

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

for the year ended 31 December 2009

1 Reporting entity

Cryo-Save Group N.V. ('the Company' or 'the Group') is a limited liability company domiciled in The Netherlands. The address of its registered office and principal place of business is IJsselkade 8, 7201 HB Zutphen, The Netherlands.

The Group's principal activity is the collection, processing and storage of human adult stem cells collected from the umbilical cord blood, and the umbilical cord itself, at birth.

2 Basis of preparation

a. Statement of compliance

The consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and International Accounting Standards (IAS) prevailing per 31 December 2009, as adopted by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and as endorsed for use in the European Union by the European Commission as at 31 December 2009.

The consolidated financial statements were authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on 19 March 2010. The financial statements as presented in this report are subject to adoption by the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders, to be held on 19 May 2010.

Certain comparative amounts have been disclosed in further detail to conform with current's year presentation. This includes the detailed breakdown of (non)-current liabilities.

b. Statement of measurement

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on historical cost basis, unless stated otherwise in the accounting policies.

c. Functional and presentation currency

These consolidated financial statements are presented in Euro ('€'), which is the Company's functional currency. The individual financial statements of each group entity are presented in the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (its functional currency). All financial information presented in euro has been rounded to the nearest thousand.

d. Use of estimates and judgments

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amount of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. The critical accounting estimates and judgments in preparing the consolidated financial statements are explained in note 4. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised and in any future periods affected.

e. Change in accounting estimates and accounting policies

Change in accounting estimates

In 2009 the Group did not change any accounting estimate.

Change in accounting policies

Starting 1 January 2009, the Group has changed its accounting policies in the presentation of financial statements. The Group applies revised IAS 1, Presentation of Financial Statements (2007), which became effective as of 1 January 2009. As a result, the Group presents in the consolidated statement of changes in equity all owner changes in equity, whereas non-equity holder changes in equity are presented in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income. This presentation has been applied in these financial statements as of and for the year ended on 31 December 2009. Comparative information has been re-presented in conformity with the revised standard. Since the change in accounting policy only impacts presentation aspects, there is no impact on earnings per share.

3 Significant accounting policies

The accounting policies detailed below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these consolidated financial statements, and by all subsidiaries.

Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements of the Group comprise the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries and the Group's interest in equity accounted investees and jointly controlled entities. All intragroup balances and transactions are eliminated.

Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are all entities over which the Group has the power to govern the financial and operating policies generally accompanying a shareholding of more than one half of the voting rights. The existence and effect of potential voting rights that are currently exercisable or convertible are considered when assessing whether the Group controls another entity. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group. They are de-consolidated from the date the control ceases. The purchase method of accounting is used to account for the acquisition of subsidiaries by the Group. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the fair value of the assets given, equity instruments issued, and liabilities incurred or assumed at the date of exchange, plus costs directly attributable to the acquisition. Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured initially at their fair values at their acquisition date. The excess of the cost of an acquisition over the fair value of the Group's share of the identifiable net assets acquired is recorded as goodwill.

3 Significant accounting policies continued

Equity accounted investees

Equity accounted investees are all entities over which the Group has significant influence but not control over the financial and operating policies, generally accompanying a shareholding between 20% and 50% of the voting rights. Investments in equity accounted investees are accounted for using the equity method of accounting and are initially recognized at cost.

The Group's investment in equity accounted investees includes goodwill identified on acquisition net of any accumulated impairment losses. Equity accounted investees are recognized from the date on which the Group has significant influence, and recognition ceases from the date the Group has no significant influence over an equity accounted investee. The Group's share of its equity accounted investees post acquisition profits or loss is recognized in the income statement, and its share of post-acquisition movements in reserves is recognized in reserves. The cumulative post acquisition movements are adjusted against the carrying amount of the investment. If the Group's share of losses in an equity accounted investees equals or exceeds its interest in the equity accounted investees, including any other long-term interests, the Group discontinues recognizing its share of further losses, unless it has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the equity accounted investees. Unrealized gains on transactions between the Group and its equity accounted investees are eliminated to the extent of the Group's interest in the equity accounted investees. Unrealized losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred.

