Company Registration No. 01231087 (England and Wales)

HAEMONETICS LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

HAEMONETICS LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	Mr A Casanova	(Appointed 24 October 2016)
	Mr C L Graham	(Appointed 24 October 2016)
	Mr W P Burke	(Appointed 24 October 2016)
Company number	01231087	
Registered office	Lynwood House 373-375 Station Road Harrow Middlesex HA1 2AW	
Auditor	RDP Newmans LLP Lynwood House 373-375 Station Road Harrow Middlesex HA1 2AW	
Business address	Business Innovation Centre Harry Weston Road Coventry West Midlands CV3 2TX	

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STRATEGIC REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

The directors present the strategic report for the year ended 31 March 2016.

Fair review of the business
The results for the year and the financial position at the year end were considered satisfactory by the directors who expect growth in the foreseeable future.

The company saw a small increase in turnover during the year. Gross profit margin has increased marginally to 37.08% due to better control over direct costs although there has been a decrease in net profit margin largely due to a large one off impairment charge (see note 10).

Principal risks and uncertainties
The principal risks facing the company are:
-anticipation and meeting the needs of the medical field;
-obtaining regulatory approval to market and sell products.

Key performance indicators
The Key Performance Indicators of Haemonetics Limited over the last two years are detailed below:

GBP £'000	2016	2015
Turnover	8,137	7,990
Gross profit %	37.08	35.75
Net profit %	4.71	5.10

On behalf of the board

Mr A Casanova
Director
20 December 2016

HAEMONETICS LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2016.

Principal activities
The principal activity of the company continued to be that of the marketing of blood processing equipment and disposables with full after sales services.

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

Mr C J Lindop	(Resigned 25 May 2016)
Mr D S Weibel	(Resigned 24 October 2016)
Mr A Casanova	(Appointed 24 October 2016)
Mr C L Graham	(Appointed 24 October 2016)
Mr W P Burke	(Appointed 24 October 2016)

Results and dividends
The results for the year are set out on page 6.

No ordinary dividends were paid. The directors do not recommend payment of a final dividend.

Future developments
The results for the year and the financial position at the year end were considered satisfactory by the director who expects growth in the foreseeable future.

Auditor
The auditors, RDP Newmans LLP, are deemed to be reappointed under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006.

Statement of directors' responsibilities
The directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). 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 and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the 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.

Statement of disclosure to auditor

So far as the directors are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor are unaware. Additionally, the directors have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

On behalf of the board

Mr A Casanova
Director
20 December 2016

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF HAEMONETICS LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements of Haemonetics Limited for the year ended 31 March 2016 set out on pages 6 to 24. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland".

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.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditor
As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement set out on pages 2 - 3, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

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

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

Opinion on financial statements
In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 March 2016 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.

Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006
In our opinion 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.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception
We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where 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.

Lyndon Perez FCA (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of RDP Newmans LLP

20 December 2016

Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditor

Lynwood House
373-375 Station Road
Harrow
Middlesex
HA1 2AW

HAEMONETICS LIMITED

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

	Notes	2016 £	2015 £
Turnover	3	8,137,497	7,989,657
Cost of sales		(5,120,446)	(5,134,046)
Gross profit		3,017,051	2,855,611
Administrative expenses		(2,748,753)	(2,524,121)
Other operating income		120,000	120,000
Operating profit	4	388,298	451,490
Interest receivable and similar income	7	-	1,062
Interest payable and similar charges	8	(4,866)	(45,716)
Profit before taxation		383,432	406,836
Taxation	9	(50,690)	(171,208)
Profit for the financial year		332,742	235,628

The profit and loss account has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

HAEMONETICS LIMITED

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

	2016 £	2015 £
Profit for the year	332,742	235,628
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	332,742	235,628

HAEMONETICS LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2016

	Notes	2016 £	2016 £	2015 £	2015 £
Fixed assets					
Goodwill	**11**		433,525		924,067
Tangible assets	**12**		1,593,428		1,809,240
			2,026,953		2,733,307
Current assets					
Stocks	**14**	135,018		315,532	
Debtors	**15**	1,935,441		1,552,383	
Cash at bank and in hand		592,667		989,423	
		2,663,126		2,857,338	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	**16**	(2,110,958)		(1,812,782)	
Net current assets			552,168		1,044,556
Total assets less current liabilities			2,579,121		3,777,863
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	**17**		-		(1,463,283)
Provisions for liabilities	**20**		(133,882)		(202,083)
Net assets			2,445,239		2,112,497
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	**23**		50,000		50,000
Profit and loss reserves			2,395,239		2,062,497
Total equity			2,445,239		2,112,497

