

Company Registration No. 01231087 (England and Wales)

HAEMONETICS LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

HAEMONETICS LIMITED

CONTENTS

	Page
Balance sheet	1
Notes to the financial statements	2 - 9

HAEMONETICS LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2018

	Notes	2018 £	£	2017 £	£
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	3		325,371		396,696
Tangible assets	4		1,300,596		1,277,846
Current assets					
Stocks			131,838		135,576
Debtors	5		2,412,236		2,264,793
Cash at bank and in hand			1,295,843		2,219,319
			<u>3,839,917</u>		<u>4,619,688</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6		<u>(2,088,302)</u>		<u>(3,229,590)</u>
Net current assets			1,751,615		1,390,098
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>3,377,582</u>		<u>3,064,640</u>
Provisions for liabilities			<u>(96,766)</u>		<u>(116,781)</u>
Net assets			<u><u>3,280,816</u></u>		<u><u>2,947,859</u></u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	8		50,000		50,000
Profit and loss reserves			<u>3,230,816</u>		<u>2,897,859</u>
Total equity			<u><u>3,280,816</u></u>		<u><u>2,947,859</u></u>

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 28 February 2019 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr A Casanova
Director

Company Registration No. 01231087

HAEMONETICS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Haemonetics Limited is a private 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

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements have been prepared with early application of the FRS 102 Triennial Review 2017 amendments in full.

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

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

1.2 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. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

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.

1.3 Intangible fixed assets - goodwill

Acquired goodwill is written off in equal annual instalments over its estimated useful economic life of 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.

1.4 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.

HAEMONETICS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

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 on buildings
Land and buildings leasehold	Straight line over 4 years
Plant & machinery	Straight line over 2-7 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.

1.5 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.

1.6 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 the lower of replacement cost and 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.

HAEMONETICS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.7 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand are basic financial assets and 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.

1.8 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 balance sheet 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.

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 payments 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.

1.9 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.

1.10 Taxation

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

HAEMONETICS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

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 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.

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.

1.11 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.

1.12 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 other creditors in the balance sheet.

1.13 Share-based payments

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.

Share-based payments are charged to the profit and loss account in the year they are payable.

1.14 Leases

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.

HAEMONETICS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

1.15 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 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 32 (2017 - 29).

3 Intangible fixed assets

	Goodwill
	£
Cost	
At 1 April 2017	3,169,582
Disposals	(1,206,297)
	<hr/>
At 31 March 2018	1,963,285
	<hr/>
Amortisation and impairment	
At 1 April 2017	2,772,886
Amortisation charged for the year	71,325
Disposals	(1,206,297)
	<hr/>
At 31 March 2018	1,637,914
	<hr/>
Carrying amount	
At 31 March 2018	325,371
	<hr/> <hr/>
At 31 March 2017	396,696
	<hr/> <hr/>

HAEMONETICS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

4 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery etc	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 April 2017	1,871,443	2,525,599	4,397,042
Additions	-	672,141	672,141
Disposals	-	(274,042)	(274,042)
At 31 March 2018	1,871,443	2,923,698	4,795,141
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 April 2017	1,505,018	1,614,178	3,119,196
Depreciation charged in the year	32,220	364,895	397,115
Impairment losses	-	27,000	27,000
Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	(48,766)	(48,766)
At 31 March 2018	1,537,238	1,957,307	3,494,545
Carrying amount			
At 31 March 2018	334,205	966,391	1,300,596
At 31 March 2017	366,425	911,421	1,277,846

Land and buildings rented to another group entity have been accounted for using the cost model. The carrying value of land and buildings included within tangible assets is £334,205 (2017 - £364,954).

Included within freehold properties is land with a cost of £132,723 (2017: £132,723). There is no depreciation charge on land.

5 Debtors

	2018 £	2017 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	2,217,764	2,097,032
Amounts owed by group undertakings	-	84,743
Other debtors	194,472	83,018
	2,412,236	2,264,793

Included within other debtors is an amount of £64,561 (2017: £25,804) due in more than one year.

HAEMONETICS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2018 £	2017 £
Trade creditors	177,119	69,887
Amounts due to group undertakings	422,563	1,541,902
Corporation tax	42,686	98,044
Other taxation and social security	288,791	131,476
Other creditors	1,157,143	1,388,281
	<u>2,088,302</u>	<u>3,229,590</u>

7 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 November 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.

The value of share-based payment transactions that took place during the year was immaterial.

8 Called up share capital

	2018 £	2017 £
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
50,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	50,000	50,000
	<u>50,000</u>	<u>50,000</u>

9 Audit report information

As the income statement has been omitted from the filing copy of the financial statements the following information in relation to the audit report on the statutory financial statements is provided in accordance with s444(5B) of the Companies Act 2006:

The auditor's report was unqualified.

The senior statutory auditor was Lyndon Perez FCA.

The auditor was RDP Newmans LLP.

HAEMONETICS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

10 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

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

2018	2017
£	£
193,365	192,752
<u> </u>	<u> </u>

11 Events after the reporting date

On 6 December 2018 the premises included in land and buildings was sold.

In January 2019, Haemonetics Limited acquired 100% of the share capital in Haemonetics International Holdings GmbH, a company registered in Switzerland.

12 Parent company

The 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.

13 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.

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.