

# Pall Manufacturing UK Limited

Annual report and Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2017

## Registered Address

Pall Manufacturing UK Limited  
5 Harbourgate Business Park  
Southampton Road  
Portsmouth  
PO6 4BQ

## Registered Number

769075



# **Pall Manufacturing UK Limited**

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**Pall Manufacturing UK Limited**  
**Officers and Advisors**

**Directors**

C Munslow  
S Hart  
D Harman  
A Mason

Resigned 30 June 2017  
Appointed 30 June 2017

**Secretary**

C Munslow

**Registered office**

5 Harbourgate Business Park  
Southampton Road  
Portsmouth  
PO6 4BQ

**Solicitors**

Eversheds LLP  
One Wood Street  
London  
EC2V 7WS

**Bankers**

HSBC  
8 Canada Square  
Canary Wharf  
London  
E14 5HQ

**Auditor**

Ernst & Young LLP  
Wessex House  
19 Threefield Lane  
Southampton  
SO14 3QB

**Pall Manufacturing UK Limited**  
**Strategic Report for the Year Ended 31 December 2017**

## **Strategic Report**

The Directors present their Strategic report for the period ended 31 December 2017.

### **Principal activity and business review**

The principal activity of the Company was the provision of toll manufacturing services to a fellow group company based in Switzerland under a tolling agreement.

The main KPIs of the Company include delivery performance, working capital turns and material variances. During the period the Company met all expectations of the tolling agreement, meeting the demand for the services of the Company while maintaining an appropriate level of quality. The KPI results for Pall Manufacturing UK Limited in relation to the tolling agreement are not available as the tolling agreement is assessed on a site by site basis and evaluated overall by Pall International Sarl.

The Newquay manufacturing site is the global Centre of Excellence for medical products.

The Ilfracombe site, which is predominantly supporting the sales of consumables into the Biotech market, continues to grow based on the market trend.

The Portsmouth plant focuses on hardware production for both the Life Science and Industrial markets.

During 2017, there has been no significant change in business strategy, with continued focus on on-time-delivery, quality and operational efficiency & effectiveness improvements using DBS tools.

The Company ended the period with net assets of £113 million (31 December 2016: £90.1 million) and retained earnings of £57.8 million (31 December 2016: £34.9 million).

### **Principle risks and uncertainties**

Any risks impacting the ultimate parent company will cascade to Pall Manufacturing UK Limited. A full description of the risks and uncertainties impacting the ultimate parent company can be found in the Danaher Corporation group financial statements (see Note 26).

Risks specifically relating to the Company are in meeting the terms of the tolling agreement and in particular the management of adverse manufacturing variances. The on-going operations of the Company are dependent on the tolling agreement, and therefore the continuing relationship with the principal company.

In order to mitigate these risks, the Company maintains regular communication with the principal about manufacturing related issues.

The tolling model that Pall Manufacturing UK Limited operates under has largely removed foreign exchange risk from the Company.

**Pall Manufacturing UK Limited**  
**Strategic Report for the Year Ended 31 December 2017 (continued)**

Pall Manufacturing UK Limited is the sponsoring employer for The Pall UK Pension Fund, which is closed to new members and accruals. The Pension fund is in a net asset position as at 31 December 2017.

There is a risk that if either the rate of return on UK Government stocks was to decrease or stock markets were to significantly deteriorate the liability of the Company would increase (see Note 23).

The Company is exposed to Cyber Security risks to a similar extent to other Companies in the Industry. The risk is closely monitored and countermeasures taken by highly skilled IT specialists. Additionally, a regular training on this is compulsory for all associates with access to the Company's IT systems.

By order of the board



A Mason  
*Director*

29<sup>th</sup> June 2018

# **Pall Manufacturing UK Limited**

## **Directors' Report for the Year Ended 31 December 2017**

The Directors present their report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017. The Directors have elected to present the business review, analysis of key performance indicators and principle risks and uncertainties in the Strategic Report on page 2 to 3.

### **Directors**

The Directors who held office during the period were as follows:

S Hart	Resigned 30 June 2017
C Munslow	
A Mason	
D. Harman	Appointed 30 June 2017

In accordance with the Articles of Association, directors are not required to retire from the board on a rotational basis.

### **Change of accounting reference date**

In the previous period, the accounting reference date was changed from 31 July to 31 December to align with the Danaher Group. Accordingly, these financial statements have a long comparison period of 17 months ending 31 December 2016.

### **Accounting policies**

The Company prepares its financial statements in accordance with 'Financial Reporting Standard 101 – Reduced Disclosure Framework' ("FRS 101") and applicable accounting standards, further information is available in note 2.

### **Recommended dividend**

An interim dividend of £20,000,000 (2016: £55,498,246) was paid in the period. No final dividend is proposed.

### **Future developments**

The Directors intend to continue the provision of toll manufacturing services to a fellow group company based in Switzerland under a tolling agreement.

### **Research and development**

Research and development is conducted by other group companies.

### **Financial instruments**

The group has established a risk and financial management framework whose primary objectives are to protect the group from events that hinder the achievement of the group's performance objectives. The objectives aim to limit counterparty exposure, ensure sufficient working capital exists and monitor the management of risk at a business unit level.

**Pall Manufacturing UK Limited**  
**Directors' Report for the Year Ended 31 December 2017 (continued)**

**Employees**

The Company recognises the benefits of keeping employees informed of the progress of the business. During the year the employees were regularly provided with information regarding the financial and economic factors affecting the performance of the Company, their site and on other matters of concern to them as employees, through the medium of monthly briefings at employee consultative group meetings for each site. These meetings allow communication of the views of employees which can be taken into account in making decisions which are likely to affect their interests. Various times a year the site consultative groups are brought together for a common UK meeting to address national questions. Minutes of all these meetings are posted on the company intranet for all employees to view.

The group operates an employee share purchase scheme which is available to employees of the Company to enable them to participate in the Company's performance.

The Company's policy with regard to the employment of disabled persons is that equal consideration is given to all applications from both able and disabled persons, subject only to the overriding consideration of safety. The special needs of disabled employees for training and advancement are kept under review.

**Events since the balance sheet date**

There are no material post balance sheet events.

**Political contributions**

The Company made no political donations or incurred any political expenditure during the year.

**Director third party indemnities**

Danaher Corporation has provided to all Directors limited indemnities in respect of the cost of defending claims against them and third party liabilities. These are all third party indemnity provisions for the purpose of the Companies Act 2006 and are all currently in force.

