

GlaxoSmithKline Capital plc
(Registered Number 2258699)

Annual Report and Financial Statements

For the year ended 31st December 2005

Registered office address:

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GlaxoSmithKline Capital plc

Annual Report and Financial Statements

For the year ended 31st December 2005

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GlaxoSmithKline Capital plc

Directors' Report for the year ended 31st December 2005

The Directors submit their report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31st December 2005.

Principal activities

The Company provides financial services to fellow subsidiaries of GlaxoSmithKline plc (the Group). The Directors do not envisage any change to the nature of the business in the foreseeable future.

Financial Instruments

The Company had several interest rate swaps outstanding with commercial banks at 31st December 2005. These were entered into to manage the fixed/floating interest rate profile of debt. For details on Financial Risk Management, please see Treasury Policy on page 8 (note 2).

Review of business

The Company made a profit on ordinary activities after taxation of £2,986,000 (2004 - £1,578,000). The Directors are of the opinion that the current level of activity and the year end financial position are satisfactory and will remain so in the foreseeable future.

The retained profit for the year of £1,513,000 will be transferred to reserves (2004 - retained loss for the year of £1,389,000 transferred from reserves).

Results and dividends

The Company's results for the financial year are shown in the profit and loss account on page 4.

The Company paid an interim dividend of £1,473,000 on 23rd August 2005 (2004 - £2,967,000) to the holders of the Company's Ordinary Shares in respect of the year ended 31st December 2005. No final dividend is proposed to the holders of Ordinary Shares in respect of the year ended 31st December 2005 (2004 - £nil).

Directors and their interests

The Directors of the Company who served during the year are as follows:

Edinburgh Pharmaceutical Industries Limited
Glaxo Group Limited

No Director had, during the year or at the end of the year, any material interest in any contract of significance to the Company's business, except where such an interest may arise in the ordinary course of business.

Save as disclosed, no arrangements to which the Company was a party existed at the end of the year, or at any time during the year, which would enable the Directors to acquire benefits through the acquisition of shares, or debentures of the Company, or any body corporate within the Group.

At 31st December 2005 none of the Directors had beneficial interests in the shares of any other Group company, except where such a beneficial interest may arise in the ordinary course of business.

GlaxoSmithKline Capital plc

Directors' Report for the year ended 31st December 2005

Directors' indemnity

Each of the Directors benefits from an indemnity given by the Company under its articles of association. This indemnity is in respect of liabilities incurred by the Director in the execution and discharge of its duties.

Statement of Directors' Responsibilities

Company law requires the Directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year that give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the profit or loss for that year.

In preparing the 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, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements.

The Directors confirm that they have complied with the above requirements in preparing the financial statements. A change in accounting policy has arisen on the adoption of a new accounting pronouncement as explained on page 7 under Note 1 'Accounting policies'.

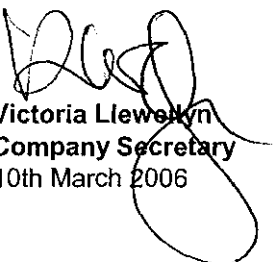
The Directors are responsible for keeping proper accounting records that disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and to enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 1985. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

After making enquiries, the Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. For this reason, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the accounts.

Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP are willing to continue in office as auditors and resolutions dealing with their reappointment and remuneration will be proposed at the Company's Annual General Meeting.

By order of the Board



Victoria Llewellyn
Company Secretary
10th March 2006

GlaxoSmithKline Capital plc

Independent Auditors' Report to the members of GlaxoSmithKline Capital plc

We have audited the financial statements of GlaxoSmithKline Capital plc for the year ended 31st December 2005 which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of total recognised gains and losses, and the related notes. These financial statements have been prepared under the accounting policies set out therein.

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 legal and regulatory requirements and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). This report, including the opinion, has been prepared for and only for the Company's members as a body in accordance with Section 235 of the Companies Act 1985 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving this opinion, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.

We report to you our opinion as to whether the financial statements give a true and fair view and are properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985. We also report to you 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 other transactions is not disclosed.