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 20 December 2016 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr A Casanova
Director

Company Registration No. 01231087

HAEMONETICS LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

	Share capital	Profit and loss reserves	Total
	£	£	£
Balance at 1 April 2014	50,000	1,826,869	1,876,869
Year ended 31 March 2015:			
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	235,628	235,628
Balance at 31 March 2015	50,000	2,062,497	2,112,497
Year ended 31 March 2016:			
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	332,742	332,742
Balance at 31 March 2016	50,000	2,395,239	2,445,239

HAEMONETICS LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

		2016		2015	
	Notes	**£**	**£**	**£**	**£**
Cash flows from operating activities					
Cash generated from operations	**27**		1,084,603		1,233,565
Interest paid			(4,866)		(45,716)
Income taxes refunded/(paid)			142,447		(92,286)
Net cash inflow from operating activities			1,222,183		1,095,563
Investing activities					
Purchase of tangible fixed assets		(235,557)		(682,177)	
Proceeds on disposal of tangible fixed assets		79,901		136,797	
Interest received		-		1,060	
Net cash used in investing activities			(155,656)		(544,320)
Financing activities					
Repayment of borrowings		(1,463,283)		(500,002)	
Net cash used in financing activities			(1,463,283)		(500,002)
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents			(396,756)		51,241
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year			989,423		938,182
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year			592,667		989,423

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Haemonetics Limited is a company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Lynwood House, 373-375 Station Road, Harrow, Middlesex, HA1 2AW.

1.1 Accounting convention

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary a mounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

These financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2016 are the first financial statements of Haemonetics Limited prepared in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland. The date of transition to FRS 102 was 1 April 2014. The reported financial position and financial performance for the previous period are not affected by the transition to FRS 102.

1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business , and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods and acceptance from customer), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that are recoverable.

1.4 Intangible fixed assets - goodwill

Acquired goodwill is written off in equal annual instalments over its estimated useful economic life of 9-11 years. It is reviewed for impairment at the end of the first financial year following acquisition and in other periods if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable.

1.5 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

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:

Land and buildings freehold	Straight line over 30 to 50 years
Land and buildings leasehold	Straight line over 4 years
Plant & machinery	Straight line over 3 to 5 years
Fixtures, fittings & equipment	Straight line over 5 years
Computer equipment	Straight line over 5 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 credited or charged to profit or loss.

1.6 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period 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.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. 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.

1.7 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

Stocks held for distribution at no or nominal consideration are measured at cost, adjusted where applicable for any loss of service potential.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

1.8 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. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.9 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

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

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Other financial assets

Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments which are not subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price. Such assets are subsequently carried at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss, except that investments in equity instruments that are not publically traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end 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 have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Other financial liabilities

Derivatives, including interest rate swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts, are not basic financial instruments. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in profit or loss in finance costs or finance income as appropriate, unless hedge accounting is applied and the hedge is a cash flow hedge.

Debt instruments that do not meet the conditions in FRS 102 paragraph 11.9 are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss. Debt instruments may be designated as being measured at fair value though profit or loss to eliminate or reduce an accounting mismatch or if the instruments are measured and their performance evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

1.10 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.

1.11 Taxation

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

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account 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.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

1.12 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 stock or fixed 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.

1.13 Retirement benefits

The company operates a defined contribution scheme for the benefit of its employees. Contributions payable are charged to the profit and loss account in the year they are payable. Differences between contributions payable in the year and contributions actually paid are shown as either accruals or prepayments in the balance sheet.

1.14 Share-based payments

The company operates a group share based payment scheme to all employees.

1.15 Leases

Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to income on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the lease asset are consumed.

1.16 Foreign exchange

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction. All differences are taken to the profit and loss account.

