Company Registration No. 3044694

Bio-Rad Laboratories Limited

Report and Financial Statements

31 December 2005

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Report and financial statements 2005

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Report and financial statements 2005

Officers and professional advisers

Directors

D Schwartz

DW Forrester

N Schwartz

C Rew

Secretary

P Burns

Registered office

Bio-Rad House Maxted Road Hemel Hempstead Hertfordshire HP2 7DX

Bankers

Lloyds TSB Bank PLC City office 11-15 Monument Street London EC3V 9JA

Solicitors

Baker & McKenzie 100 New Bridge Street London EC4V 6JA

Nauta Dutilh Terhulpsesteenweg 177/6 1170 Brussel Belgium

Paul Linton & Co 17 King Street Watford Herts WD1 8BT

Auditors

Deloitte & Touche LLP Chartered Accountants London

Directors' report

The directors present their annual report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2005.

Activities

The principal activity of the company is that of selling chemicals, infra-red spectra of chemical compounds and equipment for medical and research purposes.

The company continues to pursue its principal activities and the directors expect the general level of activity to continue.

Results and dividend

The company's profit for the year after taxation was £1,230,000 (2004: £38,000 loss). The directors do not recommend payment of a dividend (2004: £nil).

The audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2005 are set out on pages 7 to 17.

Directors and their interests

The directors who served throughout the year and subsequently were as follows:

- D Schwartz
- DW Forrester
- N Schwartz
- C Rew

None of the directors had any beneficial interest in the company during the year which requires disclosure under Schedule 7 of the Companies Act 1985.

Financial risk management

The company is exposed to financial risk through its financial assets and liabilities. The key financial risk is that the proceeds from financial assets are not sufficient to fund the obligations arising from liabilities as they fall due. The most important components of financial risk are interest rate risk, credit risk, currency risk, liquidity risk, cash flow risk and price risk. Due to the nature of the company's business and assets and liabilities contained within the company's balance sheet the only financial risks the directors consider relevant to this company are credit risk and liquidity risk. These risks are mitigated by the nature of the debtor balances owed, with many of these due from other group companies who are able to repay these if required.

Directors' report

Auditors

Deloitte & Touche LLP have expressed their willingness to continue in office as auditors and a resolution to reappoint them will be proposed at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

Approved by the Board of Directors and signed on behalf of the Board

Director

7 March 2007

Statement of directors' responsibilities

United Kingdom company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at the end of the financial year and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing those financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable accounting standards have been followed; and
- 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 proper accounting records which 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 1985. They are also responsible for the system of internal control, for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Independent auditors' report to the members of Bio-Rad Laboratories Limited

We have audited the financial statements of Bio-Rad Laboratories Limited for the year ended 31 December 2005 which comprise the profit and loss account, the balance sheet and the related notes 1 to 17. These financial statements have been prepared under the accounting policies set out therein.

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with section 235 of the Companies Act 1985. 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 auditors' 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 AUDITORS

As described in the statement of directors' responsibilities, the company's directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

Our responsibility is to audit the financial statements in accordance with relevant United Kingdom legal and regulatory requirements and International Standards on Auditing (UK & Ireland).

We report to you our opinion as to whether the financial statements give a true and fair view, in accordance with the relevant financial reporting framework, and are properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985. We also report if, in our opinion, the directors' report is not consistent with the financial statements, if the company has not kept proper accounting records, if we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit, or if information specified by law regarding directors' remuneration and transactions with the company is not disclosed.

We read the directors' report and consider the implications for our report if we become aware of any apparent misstatements or material inconsistencies with the financial statements.

BASIS OF AUDIT OPINION

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK & 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:

In our opinion:

- the financial statements give a true and fair view, in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2005 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- the financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985.

Deloitte & Touche LLP

Chartered Accountants and Registered Auditors London

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Profit and loss account Year ended 31 December 2005

	Note	2005 £'000	2004 £'000
Turnover Cost of sales	1,2	45,022 (34,594)	45,341 (33,774)
Gross profit Other operating expenses Exceptional onerous lease charge	3 13	10,428 (8,945)	11,567 (10,789) (1,064)
Operating profit / (loss) Interest receivable and similar income	4	1,483	(286) 47
Profit / (loss) on ordinary activities before taxation Tax on profit / (loss) on ordinary activities	5 7	1,549 (319)	(239) 201
Retained profit / (loss) for the financial year Retained profit brought forward	15	1,230 5,814	(38) 5,852
Retained profit carried forward		7,044	5,814

All results were derived from continuing operations.