We read the Directors' Report and consider the implications for our report if we become aware of any apparent misstatements within it.

Basis of audit opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland) issued by the Auditing Practices Board. An audit includes examination, on a test basis of evidence relevant to the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. It also includes an assessment of the significant estimates and judgments 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 31st December 2005 and of its profit for the year then ended; and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985.

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Chartered Accountants and Registered Auditors

London

10th March 2006

GlaxoSmithKline Capital plc

Profit and Loss Account

For the year ended 31st December 2005

	Notes	2005 £'000	2004 £'000
Administrative expenses		(119)	51
Operating profit/(loss)	3	(119)	51
Net interest receivable	4	4,385	2,203
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation		4,266	2,254
Taxation	5	(1,280)	(676)
Profit on ordinary activities after taxation		2,986	1,578
Dividends	6	(1,473)	(2,967)
Retained profit/(loss)		1,513	(1,389)

The results disclosed above relate entirely to continuing operations.

There is no difference between the profit on ordinary activities before taxation and the retained profit/(loss) stated above and their historical cost equivalents.

The notes on pages 7 to 16 form part of these financial statements.

GlaxoSmithKline Capital plc

**Statement of Total Recognised Gains and Losses
For the year ended 31st December 2005**

	2005	2004
	£'000	£'000
Retained profit/(loss) for the year	1,513	(1,389)
Unrealised loss on fair value of cash flow hedge	(6,279)	-
Tax on unrealised loss	1,884	-
Total gains and losses recognised in the year	(2,882)	(1,389)

The notes on pages 7 to 16 form part of these financial statements.

GlaxoSmithKline Capital plc

Balance Sheet As at 31st December 2005

	Notes	2005 £'000	2004 £'000
Debtors: amounts due within one year	7	341,453	526,844
Debtors: amounts due after one year	7	3,478,918	2,722,763
Cash at bank	9	21	3,365
Current assets		3,820,392	3,252,972
Bank loans and overdrafts	9	(290,671)	(499,582)
Other creditors	8	(62,303)	(45,928)
Creditors: amounts due within one year		(352,974)	(545,510)
Net current assets		3,467,418	2,707,462
Total assets less current liabilities		3,467,418	2,707,462
Loans due after one year	8	(3,462,543)	(2,698,678)
Other creditors	8	(9,099)	(7,106)
Creditors: amounts due after one year		(3,471,642)	(2,705,784)
Net assets		(4,224)	1,678
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	11	100	100
Profit and loss account	12	71	1,578
Other reserves	12	(4,395)	-
Equity shareholders' funds	13	(4,224)	1,678

The accounts on pages 4 to 16 were approved by the Board of Directors on 10th March 2006 and were signed on its behalf by:



P Ansell
For and on behalf of Edinburgh Pharmaceutical Industries Limited – Director

The notes on pages 7 to 16 form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st December 2005

1 Accounting policies

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below.

(a) Basis of accounting

These financial statements have been prepared using the historical cost convention, and have been drawn up in accordance with UK generally accepted accounting principles and with UK accounting presentation.

Where necessary, comparative information has been reclassified to ensure consistency of presentation with the current year.

(b) Foreign currency transactions

Foreign currency transactions are booked in local currency at the exchange rate ruling on the date of the transaction, or at the forward rate if hedged by a forward exchange contract. Foreign currency assets and liabilities are translated into local currency at rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date, or at the forward rate. Exchange differences are included in operating profit.

(c) Dividends paid and received

Dividends paid and received are included in the profit and loss account in the period in which the related dividend is actually paid or received.

(d) Interest

Interest receivable and similar income and interest payable and similar charges are brought to account on an accruals basis.

(e) Bond expenses

Bond expenses are included as a component of the debt principal and are amortised evenly over the length of the debt.

(f) Expenditure

Expenditure is recognised in respect of goods and services received when supplied in accordance with contractual terms. Provision is made when an obligation exists for a future liability in respect of a past event and where the amount of the obligation can be reliably estimated.