Non-controlling-interests

Non-controlling interests in the net assets of consolidated subsidiaries are identified separately from the Group's equity therein. Non-controlling interests consist of the amount of those interests at the date of the original business combination, and the non-controlling interests' share of changes in equity, since the date of the combination. Losses applicable to the minority in excess of the non-controlling interest in the subsidiary's equity are allocated against the interests of the Group only to the extent that the minority has a binding obligation and is able to make an additional investment to cover the losses.

Foreign currencies

Foreign currency transactions and balances

In preparing the financial statements of the individual entities, transactions in currencies other than the entity's functional currency are recorded, on initial recognition at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each balance sheet date, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rates prevailing at the

balance sheet date. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

Exchange differences, arising on the settlement of monetary items and on the re-translation of monetary items, are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they arise except for exchange differences on monetary items receivable from or payable to a foreign operation for which settlement is neither planned nor likely to occur, which form part of the net investment in a foreign operation, and which are recognized in the foreign currency translation reserve and recognized in profit or loss on disposal of the net investment.

The following exchange rates against the euro have been used in these financial statements:

	Statement of financial position 31 December 2009	Statement of income 2009
Hungarian forint	270.00	276.83
Czech koruna	26.45	26.84
Indian rupees	66.70	66.55
Swiss franc	1.49	1.49
South African rand	10.62	11.95

Financial statements of Group companies

For the purpose of presenting consolidated financial statements, the assets and liabilities of the Group's foreign operations are expressed in Euro's using exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date. Income and expense items are translated at the average exchange rates for the period, unless exchange rates fluctuated significantly during that period, in which case the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions are used. Exchange differences arising, if any, are classified as equity and transferred to the Group's currency translation reserve. Such exchange differences are recycled through profit or loss in the period in which the foreign operation is disposed of.

Net investment in foreign operations

Net investment in foreign operations includes equity financing and long-term intercompany loans for which settlement is neither planned nor likely to occur in the foreseeable future. Exchange rate differences arising from the translation of the net investment in foreign operations are taken to the currency translation reserve in shareholders' equity directly.

When a foreign operation is disposed of, exchange differences that were recorded in equity are recognized in the income statement as part of the gain or loss on disposal.

3 Significant accounting policies *continued*

Business combinations

When a business combination agreement provides for an adjustment to the cost of the combination contingent on future events (earn outs or deferred acquisition payments), the Group includes the amount of that adjustment in the cost of the combination at the acquisition date if the adjustment is probable and can be measured reliably. Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date.

Initially the fair values are determined provisionally, and will then be subject to change based on the outcome of the purchase price allocation which takes place within 12 months from the acquisition date.

Intangible assets

Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of an acquisition over the fair value of the Group's share of the net identifiable assets and liabilities of the acquired subsidiary, equity accounted investees or joint venture at the date of acquisition. Goodwill recognized for acquisitions represents the consideration made by the Group in anticipation of the future economic benefits from assets that are not capable of being individually identified and separately recognized. These future economic benefits relate to, for example, opportunities with regard to cost efficiencies such as sharing of infrastructure.

Goodwill on acquisitions of subsidiaries is included in intangible assets. Goodwill on acquisitions of equity accounted investees is included in investments in equity accounted investees. Such goodwill is carried at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Gains and losses on the disposal of an entity include the carrying amount of goodwill relating to the entity that is sold.

Goodwill acquired in a business combination is not amortized. Instead, the goodwill is tested for impairment annually, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that it might be impaired.

Goodwill is allocated to the cash-generating units for the purpose of impairment testing. The allocation is made to those cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the business combination in which the goodwill arose.

Identified intangible assets

Identified intangible assets on investments in group companies, such as customer relationship, brand name, contracts with insurers and distributors and order backlog are initially valued against fair value. Subsequent to initial recognition these assets are measured at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses.