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

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 where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

3 Turnover and other revenue

An analysis of the company's turnover is as follows:

	2016	2015
	£	£
Turnover		
	8,137,497	7,989,657

Other significant revenue		
Interest income	-	1,062

Turnover analysed by geographical market

	2016	2015
	£	£
United Kingdom	7,958,155	7,901,504
Rest of Europe	179,342	88,153
	8,137,497	7,989,657

4 Operating profit

	2016	2015
Operating profit for the year is stated after charging/(crediting):	£	£
Exchange gains/(losses)	(8,676)	19,855
Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	373,815	349,963
Profit/(loss) on disposal of tangible fixed assets	(2,346)	12,560
Amortisation of intangible assets	88,443	156,404
Impairment of intangible assets	402,099	-
Cost of stocks recognised as an expense	4,790,657	4,844,738
Operating lease charges	206,103	178,629

5 Auditor's remuneration

	2016	2015
Fees payable to the company's auditor and associates:	£	£
For audit services		
Audit of the company's financial statements	14,000	14,000
For other services		
Taxation compliance services	2,900	5,450
All other non-audit services	14,000	17,000
	16,900	22,450

6 Employees

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

	2016 Number	2015 Number
Selling and distribution	33	34
Administration	1	1
	34	35

Their aggregate remuneration comprised:

	2016	2015
	£	£
Wages and salaries	913,214	1,061,332
Social security costs	219,369	217,746
Pension costs	98,132	85,290
	1,230,715	1,364,368

7 Interest receivable and similar income

	2016	2015
	£	£
Interest income		
Other interest income	-	1,062

8 Interest payable and similar charges

	2016	2015
	£	£
Other finance costs:		
Other interest	4,866	45,716
	4,866	45,716

9 Taxation

	2016	2015
	£	£
Current tax		
UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	118,891	25,200
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	(68,201)	146,008
Total tax charge	50,690	171,208

The charge for the year can be reconciled to the profit per the profit and loss account as follows:

	2016	2015
	£	£
Profit before taxation	383,432	406,836
Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20.00% (2015: 21.00%)	76,686	85,436
Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	945	4,914
Permanent capital allowances in excess of depreciation	(70,584)	(138,032)
Depreciation on assets not qualifying for tax allowances	74,763	101,639
Tax effect of utilisation of tax losses	(43,339)	(28,757)
Deferred tax	(68,201)	146,008
Impairment on intangible assets not qualifying for allowances	80,420	-
Tax expense for the year	50,690	171,208

10 Impairments

Impairment tests have been carried out where appropriate and the following impairment losses have been recognised in profit or loss:

	2016	2015
	£	£
In respect of:		
Goodwill	402,099	-
Recognised in:		
Administrative expenses	402,099	-

11 Intangible fixed assets

	Goodwill
	£
Cost	
At 1 April 2015 and 31 March 2016	3,169,582
Amortisation and impairment	
At 1 April 2015	2,245,515
Amortisation charged for the year	88,443
Impairment losses	402,099
At 31 March 2016	2,736,057
Carrying amount	
At 31 March 2016	433,525
At 31 March 2015	924,067

During the year the company made a decision to write off all goodwill relating to Medicell Limited across the entire Haemonetics group as performance did not meet the expected targets.

12 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings freehold	Land and buildings leasehold	Plant & machinery	Fixtures, fittings & equipment	Computer equipment	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Cost						
At 1 April 2015	1,859,677	11,766	2,642,024	58,059	27,822	4,599,348
Additions	-	-	222,669	12,888	-	235,557
Disposals	-	-	(237,408)	-	-	(237,408)
At 31 March 2016	1,859,677	11,766	2,627,285	70,947	27,822	4,597,497
Depreciation and impairment						
At 1 April 2015	1,431,133	4,412	1,274,586	55,118	24,858	2,790,107
Depreciation charged in the year	32,841	2,942	329,789	5,279	2,964	373,815
Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	-	(159,853)	-	-	(159,853)
At 31 March 2016	1,463,974	7,354	1,444,522	60,397	27,822	3,004,069
Carrying amount						
At 31 March 2016	395,703	4,412	1,182,763	10,550	-	1,593,428
At 31 March 2015	428,544	7,353	1,367,439	2,940	2,964	1,809,240

13 Financial instruments

	2016	2015
	£	£
Carrying amount of financial assets		
Debt instruments measured at amortised cost	1,776,222	1,257,620
Carrying amount of financial liabilities		
Measured at amortised cost	517,765	1,857,479