There are no recognised gains or losses in either year other than as stated above. Accordingly no statement of total recognised gains and losses is presented.

Balance sheet 31 December 2005

	Note	2005 £'000	2004 £'000
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	8	641	557
Current assets			
Stock	9	3,560	2,150
Debtors - due within one year	10	8,880	9,708
- due after more than one year	10	1,600	1,600
Cash at bank and in hand		1,024	
		15,064	13,458
Creditors: amounts falling due within one			
year	11	(5,708)	(4,711)
Net current assets		9,356	8,747
Total assets less current liabilities		9,997	9,304
Creditors: amounts falling due after more			
than one year	12	(2,260)	(2,260)
Provisions for liabilities and charges	13	(593)	(1,130)
Net assets		7,144	5,914
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	14	100	100
Profit and loss account		7,044	5,814
Total shareholders' funds	15	7,144	5,914

These financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors 2007.

C Rew Director

Notes to the accounts Year ended 31 December 2005

1. Accounting policies

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with applicable United Kingdom law and accounting standards. The particular accounting policies adopted, all of which have been applied consistently throughout the year and the preceding year, are as follows:

Accounting convention

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention.

Cash flow statements

A cash flow statement has not been presented as the company has taken advantage of the exemption available to companies within Financial Reporting Standard 1 (Revised) whereby a subsidiary undertaking, 90% of whose rights are controlled within the group, need not produce cash flow statements if the consolidated accounts of its parent undertaking are publicly available.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at original cost net of depreciation and any provision for impairment. Depreciation is provided on a straight-line basis at rates calculated to write off the costs of assets, less estimated residual value, over their expected useful lives as follows:

Leasehold improvements

Over the life of the lease

Fixtures, fittings and equipment (including motor vehicles)

10%-15%

Residual values are calculated at the prices prevailing at the date of acquisition.

Stocks

Stocks consist of goods held for resale and are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost comprises purchase price from suppliers determined on a first-in, first-out basis plus freight and duty charges. Net realisable value is based on estimated normal selling price less further costs expected to be incurred to disposal. Provision is made for obsolete, slow-moving or defective items where appropriate.

Taxation

Current tax, including UK corporation tax and foreign tax, is provided at amounts expected to be paid (or recovered) using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events that result in an obligation to pay more tax in the future or a right to pay less tax in the future have occurred at the balance sheet date. Timing differences are differences between the company's taxable profits and its results as stated in the accounts that arise from the inclusion of gains and losses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the accounts.

A net deferred tax asset is regarded as recoverable and therefore recognised only when, on the basis of all available evidence, it can be regarded as more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted.

Deferred tax is measured on a non-discounted basis.

Notes to the accounts Year ended 31 December 2005

1. Accounting policies (continued)

Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, net of discounts, VAT and other sales related taxes.

Foreign currency

Transactions in foreign currency are recorded at the rate of exchange at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the balance sheet date are reported at the rates of exchange prevailing at that date. All exchange differences are included in the profit and loss account.

Pension costs

The company participates in a defined contribution pension scheme. The amount charged to the profit and loss account represents the amount of contributions payable by the company to the pension scheme in respect of the period. The assets are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund.

Differences between contributions payable in the year and contributions actually paid are shown as either accruals or prepayments in the balance sheet.

Leases

Rentals under operating leases are charged on a straight-line basis over the lease term, even if the payments are not made on such a basis.

Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemption available in Financial Reporting Standard 8, whereby a subsidiary undertaking, 90% of whose voting rights are controlled within the group, need not disclose transactions with entities which are part of the same group.