Amortization of identified intangible assets is charged to the income statement, over their estimated useful life, using the straight-line method on the following bases:

Brand name	20 years
Customer relationship	3-7 years
Contracts with insurers and distributors	3-9 years
Order backlog	1 month

Internally generated intangible assets

Internally generated intangible assets relate to the development costs of new products and the website, and represents the sum of expenditures incurred from the date when the intangible asset first meets the recognition criteria under IFRS. These expenditures comprise all directly attributable costs necessary to create, produce and prepare the asset to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. These costs are mainly costs of materials and services used or consumed in generating the intangible asset, and costs of employee benefits arising from the generation of the intangible asset.

Internally generated intangible assets are stated at cost less accumulated amortization and any impairment losses. The amortization method applied is the straight-line method. Amortization begins when the assets are available for use. The estimated useful life of internally generated intangible assets is three years.

An intangible asset arising from development or from the development phase of an internal project is recognized only if the Group can demonstrate the technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale and comply with the following other requirements: the intention to complete the development project; the ability to sell or use the product; demonstration of how the product will yield probable future economic benefits; the availability of adequate technical, financial, and other resources to complete the project; and the ability to reliably measure the expenditure attributable to the project.

Subsequent expenditure on capitalized intangible assets is capitalized only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditure is expensed as incurred.

No intangible asset from research or from the research phase of an internal project is recognized. Expenditure on research or the research phase of an internal project is recognized as an expense when incurred.

3 Significant accounting policies continued

Other intangible assets

This includes items such as software and software licenses. Amortization is recognized as a cost and calculated on a straight-line basis over the asset's expected useful life. The amortization period is three years.

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment, consisting of land and buildings, lab equipment, and other assets such as computer and office equipment and vehicles, is valued at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses.

When parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

Depreciation of property, plant and equipment is charged to the income statement, over their estimated useful life, using the straight-line method on the following bases:

Buildings	30 years
Office equipment	10 years
Laboratory equipment related to storage	10 years
Laboratory equipment	5 years
Vehicles	5 years
Computer equipment	3 years
Land is not depreciated.	

The gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognized in profit or loss.

Impairment of non-current assets

At each balance sheet date, the Group reviews the carrying amounts of its non-current 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 the individual asset, the Group estimates the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs. Where a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

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 risk 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 recognized 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 recognized for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized 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.

An impairment loss in respect of goodwill is not reversed.

Leases

Upon initial recognition the leased asset is measured at an amount equal to the lower of its fair value and the present value of the minimum lease payments. Subsequent to initial recognition, the asset is accounted for in accordance with the accounting policy to that asset.

Minimum lease payments made under finance leases are apportioned between the finance expense and the reduction of the outstanding liability. The finance expense is allocated to each period during the lease term so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Operating lease payments are recognized as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term, except where another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased asset are consumed.

3 Significant accounting policies continued

Financial assets

Investments are recognized and derecognized on a trade date where the purchase or sale of an investment is under a contract whose terms require delivery of the investment within the timeframe established by the market concerned, and are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs except for those financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, which are initially measured at fair value.

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'. Such assets are recognized initially at fair value plus directly attributable transaction costs. Loans and receivables are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method less any impairment. Interest income is recognized by applying the effective interest rate, except for short-term receivables where the recognition of interest would be immaterial.

Trade and other receivables are initially carried at their fair value and subsequently measured at cost less any impairment. The impairment is based on both collective and individual basis.

Trade and other receivables which are not expected to be realized within 12 months after the balance sheet date are classified as non-current assets.

Effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial asset and of allocating 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 financial asset, or, where appropriate, a shorter period.

Income is recognized on an effective interest basis for debt instruments.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets are assessed for indicators of impairment at each balance sheet date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows of the investment have been impacted. For financial assets carried at amortized cost, the amount of the impairment is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the original effective interest rate.

The carrying amount of the financial asset is reduced by the impairment loss directly for all financial assets with the exception of trade receivables where the carrying amount is reduced through the use of an allowance account.

