absolute value, when new, of £5,000 or less, will be classified and accounted for as 'low-value' leases.

ID BUSINESS SOLUTIONS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

3 Revenue

	2020	2019
	£	£
Revenue analysed by class of business		
Software and consultancy services	31,380,687	27,730,047

	2020	2019
	£	£
Revenue analysed by geographical market		
United Kingdom	6,223,452	5,500,011
United States	12,098,904	8,352,945
Rest of the World	13,058,331	13,877,091
	<u>31,380,687</u>	<u>27,730,047</u>

4 Operating profit

	2020	2019
	£	£
Operating profit for the year is stated after charging/(crediting):		
Exchange (gains)/losses	(53,551)	297,671
Fees payable to the company's auditor for the audit of the company's financial statements	38,167	48,404
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	52,189	90,610
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	243,921	243,922
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	-	1,759
Share-based payments	379,573	374,130

5 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

	2020	2019
	Number	Number
Office and management	24	26
Sales	41	38
Research and development services	112	113
	<u>177</u>	<u>177</u>

ID BUSINESS SOLUTIONS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

5 Employees (Continued)

Their aggregate remuneration comprised:

	2020 £	2019 £
Wages and salaries	12,771,236	11,741,491
Social security costs	1,641,352	1,407,410
Pension costs	469,903	382,569
	<u>14,882,491</u>	<u>13,531,470</u>

6 Directors' remuneration

During the year, remuneration costs for 2 directors (2019: 2) was borne by other group companies. The directors do not believe that it is practicable to apportion this amount between their qualifying services as directors of the company and their qualifying services as directors of other group companies, and no recharge was made.

No directors are accruing retirement benefits under defined contribution pension schemes (2019: none). No directors received payments under long term incentive schemes (2019: none).

7 Finance income

	2020 £	2019 £
Interest on bank deposits	75,960	145,699
Interest receivable from group companies	15,959	22,750
Other interest income	1	4,354
	<u>91,920</u>	<u>172,803</u>

Total interest income for financial assets that are not held at fair value through profit or loss is £91,920 (2019: £172,803).

8 Finance costs

	2020 £	2019 £
Interest on lease liabilities	82,645	88,889
Interest on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	472	1,498
	<u>83,117</u>	<u>90,387</u>

ID BUSINESS SOLUTIONS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

9 Income tax expense	2020	2019
	£	£
Current tax		
UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	72,778	16,816
Total UK current tax	<u>72,778</u>	<u>16,816</u>
Foreign taxes and reliefs	15,276	14,496
Total foreign current tax	<u>15,276</u>	<u>14,496</u>
	<u>88,054</u>	<u>31,312</u>
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	(91,725)	26,209
Adjustment in respect of prior periods	(92,778)	(38,733)
	<u>(184,503)</u>	<u>(12,524)</u>
Total tax charge/(credit)	<u>(96,449)</u>	<u>18,788</u>

The total tax (credit)/charge for the year included in the income statement can be reconciled to the profit before tax multiplied by the standard rate of tax as follows:

	2020	2019
	£	£
Profit before taxation	<u>5,145,145</u>	<u>3,592,567</u>
Expected tax charge based on a corporation tax rate of 19.00% (2019: 19.00%)	977,578	682,588
Income not taxable	8,652	43,204
Adjustment in respect of prior years	(92,778)	(38,733)
Effect of change in UK corporation tax rate	(51,759)	(3,083)
Double tax relief	(8,745)	(8,524)
Group relief	(944,673)	(671,160)
Effect of overseas tax rates	15,276	14,496
Taxation (credit)/charge for the year	<u>(96,449)</u>	<u>18,788</u>

ID BUSINESS SOLUTIONS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

9 Income tax expense (Continued)

In addition to the amount charged to the income statement, the following amounts relating to tax have been recognised directly in other comprehensive income:

	2020 £	2019 £
Deferred tax arising on:		
Actuarial differences recognised as other comprehensive income	(195,331)	-

The main rate of corporation tax in the UK is 19%. There is a deferred tax rate change impact in these statutory accounts, reflecting the reversal in Finance Act 2020 of the planned rate reduction from 19% to 17%. Finance Bill 2021, published on 11 March 2021, includes an increase to the main rate of corporation tax to 25% from 1 April 2023. Deferred tax is reflected at the current rate of 19% in these accounts since this change was not substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

10 Dividends	2020 per share	2019 per share	2020 £	2019 £
Amounts recognised as distributions to equity holders:				
'A' ordinary shares				
Interim dividend paid	-	9.41	-	8,000,000
'B' ordinary shares				
Interim dividend paid	-	9.41	-	1,000,000
'C' ordinary shares				
Interim dividend paid	-	9.41	-	1,000,000
Total dividends				
Interim dividends paid			-	10,000,000
			-	10,000,000

ID BUSINESS SOLUTIONS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

11 Intangible fixed assets

	Goodwill
	£
Cost	
At 1 January 2020	227,837
At 31 December 2020	<u>227,837</u>
Carrying amount	
At 31 December 2020	<u>227,837</u>
At 31 December 2019	<u><u>227,837</u></u>