**Disclosure of information to auditor**

So far as each person who was a Director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information, being information needed by the auditor in connection with preparing its report, of which the auditors are unaware. Having made enquiries of fellow Directors and the Company's auditors, each Director has taken all the steps that he/she is obliged to take as a director in order to make himself/herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the auditors are aware of that information.

By order of the Board



A Mason  
Director

Date: 29<sup>th</sup> June 2018

**Pall Manufacturing UK Limited**  
**Statement of Directors' Responsibilities**

**Statement of directors' responsibilities in respect of the Strategic Report, the Directors' Report and the financial statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2017**

The Directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic Report, 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), including FRS101 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland. 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 year.

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; and
- 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 group and 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 for preventing and detecting fraud and other irregularities.



# **Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Pall Manufacturing UK Limited**

## **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Pall Manufacturing UK Limited for the year ended 31 December 2017 which comprise the Income Statement, the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the related Notes 1 to 26, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards including FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework" (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2017 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice including FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework"; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

## **Basis for opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report below. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

## **Conclusions relating to going concern**

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

## **Other information**

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report (set out on pages 2 to 5), other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of the other information, we are required to report that fact.

# **Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Pall Manufacturing UK Limited (continued)**

## **Other information (continued)**

We have nothing to report in this regard.

## **Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006**

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the strategic report and the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the strategic report and directors' report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

## **Matters on which we are required to report by exception**

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the strategic report or directors' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

## **Responsibilities of directors**

As explained more fully in the statement of directors' responsibilities (set out on page 6), the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

## **Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements**

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at <https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

# **Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Pall Manufacturing UK Limited (continued)**

## **Use of our report**

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

*Ernst & Young LLP.*

*James Harris (Senior statutory auditor)  
for and on behalf of Ernst & Young LLP, Statutory Auditor  
Southampton  
Date 29 June 2018*

# Pall Manufacturing UK Limited

## Income Statement For the year ended 31 December 2017

		1 January 2017-	1 August 2015-
	Note	31 December 2017	31 December 2016
		£ 000	£ 000
Turnover	3	85,424	117,768
Cost of sales		(74,730)	(103,501)
<b>Gross profit</b>		<u>10,694</u>	<u>14,267</u>
Administrative expenses		(4,314)	(6,321)
<b>Operating profit</b>	4	<u>6,380</u>	<u>7,946</u>
Interest receivable and similar income	7	14	41
Other finance income	23.2	93	96
Dividend Income		10,000	-
Interest payable and similar charges	8	-	(300)
<b>Profit on ordinary activities before taxation</b>		<u>16,487</u>	<u>7,783</u>
Taxation	9	(2,060)	1,445
<b>Profit on ordinary activities after taxation</b>		<u><u>14,427</u></u>	<u><u>9,228</u></u>

All activities derive from continuing operations.

# Pall Manufacturing UK Limited

## Statement of Other Comprehensive Income For the year ended 31 December 2017

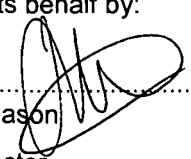
		1 January 2017- 31 December 2017	1 August 2015- 31 December 2016
		£ 000	£ 000
<b>Profit for the period</b>		<b>14,427</b>	<b>9,228</b>
<b>Other comprehensive income not recycled to profit or loss:</b>			
Re-measurement gains / (losses) on defined benefit pension plans	23.2	<b>34,970</b>	<b>(93)</b>
Deferred tax on pension movement		<b>(6,637)</b>	<b>35</b>
		<b>42,760</b>	<b>9,170</b>

The notes on pages 14 to 39 form an integral part of these financial statements.

**Pall Manufacturing UK Limited**  
**Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2017**

		31 December	31 December
		2017	2016
		£ 000	£ 000
	Note		
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
Intangible assets	11	14	27
Tangible assets	12	36,637	35,126
Investments	13	8,059	8,059
Deferred tax asset	18	-	937
		<u>44,710</u>	<u>44,149</u>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Stock	14	-	-
Debtors	15	49,936	56,765
Corporation tax		302	302
		<u>50,238</u>	<u>57,067</u>
<b>Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year</b>	16	<u>(13,295)</u>	<u>(12,941)</u>
<b>Net current assets</b>		<u>36,943</u>	<u>44,126</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		<u>81,653</u>	<u>88,275</u>
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year	17	-	-
Deferred tax liability	18	7,759	-
<b>Net assets excluding pension asset</b>		<u>73,894</u>	<u>88,275</u>
Defined benefit pension asset	23.2	39,064	1,866
		<u>112,958</u>	<u>90,141</u>
<b>Net assets including pension asset</b>		<u>112,958</u>	<u>90,141</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital	19	52,709	52,709
Share premium	20	2,469	2,469
Retained earnings		57,780	34,963
<b>Total shareholders' equity</b>		<u>112,958</u>	<u>90,141</u>

These financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 29<sup>th</sup> June 2018 and were signed on its behalf by:

  
 .....  
 A Mason  
 Director

The notes on pages 14 to 39 form an integral part of these financial statements.

# Pall Manufacturing UK Limited

## Statement of Changes in Equity for the Year Ended 31 December 2017

	Note	Called up Share capital £ 000	Other reserves £ 000	Retained earnings £ 000	Total Shareholder's equity £ 000
<b>31 July 2015</b>		<b>21,000</b>	<b>2,469</b>	<b>31,211</b>	<b>54,680</b>
<b>Total comprehensive income for the period</b>		-	-	9,170	9,170
Shares issued		81,709	-	-	81,709
Share capital reduction		(50,000)	-	50,000	-
Equity dividends paid		-	-	(55,498)	(55,498)
Equity settled share-based payment		-	-	80	80
<b>31 December 2016</b>		<b>52,709</b>	<b>2,469</b>	<b>34,963</b>	<b>90,141</b>
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>		-	-	42,760	42,760
Shares issued		-	-	-	-
Share capital reduction		-	-	-	-
Equity dividends paid		-	-	(20,000)	(20,000)
Equity settled share-based payment		-	-	57	57
<b>At 31 December 2017</b>		<b>52,709</b>	<b>2,469</b>	<b>57,780</b>	<b>112,958</b>

**Pall Manufacturing UK Limited**  
**Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017**

**1 Authorisation of financial statements and statement of compliance with FRS 101**

Pall Manufacturing UK Limited ("the Company") is incorporated and domiciled in England and Wales.