When a trade receivable is uncollectible, it is written off against the allowance account. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are recognized as a gain in the statement of income. Changes in the carrying amount of the allowance account are recognized in profit or loss.

If in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the previously recognized impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss to the extent that the carrying amount of the investment at the date the impairment is reversed does not exceed what the amortized cost would have been had the impairment not been recognized.

Inventories

Inventories are assets in the form of materials or supplies to be consumed in the collection and extraction process or in the rendering of services. Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value. The cost of inventories comprises all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. The net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances and call deposits.

Deferred revenue

Deferred revenue represents the part of the amount invoiced to customers that has not yet met the criteria for revenue recognition and thus still has to be earned as revenues, by means of delivery of services in the future. Deferred revenue is recognized at its present value. Deferred revenue that relates to services which are not expected to be rendered within 12 months after the balance sheet date are classified as non-current liabilities.

Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are stated at cost.

3 Significant accounting policies continued

Taxation

Income tax expense represents the sum of current and deferred tax.

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years. Taxable profit differs from 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 Group's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. Obligations for possible income tax exposures are treated as current tax liabilities.

Deferred tax is recognized on differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit, and is accounted for using the balance sheet liability method.

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences, and deferred tax assets are generally recognized for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilized. Such assets and liabilities are not recognized if the temporary difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit. A deferred tax asset is recognized for unused tax losses, tax credits and deductible temporary differences, to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be utilized. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and equity accounted investees, and interests in joint ventures, except where the Group is able to control the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax assets arising from deductible temporary differences associated with such investments and interests are only recognized to the extent that it is probable that there will be sufficient taxable profits against which to utilize the benefits of the temporary differences and they are expected to reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realized, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Group expects, at the reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Group intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

Current and deferred tax are recognized as an expense or income in profit or loss, except when they relate to items credited or debited directly to equity, in which case the tax is also recognized directly in equity, or where they arise from the initial accounting for a business combination. In the case of a business combination, the tax effect is taken into account in calculating goodwill or in determining the excess of the acquirer's interest in the net fair value of the acquiree's identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities over cost.

Borrowings

Borrowings are recognized initially at fair value less transaction costs, if material. Subsequent to initial recognition these financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Financial lease liabilities are recorded under borrowings.

Long-term debts payable within one year are classified as current liabilities.

Deferred considerations

Deferred considerations are based on contracts between Cryo-Save Group N.V. and the former shareholders of the acquired entity, and valued at the net present value using the discounted cash flow method. The unwinding of the discount is recognized in profit or loss as interest expense. Differences between the estimated and actual deferred considerations are recognized in goodwill.

Shareholders' equity

When share capital recognized as equity is repurchased (treasury shares), the amount of the consideration paid, including directly attributable costs, is recognized as a change in equity.

Dividends are recognized as a liability upon being declared.

3 Significant accounting policies *continued*

Non-controlling interest

Non-controlling interest is the portion of the profit or loss and net assets of a subsidiary attributable to equity interests that are not owned, directly or indirectly through subsidiaries, by the Group.

Defined contribution plans

The pension contribution of defined contribution plans is recognized as an expense in the income statement as it is incurred. The Group has no defined benefit pension plans.

Revenue

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Revenue is reduced for deferred income, rebates and other similar allowances.

Revenue stem cell storage

Revenue in respect of fees charged for stem cell extraction is recognized on the day of extraction. Revenue earned in respect of stem cell storage is recognized evenly over the storage period, over which time an appropriate margin is also recognized.

Revenue other

Other revenue relate to income from other types of products and services than the extraction and storage of stem cells. Revenue from services rendered is recognized in the statement of income in proportion to the percentage of completion of the transaction at reporting date.

Government grants

Government grants are recognized at their fair value where there is a reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and the Company will comply with the conditions attached to them. Government grants related to income are deducted in reporting the related expense. Government grants related to an asset, are presented in the balance sheet by setting up the grant as deferred income, and are released to the income statement over the expected useful life of the relevant asset by equal annual installments.