12 Property, plant and equipment

	Leasehold improvements	Fixtures and fittings	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 January 2020	165,957	1,400,621	1,566,578
Additions	6,771	91,419	98,190
Disposals	(20,134)	(502,172)	(522,306)
At 31 December 2020	<u>152,594</u>	<u>989,868</u>	<u>1,142,462</u>
Accumulated depreciation and impairment			
At 1 January 2020	77,061	1,385,709	1,462,770
Charge for the year	31,486	20,703	52,189
Eliminated on disposal	(20,134)	(502,172)	(522,306)
At 31 December 2020	<u>88,413</u>	<u>904,240</u>	<u>992,653</u>
Carrying amount			
At 31 December 2020	<u>64,181</u>	<u>85,628</u>	<u>149,809</u>
At 31 December 2019	<u><u>88,896</u></u>	<u><u>14,912</u></u>	<u><u>103,808</u></u>

ID BUSINESS SOLUTIONS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

13 Right-of-use assets

	Land and buildings £
Cost	
At 1 January 2020 and 31 December 2020	3,115,901
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	
At 1 January 2020	243,922
Charge for the year	243,921
At 31 December 2020	487,843
Carrying amount	
At 31 December 2020	2,628,058
At 31 December 2019	2,871,979

14 Investments

	2020 £	2019 £
Other investments	2,000	2,000
	2,000	2,000

The company has not designated any financial assets that are not classified as held for trading as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

Fair value of financial assets carried at amortised cost

The directors believe that the carrying amounts of financial assets carried at amortised cost in the financial statements approximate to their fair values.

Movements in non-current investments

	Investments other than loans £
Cost or valuation	
At 1 January 2020 & 31 December 2020	2,000
Carrying amount	
At 31 December 2020	2,000
At 31 December 2019	2,000

ID BUSINESS SOLUTIONS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

15 Trade and other receivables

	Current		Non-current	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
	£	£	£	£
Trade receivables	7,905,501	7,375,440	-	-
Contract assets (note 16)	70,939	-	67,301	-
Other receivables	95,274	58,031	-	-
Amount owed by parent undertaking	1,360,096	1,344,137	-	-
Amounts owed by fellow group undertakings	1,033,868	1,274,705	-	-
Prepayments and accrued income	1,251,179	765,015	-	-
	<u>11,716,857</u>	<u>10,817,328</u>	<u>67,301</u>	<u>-</u>

16 Contracts with customers

	2020	2019
	£	£
Contracts in progress at the reporting end date		
Contract assets	<u>138,240</u>	<u>80,779</u>
Analysis of contract assets		
	2020	2019
	£	£
Staff commissions	<u>138,240</u>	<u>80,779</u>

Contract assets have been recognised in respect of staff commissions payable on specific revenue contracts as incremental costs to obtain a contract in accordance with IFRS 15. The commissions are recognised over the length of the contract on a straight line basis and are recognised in the profit and loss account.

In prior years, the cost of these assets had been included within other creditors for short term contract assets, and within deferred income for long term contract assets. Due to the immaterial nature of these amounts, they had not previously been shown separately as contract assets.

17 Trade and other payables

	Current		Non-current	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
	£	£	£	£
Trade payables	1,687,289	1,071,637	-	-
Amounts owed to fellow group undertakings	373,235	244,011	-	-
Accruals and deferred income	8,499,664	7,517,996	54,149	22,913
Other payables	1,914,741	1,582,754	-	-
	<u>12,474,929</u>	<u>10,416,398</u>	<u>54,149</u>	<u>22,913</u>

ID BUSINESS SOLUTIONS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

18 Lease liabilities

	2020	2019
Maturity analysis	£	£
Within one year	232,474	226,053
Over one year but within five years	997,839	970,277
After five years	1,645,190	1,905,227
	<u>2,875,503</u>	<u>3,101,557</u>

Minimum lease payments under lease liabilities:

	2020	2019
	£	£
Current liabilities	232,474	226,053
Non-current liabilities	2,643,029	2,875,504
	<u>2,875,503</u>	<u>3,101,557</u>

	2020	2019
Amounts recognised in profit or loss include the following:	£	£
Interest on lease liabilities	<u>82,645</u>	<u>88,889</u>

The incremental borrowing rate for the leases disclosed above was 2.8%. The company's lease contracts includes termination options through a break clause. These options are negotiated by management to provide flexibility in managing the leased asset portfolio and adapt to the company's business needs. Management exercised judgement in determining whether termination options are reasonably certain to be exercised.

The company's lease arrangements relate to 1 property lease and 8 plant and machinery leases. The leases have termination dates ranging from 12 to 130 months. The interest rate implicit in the lease was not readily determinable and therefore the incremental borrowing rate for these leases has been estimated to be 2.8%

ID BUSINESS SOLUTIONS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

19 Deferred taxation

The following are the major deferred tax liabilities and assets recognised by the company and movements thereon during the current and prior reporting period.