The financial statements of Pall Manufacturing UK Limited ("the Company") for the year ended 31 December 2017 were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on the date shown on the Balance Sheet and were signed on the Board's behalf by A Mason.

These financial statements were prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework and in accordance with applicable accounting standards. The Company's financial statements are presented in Sterling and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand pounds (£000) except where otherwise indicated.

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption under s400 of the Companies Act 2006 not to prepare group accounts as it is a wholly owned subsidiary of Danaher Corporation.

The results of Pall Manufacturing UK Limited are included in the consolidated financial statements of Danaher Corporation which are available from 2200 Pennsylvania Avenue Suite 800 West, Washington DC 20037, USA.

The principal accounting policies adopted by the Company are set out in note 2.

**2 Accounting policies**

**2.1 Basis of preparation**

The accounting policies which follow set out those policies which apply in preparing the financial statements for the period ended 31 December 2017.

The Company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions under FRS 101:

- (a) the requirements of IFRS 7 *Financial Instruments: Disclosures*,
- (b) the requirements of paragraphs 91-99 of IFRS 13 *Fair Value Measurement*,
- (c) the requirement in paragraph 38 of IAS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements' to present comparative information in respect of:
  - i) paragraph 79(a)(iv) of IAS 1;
  - ii) paragraph 73 (e) of IAS 16 *Property, Plant and Equipment*;
  - iii) paragraph 118 (e) of IAS 38 *Intangible Assets*;
- (d) the requirements of paragraphs 10(d), 10(f), 38A, 38B, 38C, 38D, 111, and 134-136 of IAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements*;
- (e) the requirements of IAS 7 *Statement of Cash Flows*;
- (f) the requirements of paragraphs 30 and 31 of IAS 8 *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors*;
- (g) the requirements of paragraph 17 of IAS 24 *Related Party Disclosures*;
- (h) the requirements in IAS 24 *Related Party Disclosures* to disclose related party transactions entered into between two or more members of a group, provided that any subsidiary which is a party to the transaction is wholly owned by such a member; and
- (i) the requirements of paragraphs 130(f)(ii)-130(f)(iii) of IAS 36 *Impairment of Assets*
- (j) the requirements of paragraphs 45(b) and 46-52 of IFRS 2 *Share Based Payment* because the share based payment arrangement concerns the instruments of another group entity



**Pall Manufacturing UK Limited**  
**Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017**

**2 Accounting policies (continued)**

**2.2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty**

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported for assets and liabilities as at the balance sheet date and the amounts reported for revenues and expenses during the year. However, the nature of estimation means that actual outcomes could differ from those estimates.

The following judgements (apart from those involving estimates) have had the most significant effect on amounts recognised in the financial statements:

*Depreciation*

The Directors have reviewed the asset lives and associated residual values of all fixed asset classes, and in particular, the useful economic life and residual values of fixtures and fittings, and have concluded that asset lives and residual values are appropriate.

The actual lives of the assets and residual values are assessed annually and may vary depending on a number of factors. In re-assessing asset lives, factors such as technological innovation, product life cycles and maintenance programmes are taken into account.

*Impairment of non-financial assets*

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company makes an estimate of the asset's recoverable amount in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash generating unit's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or group of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. Impairment losses on continuing operations are recognised in the income statement in those expense categories consistent with the function of the impaired asset.

For assets 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, not to exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment losses been recognised for the asset or cash generating unit in prior years. A reversal of impairment loss is recognised immediately in the income statement, unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount when it is treated as a revaluation increase.

*Pension and other post-employment benefits*

The cost of defined benefit pension plans and other post-employment medical benefits are determined using actuarial valuations. The actuarial valuation involves making assumptions about discount rates, future salary increases, mortality rates and future pension increases. Due to the complexity of the evaluation, the underlying assumptions and the long term nature of these plans, such estimates are subject to significant uncertainty. In determining the appropriate discount rate, management considers the interest rates of corporate bonds in the respective currency with at least AA rating, with extrapolated maturities corresponding to the expected duration of the defined benefit obligation. The mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality tables for the specific country. Future salary increases and pension increases are based on expected future inflation rates. Further details are given in note 23.

The going concern basis of accounting has been used to prepare the financial statements. The Directors consider this is appropriate because the Company is and is expected to remain profitable and

**Pall Manufacturing UK Limited**  
**Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017**

**2 Accounting policies (continued)**

**2.2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty (continued)**

there are no material uncertainties related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt about the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern.

The Company has applied the following accounting policies consistently in dealing with items which are considered material in relation to the financial statements.

**2.3 Significant accounting policies**

***Revenue recognition***

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

***Dividends***

Revenue is recognised when the Company's right to receive payment is established.

***Interest income***

Revenue is recognised as interest accrues using the effective interest method. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument to its net carrying amount.

***Royalty income***

Royalty income is recognised when it becomes receivable.

***Tolling fee revenue***

Revenue in the Company is derived from tolling fees for manufacturing services performed on behalf of a principal company. The tolling fees are based on the operating costs of the manufacturing plants along with a profit element. Tolling fee is recognised when it becomes receivable.

***Intangible assets***

Internally generated intangible assets, excluding capitalised development costs, are not capitalised and expenditure is reflected in the income statement in the year in which the expenditure is incurred. The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed to be either finite or indefinite.

Intangible assets with finite lives are capitalised at cost, amortised over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method are reviewed at least at each financial year end. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset is accounted for by changing the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the income statement when the asset is derecognised.

**Pall Manufacturing UK Limited**  
**Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017**

**2 Accounting policies (continued)**

**2.3 Significant accounting policies (continued)**

The estimated useful lives are as follows:

ERP Systems	-	5 years
Other Computer Software	-	3 years

***Tangible fixed assets***

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Cost comprises the aggregate amount paid and the fair value of any other consideration given to acquire the asset and includes costs directly attributable to making the asset capable of operating as intended. Borrowing costs directly attributable to assets under construction and which meet the recognition criteria in IAS 23 are capitalised as part of the cost of that asset.