Cost of sales

Cost of sales comprises the directly attributable costs of goods and services sold and delivered. These costs include such items as the cost of collection of the cord blood, service fees to business partners and laboratory materials.

Marketing and sales expenses

Marketing and sales expenses include all costs that are directly attributable to marketing and sales activities. Examples of directly attributable costs are costs of employee benefits and costs of materials and services used or consumed.

Research and development expenses

Research and development expenses, the latter as far as not capitalized, include all costs that are directly attributable to research and development activities for new products. Directly attributable costs are for example costs of employee benefits, costs of materials and services used or consumed in generating the new product.

Expense on research or the research phase of an internal project is recognized as an expense when incurred.

General and administrative expenses

General and administrative expenses include costs which are neither directly attributable to Cost of sales nor to Marketing and sales and Research and development expenses.

Share-based payments

The Group's share option scheme qualifies as an equity settled share-based payment. The fair value of share options awarded is recognized as an expense with a corresponding increase in equity. The fair value is measured at the grant date and spread equally over the period during which the employees become unconditionally entitled to the shares. The fair value of the share options is measured using a binomial option valuation model, taking into account the terms and conditions upon which the share options were awarded. The amount recognized as an expense is adjusted to reflect the actual forfeitures due to participants' resignation before the vesting date.

Finance income and costs

Finance income and costs comprise interest receivable on deposits, interest receivable on funds invested calculated using the effective interest rate method, foreign exchange gains and losses, unwinding of the discount of deferred considerations and bank costs.

Dividend revenue from investments is recognized when the Shareholder's right to receive payment has been established.

Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to the equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period, excluding the temporarily repurchased shares used to cover option plans. Diluted earnings per share is calculated using the weighted average number of shares and options outstanding during the period, as far as the exercise price of these options is lower than the share price.

3 Significant accounting policies continued

Segment reporting

An operating segment is a component of the Group that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses. All operating segments' operating results are reviewed regularly by the Board to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and assess its performance, and for which discrete information is available.

The Company is operated on a service oriented basis and considers those areas with economic and operating similarities to be the operating segments. Management reporting systems, legal structures and consolidation are largely based on service segments.

Performance is mainly measured based on EBITA (earnings before interest, tax, amortization of identifiable intangible assets). Management believes this is the most relevant measure in evaluating the operating results of the segments.

4 Critical accounting estimates and judgments

The Group makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below.

Goodwill

An impairment test of goodwill is carried out at least once a year or when required because of changed circumstances. Any test of impairment inevitably involves factors that have to be estimated. The realisable value is influenced by factors such as the prognosis for future economic conditions and expectations regarding market developments and operations. The estimates for these factors may change over time, which could lead to an impairment adjustment being recognized in profit or loss. The realisable value also depends on the discount rate used, which is the estimate of weighted average costs of capital for the entity concerned.

Identified intangible assets

Intangible assets such as brand name, customer relationship, contracts with insurers, distributions contracts and backlog are identified as intangible assets at the acquisition date. The fair value of these intangible assets is determined using estimates, the most significant being the expected cash flows attributable to the brand name, customer relationship, contracts and the discount rate used.

The expected future cash flows are based on the most recent long-term forecast from the perspective of the purchased entity. The discount rate used is the estimated weighted average cost of capital for the unit concerned. The estimates and assumptions might not hold in the future.

Useful life and impairment of property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are depreciated on a straight line basis over their estimated useful lives, after taking into account their estimated residual values. The determination of useful lives and residual values involves management's estimation. The Group assesses annually the residual value and the useful life of its property, plant and equipment and if the expectation differs from the original estimate, such a difference may impact the depreciation in the period when the estimate is changed and in future periods.

The Group assesses regularly whether property, plant and equipment have any indication of impairment in accordance with the accounting policy. The recoverable amounts of property, plant and equipment have been determined based on value-in-use calculations. These calculations require the use of judgment and estimates.