2. Turnover

The turnover and profit / (loss) on ordinary activities before taxation related to one activity, the sale of chemicals and equipment for medical and research purposes. All turnover was generated in the United Kingdom. The analysis of turnover by destination is given below:

	2005 £'000	2004 £'000
United Kingdom	22,298	22,349
Europe	17,945	17,753
Middle East	1,814	3,391
Africa	1,137	1,404
Other	1,828	444
	45,022	45,341

Notes to the accounts Year ended 31 December 2005

3. Other operating expenses

э.	Other operating expenses		
		2005 £'000	2004 £'000
	Distribution costs	7,826	9,439
	Administrative expenses	1,119	1,034
	Bad debt write-off		316
		8,945	10,789
4.	Interest receivable and similar income		
		2005 £'000	2004 £'000
	Bank interest income	8	8
	Other interest income	18	39
	Interest from other group undertakings	40	-
		66	47
5.	Profit / (loss) on ordinary activities before taxation		
	Stated after charging:		
		2005 £'000	2004 £'000
	Depreciation and amounts written off owned tangible fixed assets Operating lease rentals	327	418
	- plant and machinery	324	328
	Exchange (gains) / losses	(126)	176
	Transfer to provision for liabilities and charges		1,064

All audit fees for the current and preceding year are borne by the ultimate parent company. Amounts payable to Deloitte & Touche LLP by the company in respect of non-audit services were £20,000 (2004: £49,447).

Notes to the accounts Year ended 31 December 2005

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6. Information regarding directors and employees

	2005 No.	2004 No.
Average number of persons employed (including executive	140.	NO.
directors) Administration	24	19
Sales and distribution	82 82	86
	106	105
	£'000	£'000
Staff costs during the year (including executive directors)		
Wages and salaries	3,456	3,527
Social security costs Pension costs (see Note 16)	402 140	380 128
	3,998	4,035
		44000
Directors' remuneration	£'000	£'000
Emoluments	343	332
Company contributions to money purchase pension schemes	12	11
	355	343
	No.	No.
Number of directors who are members of money purchase pension schemes	2	2
	£'000	£'000
Emoluments of highest paid director	227	219
Tax on profit / (loss) on ordinary activities		
	2005 £'000	2004 £'000
Current year tax charge	260	105
Current year deferred tax charge / (credit) (see Note 10) Adjustments in respect of prior years - current taxation	59 -	(332) 26
	319	(201)
	J17	(201)

Notes to the accounts Year ended 31 December 2005

7. Tax on profit / (loss) on ordinary activities (continued)

The differences between the current tax and the amount calculated by applying the standard rate of UK corporation tax to the profit / (loss) before tax are as follows:

2005

2004

			£'000	£'000
	Profit / (loss) on ordinary activities before tax		1,549	(239)
	Tax at 30% thereon (2004: 30%)		465	(72)
	Expenses not deductible for tax purposes		19	115
	Other short term timing differences		(224)	331
	Group relief		-	(269)
	Current tax charge for year		260	105
8.	Fixed assets			
			Fixtures,	
			fittings	
		Leasehold	and	
		improvements £'000	equipment £'000	Total £'000
	Cost			
	At 1 January 2005	136	2,601	2,737
	Additions	218	275	493
	Disposals / adjustments	(136)	(894)	(1,030)
	At 31 December 2005	218	1,982	2,200
	Accumulated depreciation			
	At 1 January 2005	86	2,094	2,180
	Charge for the year	26	301	327
	Disposals / adjustments	(94)	(854)	(948)
	At 31 December 2005	18	1,541	1,559
	Net book value			
	At 31 December 2005	200	441	641
	At 31 December 2004	50	507	557
9.	Stock			
			2005 £'000	2004 £'000
	Finished goods and goods for resale		3,560	2,150

The directors consider there to be no material difference between the balance sheet value of stock and its replacement cost.

Notes to the accounts Year ended 31 December 2005

10. Debtors

	2005	2004
	£'000	£'000
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	6,105	7,040
Amounts owed by other group undertakings	1,218	1,137
UK corporation tax	305	593
Prepayments and accrued income	719	346
Deferred tax	533	592
	8,880	9,708
Amounts falling due after more than one year:		
Amounts owed by group undertakings	1,600	1,600
	10,480	11,308
	=======================================	11,500

All receivables and payables under one year from group undertakings are interest-free with the exception of any part which remains outstanding for over 90 days, which did not occur in either year. Receivables over one year include a loan of £1 million to a fellow-subsidiary which bears interest at 4% per annum; the remaining £600k is an interest-free loan to a dormant fellow-subsidiary.

Deferred taxation assets have been recognised in full and relate to timing differences in fixed assets and current assets and liabilities.