Depreciation is provided on all property, plant and equipment, other than land, on a straight-line basis over its expected useful life as follows:

Freehold buildings	-	2% straight line basis
Furniture and fixtures	-	10% to 12.5% straight line basis
Plant and machinery	-	10% to 33% straight line basis

The carrying values of property, plant and equipment are reviewed for impairment if events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable, and are written down immediately to their recoverable amount. Useful lives and residual values are reviewed annually and where adjustments are required these are made prospectively.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the derecognition of the asset is included in the income statement in the period of derecognition.

Assets in the course of construction are stated at cost. Such assets are transferred to other tangible fixed asset categories and depreciated at the rates stated above when they are brought into use in the business.

***Foreign currency***

The Company's financial statements are presented in sterling, which is also the Company's functional currency. Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded in the entity's functional currency by applying the spot exchange rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the functional currency rate of exchange prevailing at the balance sheet date. All exchange differences are included in the income statement. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates as at the date when the fair value was determined.

**Pall Manufacturing UK Limited**  
**Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017**

**2 Accounting policies (continued)**

**2.3 Significant accounting policies (continued)**

**Leases**

Leases where the lessor retains a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset are classified as operating leases and rentals payable are charged in the income statement on a straight line basis over the lease term.

**Stocks**

Stock is valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Where necessary, provision is made for obsolete, slow-moving and defective stock. Cost includes all costs incurred in bringing each product to its present location and condition, as follows:

- Raw materials and consumables – a weighted average method is used
- Work in progress and finished goods - cost is taken as the production cost, which includes an appropriate proportion of attributable overheads, excluding borrowing costs
- Net realisable value is based on estimated selling price less any further costs expected to be incurred to completion and disposal.

**Government Grants**

Government grants are recognised when it is reasonable to expect that the grants will be received and that all related conditions will be met. Government grants in respect of capital expenditure are credited to a deferred income account and are released to profit over the expected useful lives of the relevant assets by equal annual instalments.

Grants of a revenue nature are credited to income so as to match them with the expenditure to which they relate.

**Provision for liabilities**

A provision is recognised when the Company has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. If the effect is material, expected future cash flows are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability.

**Pall Manufacturing UK Limited**  
**Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017**

**2 Accounting policies (continued)**

**2.3 Significant accounting policies (continued)**

***Taxation***

Current tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities, based on tax rates and laws that are enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred income tax is recognised on all temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements, with the following exceptions:

- deferred income tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, carried forward tax credits or tax losses can be utilised; and
- where the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured on an undiscounted basis at the tax rates that are expected to apply when the related asset is realised or liability is settled, based on tax rates and laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is reviewed at each balance sheet date. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset, only if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities, the deferred income taxes relate to the same taxation authority and that authority permits the company to make a single net payment.

Income tax is charged or credited to other comprehensive income if it relates to items that are charged or credited to other comprehensive income. Similarly, income tax is charged or credited directly to equity if it relates to items that are credited or charged directly to equity. Otherwise income tax is recognised in the income statement.

***Financial instruments***

***i) Financial assets***

***Initial recognition and measurement***

Financial assets within the scope of IAS 39 are classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, loans and receivables, held-to-maturity investments, available-for-sale financial assets, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate. The Company determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition.

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of investments not at fair value through profit or loss, directly attributable transaction costs.

Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

The Company's financial assets include amounts due from group undertakings, trade and other debtors.

**Pall Manufacturing UK Limited**  
**Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017**

**2 Accounting policies (continued)**

**2.3 Significant accounting policies (continued)**

***Subsequent measurement***

The subsequent measurement of financial assets depends on their classification as follows:

***Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss***

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss include financial assets held for trading and financial assets designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss. Financial assets are classified as held for trading if they are acquired for the purpose of selling in the near term. This category includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Company that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by IAS 39. The Company has not designated any financial assets upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss.

Derivatives, including separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments.

Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss are carried in the balance sheet at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in finance revenue or finance expense in the income statement.

***Loans and receivables***

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Such assets are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest (EIR) method, less impairment. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance revenue in the income statement. Losses arising from impairment are recognised in the income statement in other operating expenses.

***Impairment of assets***

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company makes an estimate of the asset's recoverable amount in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. Impairment losses on continuing operations are recognised in the income statement in those expense categories consistent with the function of the impaired asset.

For assets 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, not to exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment losses been recognised for the asset or cash generating unit in prior years. A reversal of impairment loss is recognised immediately in the income statement, unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount when it is treated as a revaluation increase.

**Pall Manufacturing UK Limited**  
**Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017**

**2 Accounting policies (continued)**

**2.3 Significant accounting policies (continued)**

*ii) Financial liabilities*

***Initial recognition and measurement***

Financial liabilities within the scope of IAS 39 are classified as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

The Company determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition. All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and in the case of loans and borrowings, plus directly attributable transaction costs.

***Subsequent measurement***

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification as follows:

***Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss***

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss includes financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are acquired for the purpose of selling in the near term. Derivatives, including separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments. Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in profit or loss.

***Interest bearing loans and borrowings***

Obligations for loans and borrowings are recognised when the Company becomes party to the related contracts and are measured initially at the fair value of consideration received less directly attributable transaction costs. After initial recognition, interest bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Gains and losses arising on the repurchase, settlement or otherwise cancellation of liabilities are recognised respectively in finance revenue and finance cost.

***Derecognition of financial liabilities***

A liability is generally derecognised when the contract that gives rise to it is settled, sold, cancelled or expires.

Where an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, such that the difference in the respective carrying amounts together with any costs or fees incurred are recognised in profit or loss.

*iii) Offsetting of financial instruments*

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the consolidated balance sheet if, and only if, there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

**Pall Manufacturing UK Limited**  
**Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017**

**2 Accounting policies (continued)**

**2.3 Significant accounting policies (continued)**

*iv) Fair values*

The fair value of financial instruments that are traded in active markets at the reporting date is determined by reference to quoted market prices or dealer price quotations (bid price for long positions and ask price for short positions), without any deduction for transaction costs.

For financial instruments not traded in an active market, the fair value is determined using appropriate valuation techniques. Such techniques may include using recent arm's length market transactions; reference to the current fair value of another instrument that is substantially the same; discounted cash flow analysis or other valuation models.

***Financial Liabilities***

**Financial Instruments**

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 entity after deducting all of its financial liabilities.

Where the contractual obligations of financial instruments (including share capital) are equivalent to a similar debt instrument, those financial instruments are classified as financial liabilities. Financial liabilities are presented as such in the balance sheet. Finance costs and gains or losses relating to financial liabilities are included in the profit and loss account. Finance costs are calculated so as to produce a constant rate of return on the outstanding liability.