Allowances for bad and doubtful debts

The Group makes allowances for bad and doubtful debts based on an assessment of the recoverability of trade and other receivables. Allowances are applied to trade and other receivables where events or changes in circumstances indicate that the balances may not be collectable. The identification of bad and doubtful debts requires the use of judgment and estimates. Where the expectation is different from the original estimate, such differences will impact the carrying value of trade and other receivables and doubtful debts expenses in the period in which such estimate has been changed.

Deferred revenue

Deferred revenue represents the part of the amount invoiced to customers that has not yet met the criteria for revenue recognition and thus still has to be earned as revenue, by means of delivery of services in the future. The amount of deferred revenue per sample processed and stored is based on certain assumptions, like costs and the chance of future extraction rate of samples. Changes in these assumptions might have a significant impact on the amount of deferred revenue.

4 Critical accounting estimates and judgments continued

Income taxes

A deferred tax asset shall be recognized for the carry forward of unused tax losses and unused tax credits to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the unused tax losses and unused tax credits can be utilized. Management assesses the probability that taxable profit will be available against which the unused tax losses or unused tax credits can be utilized.

Corporate taxation is calculated on the basis of income before taxation, taking into account the relevant local tax rates and regulations. For each operating entity, the current income tax expense is calculated and differences between the accounting and tax base are determined resulting in deferred tax assets or liabilities.

The calculation of the tax liabilities is based in part on the interpretations of applicable tax laws in the jurisdictions in which the Group operates. Although the Group believes the tax estimates are reasonable, there is no assurance that the final determination of the tax liabilities will not be materially different from what is reflected in the statement of income and balance sheet. Should additional taxes be assessed these could have a material effect on the Group's results of operation or financial condition.

5 Application of new or revised International Financial Reporting Standards

The IASB and IFRIC have issued new standards, amendments to existing standards and interpretations, some of which are not yet effective or have not been endorsed by the European Union. The Company has introduced standards and interpretations that became effective in 2009 or were early adopted.

New standards, amendments and interpretations applied in 2008

IFRS 8 Operating segments: IFRS 8 was published in November 2006 and is effective for the first time for fiscal years beginning on or after 1 January 2009. IFRS 8 prescribes entities to disclose financial and descriptive information for reportable segments. The Group adopted this standard as of 1 January 2008.

New standards, amendments and interpretations effective for the year ended 31 December 2009, but not applied

The following interpretations to published standards are mandatory for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2009 but are not applicable for the Group.

- IAS 23 Borrowing costs: The Standard prescribes entities to capitalize borrowing costs attributable to a qualifying asset.
- IFRS 2 (Amendment) Share-based payment. The amended standard deals with vesting conditions and cancellations.
- IFRS 7 (Amendment) Financial Instrument: Disclosures.
- IFRIC 15 'Agreements for the Construction of Real Estate'.

New standards, amendments and interpretations not yet effective and not early adopted

IAS 27 (Amendment) Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements: The amendments to IAS 27 providing further clarification on accounting for non-controlling interest in subsidiaries in the consolidated financial statements will become effective as of 2010. The changes are not expected to have a significant impact on the consolidated financial statements.

IFRS 3 (Revised) Business Combinations. The revised standard IFRS 3 will become effective for the Group's 2010 financial statement (effective 1 July 2009). The Group has not opted for earlier application. The following key changes within IFRS 3 could have a significant impact:

- Contingent purchase considerations initially measured at fair value, whereby re-measurement is recognized via the statement of income;
- Acquisition-related costs are to be expensed.

Business combinations to date are not affected.

The following interpretations to published standards are mandatory for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2010:

- IFRIC 17 'Distributions of Non-cash Assets to Owners'; and
- IFRIC 18 'Transfer of Assets from Customers';
- IFRIC 19 'Extinguishing Financial Liabilities with Equity Instruments'.

The Directors anticipate that the adoption of these Standards, Amendments and Interpretations in future periods will have no material impact on the net assets, financial position and results of operations or cash flows of the Group, except for the directly attributable costs and the adjustments of deferred considerations of business combinations. Certain of these standards and interpretations will require additional disclosures over and above those currently included in these financial statements in the period of initial application.