(g) Debt instruments

Debt instruments are stated at the amount of net proceeds adjusted to amortise the finance cost of debt evenly over the term of the debt, and for movements in the fair value of the bond, where hedge accounting is applicable.

(h) Derivative financial instruments

Derivative financial instruments are used to manage exposure to market risks from treasury operations. The principal derivative instruments used by the Group are foreign currency swaps, interest rate swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts. The Group does not hold or issue derivative financial instruments for trading or speculative purposes.

Derivative financial instruments are initially recognised in the balance sheet at cost and then remeasured at subsequent reporting dates to fair value. Hedging derivatives are classified on inception as fair value hedges, cash flow hedges or net investment hedges. Changes in the fair value of derivatives designated as fair value hedges are recorded in the income statement, with the changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability.

Changes in the fair value of derivatives designated as cash flow hedges are recognised in equity. Amounts deferred in equity are transferred to the income statement in line with the hedged forecast transaction.

Hedges of net investments in foreign entities are accounted for in a similar way to cash flow hedges.

Changes in the fair value of any derivative instruments that do not qualify for hedge accounting are recognised immediately in the income statement.

The effective portion of changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as hedges is recognised in equity. The gain or loss relating to the ineffective portion is recognised immediately in the income statement.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st December 2005

1 Accounting policies (continued)

(i) Changes to Accounting Policies

FRS 26 (IAS39) Financial Instruments: Measurement, has been applied for the first year in 2005. The 2004 comparative figures have not been restated for this change in policy, instead there is an adjustment to opening equity in Note 13 of this report. The effect of this adoption is the revaluation of financial assets and liabilities to fair value, which includes the valuation of derivative instruments at market rates. Refer to Note 14. Presentational requirements under FRS 25 Financial Instruments: Disclosure and Presentation, have also been applied for the first year in 2005.

The Accounting Standards Board issued Financial Reporting Standard (FRS) 21 'Events after the balance sheet date' in May 2004. This standard replaces Statement of Standard Accounting Practice 17 'Accounting for post balance sheet events' and the main effect of this change is to prohibit the recording of a provision for a proposed dividend where the dividend is declared after the balance sheet date. FRS 21 is applicable for accounting periods beginning on or after 1st January 2005. Therefore final dividends are now only recognised in the profit and loss account when shareholders have approved such amount and interim dividends are only recognised when paid. The adoption of FRS21 has had no impact on the previously issued financial statements of the Company.

2 Treasury policy

Group treasury policies noted below are those operated by GlaxoSmithKline Capital plc.

The Company's role in managing the Group objectives is primarily to manage the Group's external funding requirements and the resulting financial risk.

(a) Treasury

The Company's ultimate parent undertaking GlaxoSmithKline plc is a UK-based business, reporting in sterling and paying dividends out of sterling profits.

The role of Corporate Treasury in the Group is to manage and monitor the Group's external and internal funding requirements and financial risks in support of Group corporate objectives. Treasury activities are governed by policies and procedures approved by the Group Board and monitored by a Treasury Management Group. The Group maintains treasury control systems and procedures to monitor foreign exchange, interest rate, liquidity, credit and other financial risks.

(b) Treasury operations

The objective of treasury activity is to manage the post-tax net cost/income of financial operations to the benefit of Group earnings. The Company does not operate as a profit centre.

The Group does not hold or issue derivative financial instruments for trading purposes and the Group's Treasury policies specifically prohibit such activity. All transactions in financial instruments are undertaken to manage the risks arising from underlying business activities, not for speculation.

(c) Maturity and counterparty risk

The Group invests centrally managed liquid assets in government bonds, short-term corporate debt instruments with a minimum short-term credit rating of A-1/P-1, money market funds with a credit rating of AAA/Aaa and other structured investments (credit ratings shown are from Standard and Poor's and Moody's Investors' Services, respectively).

The Group manages its net borrowing requirements through a portfolio of long-term borrowings, including bonds, together with short-term finance under the US\$10 billion commercial paper programme. In 2005, two bonds were issued under the European Medium Term Note programme: a € 750 million, seven year, 3% coupon bond, and a € 750 million, 20 year, 4% coupon bond.