Where the contractual terms of share capital do not have any terms meeting the definition of a financial liability then this is classed as an equity instrument. Dividends and distributions relating to equity instruments are debited directly to equity.

***Investments***

Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures are held at historical cost less any applicable provision for impairment.

**Share based payments**

***Equity-settled transactions***

The cost of equity-settled transactions with employees is measured by reference to the fair value at the date at which they are granted and is recognised as an expense over the vesting period, which ends on the date on which the relevant employees become fully entitled to the award. Fair value is determined using an appropriate pricing model. In valuing equity-settled transactions, no account is taken of any vesting conditions, other than conditions linked to the price of the shares of the company (market conditions).

No expense is recognised for awards that do not ultimately vest, except for awards where vesting is conditional upon a market condition, which are treated as vesting irrespective of whether or not the market condition is satisfied, provided that all other performance conditions are satisfied.

At each balance sheet date before vesting, the cumulative expense is calculated, representing the extent to which the vesting period has expired and management's best estimate of the achievement or otherwise of non-market conditions and the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest or in the case of an instrument subject to a market condition, be treated as vesting as described above. The movement in cumulative expense since the previous balance sheet date is recognised in the income statement, with a corresponding entry in equity.



**Pall Manufacturing UK Limited**  
**Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017**

**2 Accounting policies (continued)**

**2.3 Significant accounting policies (continued)**

Where the terms of an equity-settled award are modified or a new award is designated as replacing a cancelled or settled award, the cost based on the original award terms continues to be recognised over the original vesting period. In addition, an expense is recognised over the remainder of the new vesting period for the incremental fair value of any modification, based on the difference between the fair value of the original award and the fair value of the modified award, both as measured on the date of the modification. No reduction is recognised if this difference is negative.

Where an equity-settled award is cancelled, it is treated as if it had vested on the date of cancellation, and any cost not yet recognised in the income statement for the award is expensed immediately. Any compensation paid up to the fair value of the award at the cancellation or settlement date is deducted from equity, with any excess over fair value being treated as an expense in the income statement.

**Pensions**

**Defined contribution schemes**

The Company operates a group personal pension plan. Contributions are recognised in the income statement in the period in which they become payable in accordance with the rules of the plan.

**Defined benefit schemes**

The Company operates two closed defined benefit pension schemes, the details of which are found in note 23. The scheme is closed to new members and accruals.

The cost of providing benefits under the defined benefit plan is determined using the projected unit credit method, which attributes entitlement to benefits to the current period (to determine current service cost) and to the current and prior periods (to determine the present value of defined benefit obligation) and is based on actuarial advice. Past service costs are recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the vesting period or immediately if the benefits have vested. When a settlement (eliminating all obligations for benefits already accrued) or a curtailment (reducing future obligations as a result of a material reduction in the scheme membership or a reduction in future entitlement) occurs, the obligation and related plan assets are re-measured using current actuarial assumptions and the resultant gain or loss recognised in the income statement during the period in which the settlement or curtailment occurs.

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset, both as determined at the start of the annual reporting period, taking account of any changes in the net defined benefit liability during the period as a result of contribution and benefit payments. The net interest is recognised in profit or loss as other finance revenue or cost.

Re-measurements, comprising actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling and the return on the net assets (excluding amounts included in net interest), are recognised immediately in other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur.

The defined benefit pension asset or liability in the balance sheet comprises the total for each plan of the present value of the defined benefit obligation (using a discount rate based on high quality corporate bonds), less the fair value of plan assets out of which the obligations are to be settled directly. Fair value is based on market price information and in the case of quoted securities is the published bid price. The value of a net pension benefit asset is restricted to the present value of any amount the Company expects to recover by way of refunds from the plan or reductions in the future contributions.

**Pall Manufacturing UK Limited**  
**Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017**

**3 Turnover**

All turnover is derived from a fellow subsidiary in Europe.

**4 Operating profit**

Operating profit is stated after charging / (crediting):

	<b>1 January 2017 – 31 December 2017 £ 000</b>	<b>1 August 2015 – 31 December 2016 £ 000</b>
Hire of other assets (Operating leases)	<b>284</b>	381
Foreign currency (gains) / loss	<b>(487)</b>	1,006
Loss on sale of tangible fixed assets	<b>633</b>	166
Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	<b>4,875</b>	6,767
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

Fees for the audit of the company's annual accounts were paid by a fellow subsidiary of Danaher Corporation.

**Pall Manufacturing UK Limited**  
**Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017**

**5 Particulars of employees**

The average number of persons employed by the company (including directors) during the year, analysed by category, was as follows:

	<b>2017</b>	<b>2016</b>
	<b>No.</b>	<b>No.</b>
Productive departments	1,081	1,012
General administration	7	8
	<u>1,088</u>	<u>1,020</u>

The aggregate payroll costs of these persons were as follows:

	<b>1 January 2017 – 31 December 2017 £ 000</b>	<b>1 August 2015 – 31 December 2016 £ 000</b>
Wages and salaries	39,871	52,427
Redundancy	86	629
Share based payments	57	(547)
Social security	3,394	4,127
Other pension costs	1,261	1,616
	<u>44,669</u>	<u>58,252</u>

**6 Directors' emoluments**

The costs associated with the directors of the Company are borne by an associate company, Pall Europe Limited. The disclosure of the emoluments are available in the accounts of Pall Europe Limited.