	Accelerated capital allowances £	Tax losses £	Short term timing differences £	Total £
Deferred tax liability at 1 January 2019	-	-	-	-
Deferred tax asset at 1 January 2019	(68,951)	(69,262)	(1,103)	(139,316)
Deferred tax movements in prior year (Credit)/charge to profit or loss	<u>(76,897)</u>	<u>69,262</u>	<u>(4,889)</u>	<u>(12,524)</u>
Deferred tax liability at 1 January 2020	-	-	-	-
Deferred tax asset at 1 January 2020	(145,848)	-	(5,992)	(151,840)
Deferred tax movements in current year				
Credit to profit or loss	(33,081)	-	(151,422)	(184,503)
Credit to other comprehensive income	-	-	(195,331)	(195,331)
Deferred tax liability at 31 December 2020	-	-	-	-
Deferred tax asset at 31 December 2020	<u>(178,929)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(352,745)</u>	<u>(531,674)</u>

It is not known how much of the deferred tax asset set out above is expected to reverse within 12 months. This relates to the utilisation of tax losses against future expected profits and accelerated capital allowances that are expected to mature within the same period.

	2020 £	2019 £
Deferred tax assets	<u>(531,674)</u>	<u>(151,840)</u>
20 Provisions for liabilities		
	2020 £	2019 £
Dilapidations	<u>126,256</u>	<u>119,485</u>
Movements on provisions:		Dilapidations £
At 1 January 2020		119,485
Additional provisions in the year		<u>6,771</u>
At 31 December 2020		<u>126,256</u>

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

21 Retirement benefit schemes

Defined contribution schemes

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for all qualifying employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund. At the balance sheet date, there were contributions payable by the company to the scheme totalling £6,402 (2019: £Nil).

The total costs charged to income in respect of defined contribution plans is £469,903 (2019: £382,569).

22 Share-based payment transactions

Group equity-settled share option plan

Certain employees of the company, along with other group employees, have been granted options over the shares in the Company's ultimate parent undertaking, Danaher Corporation. The options are granted with a fixed exercise price, are exercisable either 5 years or 3 years after the date of the grant, and expire 10 years after the date of the grant. Employees are required to remain in employment with the group until the options become exercisable.

The company recognises a share-based payment expense based on the fair value of the awards granted, and an equivalent credit directly in equity as a capital contribution.

On exercise of the shares by the employees, the company is charged the intrinsic value of the shares by Danaher Corporation. This amount is treated as a reduction of the capital contribution, and it is recognised directly in equity.

Share options outstanding at the end of the year have the following expiry date and exercise prices:

Grant-vest	Expiry date	Exercise price in \$ per option	Weighted average exercise price	Number of options	Weighted average remaining contractual life (years)
2018	2028	99.20-101.65	99.28	29,320	7.3
2019	2029	111.72-113.48	113.06	8,730	8.2
2020	2030	154.76-156.82	156.33	7,350	9.2

The charge for the year included in these financial statements is £379,573 (2019: £374,130).

ID BUSINESS SOLUTIONS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

23 Share capital	2020	2019
	£	£
Ordinary share capital		
Authorised		
850,000 'A' ordinary shares of 1p each	8,500	8,500
106,200 'B' ordinary shares of 1p each	1,062	1,062
106,300 'C' ordinary shares of 1p each	1,063	1,063
	<u>10,625</u>	<u>10,625</u>
Issued and fully paid		
850,000 'A' ordinary shares of 1p each	8,500	8,500
106,200 'B' ordinary shares of 1p each	1,062	1,062
106,300 'C' ordinary shares of 1p each	1,063	1,063
	<u>10,625</u>	<u>10,625</u>

Ordinary 'A' share rights

The company's ordinary 'A' shares, which carry no right to fixed income, each carry the right to one vote at general meetings of the company.

Ordinary 'B' share rights

The company's ordinary 'B' shares, which carry no right to fixed income, do not carry the right to vote at general meetings of the company.

Ordinary 'C' share rights

The company's ordinary 'C' shares, which carry no right to fixed income, do not carry the right to vote at general meetings of the company.

24 Reserves

Share premium account

The share premium account represents consideration received for shares issued above their nominal value net of transaction costs.

Capital redemption reserve

The capital redemption reserve represents the nominal value of shares repurchased and still held at the end of the reporting period.

Retained earnings

Retained earnings represent the cumulative profit and loss of the company, net of distributions to owners.

25 Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemptions provided by Section 8 of FRS 101 'Related Party Disclosures' and has not disclosed transactions entered into between two or more members of a group, provided that any subsidiary undertaking which is party to the transaction is wholly owned by a member of that group.

ID BUSINESS SOLUTIONS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

26 Controlling party

The company's immediate parent undertaking is Launchchange Operations Limited, a company incorporated in England and Wales. The ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party is Danaher Corporation, a company incorporated in the USA.

The smallest and largest group in which the results of the company are consolidated is headed up by Danaher Corporation. The consolidated financial statements of this group are available to the public and may be obtained from 2200 Pennsylvania Avenue, Suite 800 West, Washington DC 20037, USA.