The Group's long-term borrowings mature at dates between 2006 and 2034. These include a private financing which, although maturing in 2032, may be redeemed by GSK at any time and, in particular, in the event of any accelerating event that would increase the cost of funding for the Group. GSK's long-term debt rating is AA from Standard and Poor's and Aa2 from Moody's Investors' Services. The agencies' short-term ratings for paper issued under the Group's commercial paper programme are A-1+ and P-1 respectively.

(d) Interest rate risk management

The Group's policy on interest rate risk management requires that the amount of net borrowings at fixed rates increases with the ratio of forecast net interest payable to trading profit. At 31st December 2005, £1,474 million (2004: £1,463 million) of the Company's net borrowings were exposed to floating interest rates after the effects of hedging.

GlaxoSmithKline Capital plc

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st December 2005

3 Operating profit

	2005 £'000	2004 £'000
The following items have been credited in operating profit		
Exchange gains/(losses) on foreign currency transactions	(119)	52

The Auditors' remuneration has been borne by the Group.

4 Net interest receivable

	2005 £'000	2004 £'000
Interest payable		
On MTNs and Eurobonds	(183,151)	(165,534)
Amortisation of bond expenses	(4,211)	(3,515)
Ineffectiveness on fair value hedges	(1,949)	-
	(189,311)	(169,049)
Interest income		
Net swap interest income	9,999	25,547
Interest income on bank deposits	136	209
On loans with group undertakings	179,241	145,496
Ineffectiveness on fair value hedges	4,320	-
	193,696	171,252
	4,385	2,203

5 Taxation

	2005 £'000	2004 £'000
Taxation charge based on profits for the period		
UK corporation tax at 30% (2004: 30%)	1,280	676
	1,280	676
Reconciliation of current taxation charge		
Tax on ordinary profits at UK standard tax rate	1,280	676
Permanent Disallowables - interest treated as paid by ultimate parent	56,793	50,689
Permanent Deductions - group relief surrendered for no payment	(56,793)	(50,689)
Current tax charge for the period	1,280	676

6 Dividends paid

	pence per share	£'000
Dividends paid in 2005		
Interim dividend paid on 23rd August 2005	1,473	1,473
Dividends paid in 2004		
Interim dividend paid on 15th November 2004	2,967	2,967

GlaxoSmithKline Capital plc

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st December 2005

7 Debtors

	2005 £'000	2004 £'000
Amounts due within one year		
Amounts owed by group undertakings - loans	289,222	498,322
Amounts owed by group undertakings - current account	50,429	28,468
Other debtors	2	54
Deferred tax asset	1,294	-
Taxation	506	-
	341,453	526,844
Amount due after one year		
Amounts owed by group undertakings	3,405,625	2,600,613
Other debtors	73,293	122,150
	3,478,918	2,722,763
	3,820,371	3,249,607

Other debtors consist of Derivative Instruments and Accrued Swap interest.

8 Other creditors

	2005 £'000	2004 £'000
Amounts due within one year		
Amounts owed to group undertakings	676	600
Taxation	-	774
Other creditors	61,627	44,554
	62,303	45,928
Amount due after one year		
Loans	3,462,543	2,698,678
Other creditors	9,099	7,106
	3,471,642	2,705,784
	3,533,945	2,751,712

Other creditors consist of Derivative Instruments, Accrued Swap interest and Accrued Bond interest expense.

9 Net Debt

	2005 £'000	2004 £'000
Cash at bank	21	3,365
Amounts owed by group undertakings (see note 7)	3,694,847	3,098,935
Interest rate swaps	9,679	-
Currency swaps	54,515	97,781
	3,759,062	3,200,081
Loans and overdrafts due within one year:		
Eurobonds and Medium-Term Notes	(290,671)	(499,582)
Loans due after one year:		
Eurobonds and Medium-Term Notes	(3,462,543)	(2,698,678)
Net debt	5,848	1,821

Eurobonds and Medium-Term Notes includes £10,674,000 amortised bond expenses (2004 - £8,142,000).