**7 Interest receivable and similar income**

	<b>1 January 2017 – 31 December 2017 £ 000</b>	<b>1 August 2015 – 31 December 2016 £ 000</b>
Interest receivable from group undertakings	14	36
Other interest receivable	-	5
	<u>14</u>	<u>41</u>

**Pall Manufacturing UK Limited**  
**Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017**

**8 Interest payable and similar charges**

	1 January 2017 – 31 December 2017 £ 000	1 August 2015 – 31 December 2016 £ 000
Interest payable to group undertakings	-	276
Other interest payable	-	24
	<u>-</u>	<u>300</u>

**9 Taxation**

**Analysis of current period tax (credit) / charge**

**TAX ON PROFIT ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES**

	Period ended 31 December 2017 £'000	Period ended 31 December 2016 £'000
The tax (credit)/charge comprises:		
<b>Current tax - UK</b>		
Corporation tax at the standard rate of 19.25% / 20%	-	-
Adjustment in respect of prior periods	-	(302)
<b>Total current tax</b>	<u>-</u>	<u>(302)</u>
<b>Deferred tax</b>		
Charge / (credit) for current year - including pension	900	(1,143)
Adjustment in respect of prior periods	1,160	-
	<u>2,060</u>	<u>(1,143)</u>
<b>Taxation charge / (credit) for the year</b>	<u>2,060</u>	<u>(1,445)</u>

**Pall Manufacturing UK Limited**  
**Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017**

**9 Taxation (continued)**

The differences between the total current tax shown above and the amount calculated by applying the rate of UK corporation tax to the profit before tax are as follows:

	Period ended 31 December 2017 £'000	Period ended 31 December 2016 £'000
Profit before tax	16,487	7,783
Corporation tax at the standard rate of 19.25% (31 December 2016: 20%)	3,173	1,557
Effects of:		
(Income not taxable)/Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	(1,881)	(12)
Differences in tax rates	(12)	65
Prior year adjustment to deferred tax	1,160	-
Group relief surrendered for nil consideration	(380)	(2,753)
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of previous periods (UK tax)	-	(302)
Total taxation charge/(credit) for the year	<u>2,060</u>	<u>(1,445)</u>

**CORPORATION TAX**

	Period ended 31 December 2017 £	Period ended 31 December 2016 £
Current tax asset/(liability) as at beginning of the period	302	-
Prior year adjustment	-	302
Current tax asset/(liability) as at the period end	<u>302</u>	<u>302</u>

**Pall Manufacturing UK Limited**  
**Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017**

**10 Dividends**

	<b>1 January 2017 – 31 December 2017 £ 000</b>	<b>1 August 2015 – 31 December 2016 £ 000</b>
Dividends paid	<b>20,000</b>	<b>55,498</b>

**11 Intangible fixed assets**

	<b>Computer software £ 000</b>
<b>Cost</b>	
As at 31 December 2016	641
Additions	-
Disposals	-
As at 31 December 2016	<b>641</b>
<b>Amortisation</b>	
As at 31 December 2016	<b>614</b>
Charge for the period	<b>13</b>
Eliminated on disposals	-
As at 31 December 2016	<b>627</b>
<b>Net book value</b>	
As at 31 December 2017	<b>14</b>
As at 31 December 2016	<b>27</b>

**Pall Manufacturing UK Limited**  
**Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017**

**12 Tangible fixed assets**

	<b>Freehold land and buildings £ 000</b>	<b>Furniture &amp; fixtures £ 000</b>	<b>Plant and machinery £ 000</b>	<b>Total £ 000</b>
<b>Cost</b>				
As at 1 January 2017	<b>17,021</b>	<b>16,830</b>	<b>94,195</b>	<b>128,046</b>
Additions	-	147	5,820	5,967
Transfers from group companies	-	12	1,046	1,058
Transfers to group companies	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	(3)	(126)	(129)
As at 31 December 2017	<b><u>17,021</u></b>	<b><u>16,986</u></b>	<b><u>100,935</u></b>	<b><u>134,942</u></b>
<b>Depreciation</b>				
As at 1 January 2017	<b>9,537</b>	<b>13,452</b>	<b>69,931</b>	<b>92,920</b>
Charge for the period	325	639	3,911	4,875
Transfers from group companies	-	12	593	605
Transfers to group companies	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	(1)	(94)	(95)
As at 31 December 2017	<b><u>9,862</u></b>	<b><u>14,102</u></b>	<b><u>74,341</u></b>	<b><u>98,305</u></b>
<b>Net book value</b>				
As at 31 December 2017	<b><u>7,159</u></b>	<b><u>2,884</u></b>	<b><u>26,594</u></b>	<b><u>36,637</u></b>
As at 31 December 2016	<b><u>7,484</u></b>	<b><u>3,378</u></b>	<b><u>24,264</u></b>	<b><u>35,126</u></b>

The net book value of the land and buildings comprises entirely freehold land and buildings.

**Pall Manufacturing UK Limited**  
**Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017**

**13 Fixed Asset Investments**

	Shares in group undertakings £000	Other investments £000	Total £000
<b>Cost</b>			
As at 1 January 2017	9,804	41	9,845
Addition	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-
As at 31 December 2017	<u>9,804</u>	<u>41</u>	<u>9,845</u>
<b>Provision</b>			
As at 1 January 2017	(1,786)	-	(1,786)
As at 31 December 2017	<u>(1,786)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(1,786)</u>
<b>Net book value</b>			
As at 31 December 2017	<u>8,018</u>	<u>41</u>	<u>8,059</u>
As at 31 December 2016	<u>8,018</u>	<u>41</u>	<u>8,059</u>

The Company holds more than 20% of the share capital of the following companies directly:

	Country of incorporation	Principal activity	Class	%
<b>Subsidiary undertakings</b>				
Pall Europe Limited	England	Sales & services	Ordinary	100

The Directors believe that the value of investments at 31 December 2017 was not less than the book value of £8,059,000.



**Pall Manufacturing UK Limited**  
**Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017**

**14 Stocks and work in progress**

	<b>2017</b> <b>£ 000</b>	<b>2016</b> <b>£ 000</b>
Raw materials and consumables	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

The difference between purchase price and their replacement cost is not considered to be material.

**15 Debtors**

	<b>2017</b> <b>£ 000</b>	<b>2016</b> <b>£ 000</b>
Amounts owed by group undertakings	<b>48,828</b>	54,560
Other debtors	<b>714</b>	1,909
Prepayments and accrued income	<b>394</b>	296
	<u><b>49,936</b></u>	<u>56,765</u>

Amounts owed by group undertakings include interest bearing and non-interest bearing balances.