14 Stocks

	2016	2015
	£	£
Finished goods and goods for resale	135,018	315,532

15 Debtors

	2016	2015
Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
Trade debtors	1,715,485	1,253,344
Corporation tax recoverable	-	167,512
Amounts due from subsidiary undertakings	55,538	-
Other debtors	5,199	4,276
Prepayments and accrued income	159,219	127,251
	1,935,441	1,552,383

16 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2016	2015
	£	£
Trade creditors	108,640	41,980
Amounts due to group undertakings	391,389	339,857
Corporation tax	119,026	25,200
Other taxation and social security	367,646	314,865
Other creditors	17,736	12,359
Accruals and deferred income	1,106,521	1,078,521
	2,110,958	1,812,782

17 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

		2016	2015
	Notes	£	£
Other borrowings	18	-	1,463,283

18 Loans and overdrafts

	2016 £	2015 £
Other loans	-	1,463,283
Payable after one year	-	1,463,283

19 Provisions for liabilities

		2016 £	2015 £
Deferred tax liabilities	**20**	133,882	202,083
		133,882	202,083

20 Deferred taxation

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset where the company has a legally enforceable right to do so. The following is the analysis of the deferred tax balances (after offset) for financial reporting purposes:

Balances:	Liabilities 2016 £	Liabilities 2015 £
Accelerated capital allowances	133,882	247,589
Tax losses	-	(45,506)
	133,882	202,083

Movements in the year:	2016 £
Liability at 1 April 2015	202,083
Credit to profit and loss	(68,201)
Liability at 31 March 2016	133,882

The deferred tax liability set out above is expected to reverse within 24 months and relates to accelerated capital allowances that are expected to mature within the same period.

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.

The charge to profit and loss in respect of defined contribution schemes was £98,132 (2015: £85,290).

22 Share-based payment transactions

The company operates a group Employee Stock Purchase Plan (the "purchased plan") under which common stock of Haemonetics Corporation, the parent company, may be purchased by all full-time employees.

The Purchase Plan provides for two "purchase periods" within each of our fiscal years, the first commencing on N ovember 1 of each year and continuing through April 30 of the next calendar year, and the second commencing on May 1 of each year and continuing through October 31 of such year. Shares are purchased through an accumulation of payroll deductions (of not less than 2% or more than 15% of compensation, as defined) for the number of whole shares determined by dividing the balance in the employee's account on the last day of the purchase period by the purchase price per share for the stock determined under the Purchase Plan. The purchase price for shares is the lower of 85% of the fair market value of the common stock at the beginning of the purchase period, or 85% of such value at the end of the purchase period.

Although the company is part of this scheme, it is the parent company, Haemonetics Corporation, which operates the scheme. Therefore, the fair values of share options are calculated in their financial statements.

23 Share capital

	2016	2015
	£	£
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
50,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	50,000	50,000

24 Operating lease commitments

Lessee
At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, which fall due as follows:

	2016	2015
	£	£
Within one year	106,652	25,398
Between two and five years	33,480	69,336
	140,132	94,734

25 Controlling party

The company is a subsidiary undertaking of Haemonetics Corporation incorporated in USA. The shares of Haemonetics Corporation are publicly traded on the New York Stock Exchange.

The largest and smallest group in which the results of Haemonetics Limited are consolidated is headed by Haemonetics Corporation. The consolidated financial statements are available to the public and may be obtained from Haemonetics Corporation, 400 Wood Road, Braintree, Massachusetts, USA.

26 Related party transactions

Transactions with related parties

The company has taken advantage of the exemption available in accordance with FRS 102 para 33.1A not to disclose transactions entered into between two or more members of a group, as the company is a wholly owned subsidiary undertaking of the group.

27 Cash generated from operations

	2016	2015
	£	£
Profit for the year after tax	332,742	235,628
Adjustments for:		
Taxation charged	50,690	171,208
Finance costs	4,866	45,716
Investment income	-	(1,062)
(Gain)/loss on disposal of tangible fixed assets	(2,346)	12,560
Amortisation and impairment of intangible assets	490,542	156,404
Depreciation and impairment of tangible fixed assets	373,815	349,963
Movements in working capital:		
Decrease/(increase) in stocks	180,514	(10,314)
(Increase)/decrease in debtors	(550,570)	273,154
Increase in creditors	204,350	308
Cash generated from operations	1,084,603	1,233,565