For consistency of treatment £97,781,000 has been reclassified into net debt in 2004 to ensure consistency with the current year disclosure.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st December 2005

9 Net Debt (continued)

Loans due after one year

Loans due after one year are repayable over various periods as follows:

	2005 £'000	2004 £'000
Between one and two years	283,016	260,048
Between two and five years	1,190,494	1,463,364
After five years	1,989,033	975,266
	3,462,543	2,698,678

The loans repayable after five years carry interest rates of 5.25 per cent (GBP), 3 per cent and 4 per cent (EURO). The repayment dates are 19th December 2033, 18 June 2012 and 16 June 2025 respectively. The loans due after 5 years are repayable other than by instalments.

Financial instruments

Further information is given in Note 14.

10 Deferred taxation asset

	2005 £'000	2004 £'000
Short term timing differences	1,294	-
	1,294	-
Deferred tax asset		Total £'000
At 1st January 2005		-
Other movements		1,294
At 31st December 2005		1,294

11 Called up share capital - equity interests

	2005 Number of shares	2004 Number of shares	2005 £'000	2004 £'000
Authorised				
Ordinary Shares of £1 each	100,000	100,000	100	100
Issued and fully paid				
Ordinary Shares of £1 each	100,000	100,000	100	100

12 Reserves - equity interests

	Profit & Loss account £'000	Other Reserves £'000	Total Reserves £'000
At 1st January 2005 (as originally stated)	1,578	-	1,578
FRS 26 Adjustment	(3,020)	-	(3,020)
At 1st January 2005 (restated)	(1,442)	-	(1,442)
Retained Profit for the financial year	1,513	-	1,513
Fair value cash flow hedge	-	(4,395)	(4,395)
At 31st December 2005	71	(4,395)	(4,324)

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st December 2005

13 Reconciliation of movement in shareholders' funds

	2005 £'000	2004 £'000
Profit for the financial year	2,986	1,578
Dividends	(1,473)	(2,967)
Fair value cash flow hedge (net of taxation)	(4,395)	-
Net addition to shareholders' funds	(2,882)	(1,389)
Opening shareholders' funds	1,678	3,067
Opening balance FRS26 Adjustment (net of taxation)	(3,020)	-
Closing shareholders' funds – equity interests	(4,224)	1,678

14 Financial instruments and related disclosures

Policies

Treasury Policies are detailed in note 2.

Foreign exchange risk management

At the end of the year the Company had currency swaps in place in respect of foreign currency medium-term debt instruments.

Interest rate risk management

To manage the fixed/floating interest rate profile of debt, the Company had several interest rate swaps outstanding with commercial banks at 31st December 2005.

Concentrations of credit risk and credit exposures financial instruments

The Company does not believe it is exposed to major concentrations of credit risk. The Company is exposed to credit-related losses in the event of non-performance by counterparties to financial instruments, but does not expect any counterparties to fail to meet their obligations. The Company applies GlaxoSmithKline plc Board approved limits to the amount of credit exposure to any one counterparty and employs strict minimum credit worthiness criteria as to the choice of counterparty.

Fair value of financial assets and liabilities

The table on page 13 presents the carrying amounts under UK GAAP and the fair values of the Company's financial assets and liabilities at 31st December 2005 and 31st December 2004.

The first time adoption of FRS 26 for 31st December 2005 means that, where hedge accounting is applicable, the carrying value of financial assets and liabilities are equal to their fair value adjusted for amortised costs. As permitted by the standard, the 2004 comparatives have not been adjusted for this change in accounting policy.

The fair values of the financial assets and liabilities are included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale. The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values shown above:

- Cash at bank – approximates to the carrying amount.
- Short-term loans and overdrafts – approximates to the carrying amount because of the short maturity of these instruments.
- Medium-term loans – market value based on quoted market prices in the case of the Eurobonds and other fixed rate borrowings; approximates to the carrying amount in the case of floating rate bank loans and other loans.
- Currency swaps – based on market valuations at the balance sheet date.
- Interest rate instruments – fair value is determined using the net present value of discounted cash flows.
- Debtors and creditors – approximates to the carrying amount.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st December 2005

14 Financial instruments and related disclosures (continued)

Classification and fair values of financial assets and liabilities

The following table sets out the classification of financial assets and liabilities per the Balance Sheet.