6 Financial risk management

Overview

The Group is exposed to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

- credit risk
- liquidity risk
- market risk
- operational risk
- capital risk.

The Company's major financial instruments include current and non-current trade and other receivables, cash and cash equivalents, current and non-current trade and other payables, financial leases and other non-current liabilities. Details of these financial instruments are disclosed in the respective notes.

Risk management framework

The risks associated with these financial instruments and the policies applied by the Group to mitigate these risks are set out below. Management monitors these exposures to ensure appropriate measures are implemented in a timely and effective manner.

The Group's risk management policies are established to identify and analyze the risks faced by the Group, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Group's activities. The Group, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to develop a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

The Group's Audit Committee oversees how management monitors compliance with the Group's risk management policies and procedures, and reviewed the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the Group.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Group if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Group's receivables from customers and business partners.

In order to minimize the credit risk, management reviews the recoverable amount of each individual debt regularly to ensure that adequate impairment losses are recognized for irrecoverable debts. When it is not possible to review the recoverable amount of each individual (e.g. our business partners), management reviews the average days of revenue outstanding in order to determine whether the debts are irrecoverable.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The primary objective of liquidity management is providing for sufficient cash and cash equivalents to enable the Company to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company.

The Company has no lines of credit incurred in the year 2009 and no debts (2008: none).

Market risk

Market risk includes currency risk and interest rate risk and comprises the risk that changes in market prices such as foreign exchange rates and interest rates will affect the Company's income or the value of its holding of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters while optimizing the return on risk.

Currency risk

The Group has identified transaction and translation risks as the main currency risks.

Transaction risk

Transaction risk to the Group is limited because the transactions of the foreign subsidiaries are denominated in their local currency, except for the intercompany recharge from Cryo-Save AG for processing and storage that is denominated in euro.

6 Financial risk management continued

Translation risk

Assets and liabilities and income and expenses of Group companies are translated to euro at foreign exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date and the dates of the transactions respectively.

The Company does not hedge translation risks (such as the foreign exchange effect of translating operating results achieved outside the eurozone). We regard our positions in other countries (in this case outside the eurozone) as strategic and assume that, over the longer term, currency fluctuations will be neutral on balance. The Group's main country outside the eurozone is Hungary.

Interest risk rate

The Group does not account for any fixed rate financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, and the Group does not designate derivatives (interest rate swaps) as hedging instruments under a fair value hedge accounting model. The Group has no material borrowings. The sale and leaseback liability has a fixed interest percentage for 15 years. Therefore a change in interest rates at the reporting date would not affect profit or loss of the year.

Operational risk

Operational risk is the risk of direct or indirect loss arising from a wide variety of causes associated with the Group's processes, personnel, technology and infrastructure, and from external factors other than credit, market and liquidity risks such as those arising from legal and regulatory requirement and generally accepted standards of corporate behavior. Operational risks arise from all of the Group's operations.

The Group's objective is to manage operational risk so as to balance the avoidance of financial losses and damage to the Group's reputation with overall cost effectiveness and to avoid control procedures that restrict initiative and creativity.

The primary responsibility for the development and implementation of controls to address operational risk is assigned to senior management within our subsidiaries. This responsibility is supported by the development of overall Group standards for the management of operational risk in the following areas:

- requirements for appropriate segregation of duties, including the independent authorization of transactions
- compliance with regulatory and other legal requirements
- documentation of controls and procedures

Compliance with Group standards is supported by regular reviews by senior financial management at headquarters. Significant findings are reported to and discussed with the Board of Directors and local senior management.

Capital risk

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide return for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure that optimize its cost of capital. The Board of Directors also monitors the level of dividends to ordinary shareholders.

From time to time the Group purchases its own shares on the market; the timing of these purchases depends on market prices. Primarily the shares are intended to be used for issuing shares under the Group's Share Option Scheme.

There were no changes in the Group's approach to capital management during the year. Neither the Company nor any of its subsidiaries are subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

Fair values

No additional disclosure on fair values is required because the carrying amounts are considered to be a reasonable approximation of fair value.