**16 Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year**

	<b>2017</b> <b>£ 000</b>	<b>2016</b> <b>£ 000</b>
Trade creditors	<b>6,165</b>	3,723
Amounts owed to group undertakings	<b>2,895</b>	1,948
Social security and other taxes	<b>302</b>	195
Accruals and deferred income	<b>3,933</b>	7,075
	<u><b>13,295</b></u>	<u>12,941</u>

**Pall Manufacturing UK Limited**  
**Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017**

**17 Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year**

	<b>2017</b>	<b>2016</b>
	<b>£ 000</b>	<b>£ 000</b>
Intercompany loan due after more than five years	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

**18 Deferred tax**

	<b>Year ended 31 December 2017 £'000</b>	<b>Period ended 31 December 2016 £'000</b>
Deferred tax asset/(liability) at the beginning of the period	937	(241)
(Charge) / credit to the Income Statement	(900)	1,143
Adjustment in respect of prior years	(1,159)	-
Credit/(charge) to other comprehensive income	<u>(6,637)</u>	<u>35</u>
Deferred tax (liability) / asset as at 31 December	<u>(7,759)</u>	<u>937</u>

The amounts provided for deferred taxation are set out below:

	<b>Period ended 31 December 2017 £'000</b>	<b>Period ended 31 December 2016 £'000</b>
Fixed assets	(614)	780
Other short term timing differences	277	157
Impact of defined benefit pension scheme	<u>(7,422)</u>	<u>-</u>
Deferred tax (liability) / asset as at 31 December	<u>(7,759)</u>	<u>937</u>

**Pall Manufacturing UK Limited**  
**Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017**

**18 Deferred tax (continued)**

**Notes regarding change in tax rates**

The Summer Finance Act 2015 included legislation to reduce the main rate of corporation tax to 19% effective from 1 April 2017. The Finance Act 2016 included legislation to reduce the main rate of corporation tax to 17% effective from 1 April 2020.

Under FRS 101, deferred tax should be measured using the tax rates that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing differences. As such, deferred tax has been calculated at 19%.

**19 Share capital**

	<b>2017</b>	<b>2016</b>
	<b>£ 000</b>	<b>£ 000</b>
<b>Allotted, called up and fully paid</b>		
<b>Equity</b>		
As at 1 January / 1 August:		
52,709,170 Ordinary shares of £1.00 each (2016:	<b>52,709</b>	21,000
21,000,000 of £1 each)		
Ordinary shares issued	-	81,709
Cancellation of ordinary shares	-	(50,000)
<b>As at 31 December 2017:</b>	<u><b>52,709</b></u>	<u><b>52,709</b></u>

**20 Share premium**

The share premium reserve represents the amount above the nominal value received for shares issued, less transaction costs.

**21 Commitments**

**Capital commitments**

Expenditure contracted for but not provided in the financial statements:

	<b>2017</b>	<b>2016</b>
	<b>£ 000</b>	<b>£ 000</b>
Contracted	<b>1,367</b>	7,076

**Pall Manufacturing UK Limited**  
**Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017**

**22 Operating lease commitments**

Future minimum rentals payable under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	<b>Other</b>	
	<b>2017</b>	<b>2016</b>
	<b>£ 000</b>	<b>£ 000</b>
Not later than one year	68	156
After one year but not more than five years	69	89
	<u>137</u>	<u>245</u>

**23 Pension schemes**

**23.1 Defined contribution pension plan**

The Company operates a group personal pension plan. The pension cost charge for the period represents contributions payable by the Company to the plan and amounted to £1,261,097 (2016 - £1,616,347). Contributions to defined contribution plans for key management personnel are disclosed in the financial statements of Pall Europe Limited.

Contributions totalling £249,236 (2016 - £229,235) were payable to the Plan at the end of the year and are included in creditors.

**23.2 Defined Benefit Pension Schemes**

The Company operates two defined benefit pension schemes, both of which are now closed to new members and accruals. The Pall (UK) Pension Fund has around 1,568 members of which around 893 are deferred. The Pall Supplementary Pension Scheme was open to certain members of the Pall (UK) Pension Fund and has similar investments to that scheme.

Over the year to 31 December 2017 the net asset has increased from that recognised at 31 December 2016. This is mainly due to a fall in the benefit obligation, as a result of experience items from adopting new census data for the Fund (from the 31 March 2017 Trustee's funding valuation) and changes to assumptions. A higher value of assets due to higher than assumed asset returns and employer contributions has also increased the net asset.

The defined benefit cost for the fiscal year ending 31 December 2017 includes no charges/credits due to special events. The decrease in the P&L charge since the prior year is mainly due to a fall in administrative expenses arising during the year.

The youngest member of the Pall (UK) Pension Fund is due to retire in 27 years. The oldest member of the Pall UK Pension Plan who is still due to receive his pension, reached normal retirement date on 5 July 2008.

The following tables are an analysis of defined benefit obligations, the fair value of plan assets and the amounts recognised in the income statement for the Pall (UK) Pension Fund and Pall Supplementary Pension Scheme.

**Pall Manufacturing UK Limited**  
**Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017**

**23.2 Defined Benefit Pension Schemes - continued**

**Amounts recognised**

**Income Statement charge**

	1 Jan 2017 – 31 Dec 2017 £'000	1 Aug 2015 – 31 Dec 2016 £'000
<b>Components of defined benefit cost</b>		
<b>Net interest cost</b>		
Interest expense on defined benefit obligation	6,059	10,302
Interest income on plan assets	(6,152)	(10,398)
<b>Total net interest cost</b>	(93)	(96)
Administrative expenses	545	771
<b>Defined benefit cost included in income statement</b>	452	675

**Re-measurements recognised in Other Comprehensive Income**

	1 Jan 2017 – 31 Dec 2017 £'000	1 Aug 2015 – 31 Dec 2016 £'000
Effect of changes in demographic assumptions	(12,998)	(2,520)
Effect of changes in financial assumptions	(98)	36,936
Effect of experience adjustments	(11,814)	(384)
Return on plan assets (excluding interest income)	(10,060)	(33,939)
<b>Re-measurements (gains) / losses recognised in Other Comprehensive Income</b>	(34,970)	93

**Change in benefit obligation**

	31 Dec 2017 £'000	31 Dec 2016 £'000
<b>Defined benefit obligation at end of prior period</b>	230,870	196,190
Interest expense	6,059	10,302
Benefit payments from plan assets	(11,282)	(9,654)
Remeasurements:		
Effect of changes in demographic assumptions	(12,998)	(2,520)
Effect of changes in financial assumptions	(98)	36,936
Effect of experience adjustments	(11,814)	(384)
<b>Defined benefit obligation at end of period</b>	200,737	230,870

**Pall Manufacturing UK Limited**  
**Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017**

**23.2 Defined Benefit Pension Schemes - continued**

**Change in plan assets**

	31 Dec 2017 £'000	31 Dec 2016 £'000
<b><i>Fair value of plan assets at end of prior period</i></b>	232,736	197,893
Interest income	6,152	10,398
Employer contributions	2,680	931
Benefit payments from plan assets	(11,282)	(9,654)
Administrative expenses from plan assets	(545)	(771)
Return on plan assets (excluding interest income)	10,060	33,939
<b><i>Fair value of plan assets at end of period</i></b>	<u>239,801</u>	<u>232,736</u>