	At 31.12.05		At 31.12.04	
	Carrying amount £'000	Fair value £'000	Carrying amount £'000	Fair value £'000
Net debt				
Cash at bank	21	21	3,365	3,365
Amounts owed by Group undertaking	3,694,847	3,694,847	3,098,935	3,098,935
Current asset financial instruments	3,694,868	3,694,868	3,102,300	3,102,300
Sterling notes and bonds	(976,120)	(1,096,940)	(1,474,848)	(1,474,848)
	(976,120)	(1,096,940)	(1,474,848)	(1,474,848)
US dollar notes and bonds	(573,687)	(579,782)	(519,863)	(512,411)
Notes and bonds swapped into US dollars	(501,682)	(501,343)	(498,442)	(496,812)
	(1,075,369)	(1,081,125)	(1,018,305)	(1,009,223)
Euro notes and bonds	(1,701,725)	(1,704,138)	(705,107)	(717,020)
	(1,701,725)	(1,704,138)	(705,107)	(717,020)
Total borrowings	(3,753,214)	(3,882,203)	(3,198,260)	(3,201,091)
Total derivative instruments for management of net debt	64,194	64,194	97,781	102,235
Total net debt (per note 9)	5,848	(123,141)	1,821	3,444
Other Debtors *	52,231	52,231	28,522	28,522
Other Creditors *	(62,303)	(62,303)	(45,928)	(45,928)
Other debtors after 1 year (per note 7) **	-	-	24,369	24,369
Other creditors after 1 year (per note 8) **	-	-	(7,106)	(7,106)
Total financial assets and liabilities	(4,224)	(115,015)	1,678	3,301
Total financial assets	3,820,392	3,820,392	3,252,972	3,257,426
Total financial liabilities	(3,824,616)	(3,935,407)	(3,251,294)	(3,254,125)

Total Financial assets agrees to Current Assets on the face of the Balance Sheet. Total Financial liabilities agrees to due within one year and due in greater than one year on the face of the Balance Sheet.

* - including short-term trading balances with Group companies.

** - excluding total derivative instruments for management of net debt, which is shown separately above.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st December 2005

14 Financial instruments and related disclosures (continued)

Currency and interest rate risk profile of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities after taking account of currency and interest rate swaps, are analysed below.

Total financial liabilities below comprise total borrowings of £3,753,214,000 (2004 - £3,198,260,000) and creditors due after one year of £9,099,000 (2004 - £7,106,000). Creditors due within one year of £62,303,000 have been excluded. (2004 - £45,928,000)

The benchmark rate for determining interest payments for all floating rate financial liabilities in the table below is LIBOR.

At 31st December 2005	Currency	£'000	Fixed rate		Floating rate	Non-interest bearing		Total £'000
			Average interest rate %	Average years for which rate is fixed	£'000	£'000	Average years to maturity	
	US dollars	290,671	6.1	0	793,797	-	-	1,084,468
	Sterling	976,120	5.3	28	-	-	-	976,120
	Euro	1,012,913	3.5	13	688,812	-	-	1,701,725
		2,279,704	6.4	12	1,482,609	-	-	3,762,313

At 31st December 2004	Currency	£'000	Fixed rate		Floating rate	Non-interest bearing		Total £'000
			Average interest rate %	Average years for which rate is fixed	£'000	£'000	Average years to maturity	
	US dollars	260,048	6.1	1	762,164	-	-	1,022,212
	Sterling	1,474,848	6.4	20	-	-	-	1,474,848
	Euro	-	-	-	708,306	-	-	708,306
		1,734,896	6.4	17	1,470,470	-	-	3,205,366

Currency and interest rate risk profile of financial assets

Total financial assets below comprise cash at bank of £21,000 (2004 - £3,365,000), amounts owed by group undertakings of £3,694,847,000 (2004 - £3,098,935,000) and debtors due after one year of £73,293,000 (2004 - £122,150,000). Debtors due within one year of £52,231,000 have been excluded. (2004 - £28,522,000)