The movements on the deferred tax asset comprise:

		£'000	£'000
Beginning of	f year	592	260
(Charged) / c	credited to profit and loss account	(59)	332
End of year		533	592
11. Creditors: a	mounts falling due within one year		
		2005 £'000	2004 £'000
Trade credite	ors	613	175
Overdraft		-	52
Amounts ow	ed to other group undertakings	3,479	2,809
	and social security	235	576
Other credito		694	185
Accruals and	deferred income	687	914
		5,708	4,711

Notes to the accounts Year ended 31 December 2005

All receivables and payables under one year from group undertakings are interest-free with the exception of any part which remains outstanding for over 90 days, which did not occur in either year.

12. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than	n one year
----------------------------------------------------	------------

12.	Creditors: amounts failing due after more than one year		
		2005 £'000	2004 £'000
	Amounts owed to other group undertakings	2,260	2,260
	The above amount is an interest-free loan payable to a dormant fellow-subsidiary.		
13.	Provisions for liabilities and charges		
		2005 £'000	2004 £'000
	Provision for warranties	153	76
	Provision for excessive cost of remaining lease of office building	440	1,054
		593	1,130
	Warranty provision		
	The movement on the warranty provision during the year was as follows:		
		£'000	£'000
	Beginning of year	76	113
	Utilisation of provision	(141)	(186)
	Provided during the year		149
	End of year	153	76

Notes to the accounts Year ended 31 December 2005

Provision for excessive cost of remaining lease of office building

The movement on the provision for future rental costs relating to unoccupied factory space is as follows:

	£'000	£'000
Beginning of year	1,054	-
Provided during the year	-	1,064
Utilised during the year	(614)	(10)
		
End of year	440	1,054

As explained in Note 16 below, the ultimate parent company was able to negotiate an early termination of the onerous lease in June 2005, but significant costs were incurred by Bio-Rad Laboratories Ltd in relation to the lease and are still continuing to a lesser extent since that date.

14. Called up share capital

		2005 £'000	2004 £'000
	Authorised, allotted, called up and fully paid: 100,000 ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100
15.	Reconciliation of movements in shareholders' funds		
		2005 £'000	2004 £'000
	Profit / (loss) on ordinary activities after taxation Opening shareholders' funds	1,230 5,914	(38) 5,952
	Closing shareholders' funds	7,144	5,914

16. Guarantees and financial commitments

Capital commitments

There were no outstanding capital commitments at either year end.

Operating lease commitments

On the liquidation of fellow-subsidiary Bio-Rad Microscience Limited on 23 December 2004, that company's existing long-term leases of certain buildings transferred to Bio-Rad Laboratories Limited. The annual rent on these leases was £631,000. Subsequently a deal was negotiated with the lessor whereby in consideration for an early termination payment made by the ultimate parent company the lease was broken leaving the company free to vacate the premises and move to more suitable accommodation nearby.

Notes to the accounts Year ended 31 December 2005

Future annual commitments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	200	2005		2004	
	Plant and machinery £'000	Property £'000	Plant and machinery £'000	Property £'000	
Expiry date:					
- within 1 year	33	-	37	-	
- within 2-5 years	269	-	237	631	
- over 5 years	-	260	-	-	

Contingent liabilities

The company has made a Duty Deferment Guarantee to HM Revenue and Customs of £250,000 (2004: £250,000).

Pension arrangements

The company participates in a defined contribution pension scheme. The pension charge for the year was £139,656 (2004 – £127,846). At the end of the year the accrued pension contributions were £nil (2004-£nil).

17. Ultimate controlling party

The company is a subsidiary undertaking of Bio-Metrics (UK) Limited, registered in England and Wales.

The ultimate parent company and largest group in which the results of the company are consolidated is that headed by Bio-Rad Laboratories, Inc., incorporated in the United States of America. The consolidated accounts of this group are available to the public and may be obtained from 1000 Alfred Nobel Drive, Hercules, California 94547, USA.

The smallest group in which the results of the company are consolidated is that headed by Bio-Metrics (UK) Limited. The consolidated financial statements of this group are available to the public and may be obtained from Bio-Rad House, Maxted Road, Hemel Hempstead, Hertfordshire, HP2 7DX.

The ultimate controlling party of the group is D Schwartz.