**Amounts recognised in the Balance Sheet**

	31 Dec 2017 £'000	31 Dec 2016 £'000
<b><i>Defined benefit obligation</i></b>	<b>200,737</b>	230,870
Fair value of plan assets	<u>(239,801)</u>	<u>(232,736)</u>
<b><i>Funded status</i></b>	<b>(39,064)</b>	(1,866)
Effect of asset ceiling	-	-
<b><i>Net defined benefit asset</i></b>	<u><b>(39,064)</b></u>	<u>(1,866)</u>

**Assumptions**

The following table details the main weighted-average actuarial assumptions adopted to determine the defined benefit obligation:

	31 Dec 2017	31 Dec 2016
Discount rate	2.57%	2.69%
Pensions-in-payment increase rate (RPI max 5%)	2.90%	3.10%
Deferred pension increase rate (CPI)	2.10%	2.20%
Price inflation rate (RPI)	3.10%	3.20%
Assumed life expectancy on retirement at age 65:		
Retiring today (member age 65)		
Male/Female	23.1/25.7	24.2/26.3
Retiring in 25 years (member age 40) Male/Female	25.3/27.5	27.0/29.2

**Pall Manufacturing UK Limited**  
**Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017**

**23.2 Defined Benefit Pension Schemes - continued**

The following table details the main weighted-average actuarial assumptions adopted to determine the defined cost:

	31 Dec 2017	31 Dec 2016
Discount rate	2.7%	3.80%
Pensions-in-payment increase rate (RPI max 5%)	3.10%	3.40%
Deferred pension increase rate (CPI)	2.20%	2.50%
Price inflation rate (RPI)	3.20%	3.50%
Assumed life expectancy on retirement at age 65:		
Retiring today (member age 65) Male/Female	24.2/26.3	24.4/26.5
Retiring in 25 years (member age 40) Male/Female	27.0/29.2	27.1/29.4

**Sensitivity analysis on principal assumptions**

The following table shows a sensitivity analysis of changes in key assumptions on the defined benefit obligation:

	31 Dec 2017
<i>Present value of defined benefit obligation</i>	
Discount rate -50 basis points	221,070
Discount rate +50 basis points	182,935
<i>Weighted average duration of defined benefit obligation (in years)</i>	
Discount rate -50 basis points	19.80
Discount rate +50 basis points	19.10

**Assets**

The fair value and the major categories of scheme assets are as follows:

	2017 £ 000	2016 £ 000
Cash and cash equivalents	4,688	2,600
Equities	53,407	59,148
Debt instruments	24,420	29,956
Property	10,859	10,166
Hedge Funds	81,457	68,358
Other	64,970	62,508
	<hr/> 239,801	<hr/> 232,736

**Pall Manufacturing UK Limited**  
**Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017**

**23.2 Defined Benefit Pension Schemes - continued**

**Actual return on plan assets**

The actual return on plan assets was £16,212,000 (period ending 31 December 2016: £44,337,000)

**Funding**

The expected employer contributions from the Company to the Pall UK Pension Fund and Supplementary Scheme in the next year is £4,720,000. The expected total benefit payments in the next year are £4,986,000.

**24 Share based payments**

*Danaher stock*

Stock options and restricted stock units (RSUs) have been issued to officers and other employees of the company under the Group's 2007 Stock Incentive Plan.

The 2007 Stock Incentive Plan provides for the grant of stock options, stock appreciation rights, RSUs, restricted stock or any other stock based award. A total of approximately 76 million shares of Danaher common stock have been authorized for issuance under the 2007 Stock Incentive Plan, of which no more than 23 million shares may be granted in any form other than stock options or stock appreciation rights.

Stock options generally vest pro-rata over a five-year period and terminate ten years from the grant date. Option exercise prices for options granted by Danaher Corporation are the closing price on the New York Stock Exchange of the common stock of Danaher Corporation on the date of grant.

RSUs issued under the 2007 Stock Incentive Plan provide for the issuance of a share of the common stock of Danaher Corporation at no cost to the holder. The RSUs that have been granted to employees under the 2007 Stock Incentive Plan generally provide for time-based vesting over a five-year period, although the specific time-based vesting terms vary depending on grant date. Prior to vesting, RSUs do not have dividend equivalent rights or voting rights and the shares underlying the RSUs are not considered issued and outstanding.

The equity compensation awards generally vest only if the employee is employed by the company on the vesting date or in other limited circumstances. To cover the exercise of options and vesting of RSUs, Danaher Corporation generally issues new shares from its authorised but unissued share pool although it may instead issue treasury shares in certain circumstances.

The weighted average remaining contractual life for the options outstanding at 31 December 2017 was 6 years.

The range of exercise price for options outstanding at the end of year was £23 to £86.

The weighted average share price at the date of exercise for the shares exercised in 2017 is £91.

The Company accounts for stock-based compensation by measuring the cost of employee services received in exchange for all equity awards granted based on the fair value of the award as of the grant date. The Company recognizes the compensation expense over the requisite service period (which is generally the vesting period but may be shorter than the vesting period if the employee becomes retirement eligible before the end of the vesting period). The fair value for RSU awards was calculated using the closing price of the common stock of Danaher Corporation on the date of grant, adjusted for



**Pall Manufacturing UK Limited**  
**Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017**

**24 Share based payments (continued)**

the fact that RSUs do not accrue dividends. The fair value of the options granted was calculated using a Black Scholes Merton option pricing model ("Black-Scholes").

**25 Related parties**

As the company is a wholly owned subsidiary of the Danaher Corporation, the company has taken advantage of the exemption under paragraph 8(k) of FRS 101 and has therefore not disclosed transactions or balances with entities which form part of the group.

**26 Controlling Entity**

The Company's immediate parent undertaking is Launchchange Operations Limited, a company incorporated in England and Wales.

The ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party is Danaher Corporation, a company incorporated in the United States of America.

The only group in which the results of the company are consolidated is that headed by Danaher Corporation. No other group financial statements include the results of the Company. The consolidated accounts of this group are available to the public and may be obtained from the company website or by contacting the company at 2200 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Suite 800W, Washington, DC 20037, United States of America.