At 31st December 2005	Currency	Fixed rate		Floating rate	Non-interest bearing	Total £'000
		£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	
	US dollars	289,222	795,323	-	-	1,084,545
	Sterling	972,810	2,648	-	-	975,458
	Euro	-	1,708,158	-	-	1,708,158
		1,262,032	2,506,129	-	-	3,768,161

At 31st December 2004	Currency	Fixed rate		Floating rate	Non-interest bearing	Total £'000
		£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	
	US dollars	259,095	767,930	-	-	1,027,025
	Sterling	1,471,132	3,346	-	-	1,474,478
	Euro	-	722,947	-	-	722,947
		1,730,227	1,494,223	-	-	3,224,450

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st December 2005

14 Financial instruments and related disclosures (continued)

Currency exposure of net monetary assets / (liabilities)

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in overseas functional currency, and borrowing designated as a hedge against overseas net assets, are excluded from the table below.

	2005 £'000	2004 £'000
Net monetary assets/(liabilities) held in non-functional currency		
US dollars	77	4,813
Euro	6,433	14,641
	6,510	19,454

	Debt £'000	Total 2005 £'000	Total 2004 £'000
Maturity of financial liabilities			
Within one year or on demand	(290,671)	(290,671)	(499,582)
Between one and two years	(283,016)	(283,016)	(260,048)
Between two and five years	(1,199,593)	(1,199,593)	(1,470,470)
After five years	(1,989,033)	(1,989,033)	(975,266)
	(3,762,313)	(3,762,313)	(3,205,366)

Creditors due within one year of £62,303,000 have been excluded. (2004 - £45,928,000)

	Gains £'000	Losses £'000	2005 Net £'000
Hedges			
Unrecognised gains and losses at the beginning of the year	11,838	(7,384)	4,454
Gain and losses arising in previous years and recognised in the year	(11,838)	7,384	(4,454)
Gain and losses arising before the beginning of the year and still unrecognised at the end of the year	-	-	-
Unrecognised gains and losses arising in the year	-	-	-
Total unrecognised gains and losses at the end of the year	-	-	-
Expected to be recognised within one year	-	-	-
Expected to be recognised after one year	-	-	-
Total unrecognised gains and losses at the end of the year	-	-	-

15 Employees

The Company has no employees as all personnel are employed by other Group companies.

GlaxoSmithKline Capital plc

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st December 2005

16 Directors' Remuneration

The Corporate Directors received no remuneration in respect of their services to the Company (2004 - £nil).

17 Cash flow statement

A cash flow statement has been included in the consolidated financial statements of GlaxoSmithKline plc, the ultimate parent undertaking. As a wholly owned subsidiary of the ultimate parent undertaking, advantage has been taken of the exemption afforded by FRS 1 'Cash Flow Statements' (Revised 1996) not to prepare a cash flow statement.

18 Contingent liabilities/assets

The Company, together with fellow group undertakings has entered into a group banking arrangement with the Company's principal bankers. The bank holds the right to pay and apply funds from any account of the Company to settle any indebtedness to the bank of any other party to this agreement. The Company's maximum potential liability is limited to the amount held on its account with the bank. No loss is expected to accrue to the Company from the agreement.

19 Ultimate parent undertaking

GlaxoSmithKline plc, registered in England and Wales, is the Company's ultimate parent undertaking. The largest and smallest group of undertakings for which group financial statements are prepared and which include the results of the Company, are the consolidated financial statements of GlaxoSmithKline plc. Copies of the consolidated financial statements can be obtained from The Company Secretary, GlaxoSmithKline plc, 980 Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex TW8 9GS. The immediate parent undertaking is SmithKline Beecham p.l.c.

20 Related party transactions

As a wholly owned subsidiary of the ultimate parent company, GlaxoSmithKline plc, advantage has been taken of the exemption afforded by FRS 8 'Related Party Disclosures' not to disclose any related party transactions within the Group. There are no other related party transactions.