Company Registration No. 03758366

PerkinElmer Limited

Annual Report and Financial Statements

53 Weeks ended 3 January 2021



Annual report and financial statements for the period ended 3 January 2021

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Strategic report

The directors present their Strategic report for PerkinElmer Limited for the period ended 3 January 2021.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company is the provision of services to PerkinElmer Singapore Pte Ltd, a fellow PerkinElmer Inc group entity. These services include manufacturing, information technology, and research and development activities.

Review of business

The principal risks and uncertainties which face the company are the level of activity required by PerkinElmer Singapore Pte Ltd as part of the agreements in place between the two entities. This risk is mitigated by agreements from other group companies which guarantee PerkinElmer Limited a certain level of net income. The directors expect this level of general activity to continue for the foreseeable future.

Approval

This report was approved by the board on 29 September 2021 and signed on its behalf by:

1

Directors' report

The directors present the Directors' report and the audited financial statements for the 53 week period ended 3 January 2021(2019: 52 week period ended 29 December 2019).

Principal activities & future developments

The principal activity of the company is the provision of services to PerkinElmer Singapore Pte Ltd, a fellow PerkinElmer Inc group entity. These services include manufacturing, information technology, and research and development activities. It is anticipated this will continue for the foreseeable future.

Results and dividends

The profit for the period after taxation, amounted to £2,620,000 (2019 profit: £3,657,000). During the financial period, the directors made a dividend payment of £nil (2019: £nil).

Liquidity and going concern

The company's activities are described above. Despite the current uncertain macro-economic conditions, the directors believe that the company is properly structured and well positioned to manage and control the business risks which it faces. The company trades on a cost plus recharge basis and therefore has a predictable income stream. The company manages its liquidity needs through a bank pooling facility and, in the unlikely event that any such need would arise, the directors would receive the support of the ultimate parent company in managing future cash flows in accordance with the guarantee they have received. The company has not been adversely affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. There are no foreseeable detrimental impacts arising. On this basis the directors have no doubt that the company can continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future and they have therefore continued to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the annual report and accounts.

Directors

The directors who served during the period and to the date of approval of the financial statements were as follows:

A J Crook J Healy

Auditor

Each of the persons who is a director at the date of approval of this report confirms that:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware;
- the director has taken all the steps that he ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

This confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of s418 of the Companies Act 2006.

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

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

29 September 2021

Crook

Statement of Directors' Responsibilities

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 Financial Reporting Standard 102 '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 period. In preparing these 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 UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures
 disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and to enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of PerkinElmer Limited (the 'company') for the or the period ended 3 January 2021 which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Changes in Equity and notes to the financial statements, 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 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 3 January 2021 and of its profit for the period then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice;
 and have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies

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. 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

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our 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 course of 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 this other information, we are required to report that fact.

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 period or which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In 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 the 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 Directors' Responsibilities Statement set out on page 3, 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 the financial statements.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. Based on our understanding of the company and its industry, we identified that the principal risks of non-compliance with laws and regulations related to the UK tax legislation, pensions legislation, employment regulation and health and safety regulation, anti-bribery, corruption and fraud, money laundering, and we considered the extent to which non-compliance might have a material effect on the financial statements. We also considered those laws and regulations that have a direct impact on the preparation of the financial statements, such as the Companies Act 2006.

We evaluated the directors' and management's incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the financial statements (including the risk of override of controls) and determined that the principal risks were related to posting manual journal entries to manipulate financial performance, management bias through judgements and assumptions in significant accounting estimates, in particular in relation to pension scheme valuation, and significant one-off or unusual transactions.

Our audit procedures were designed to respond to those identified risks, including non-compliance with laws and regulations (irregularities) and fraud that are material to the financial statements. Our audit procedures included but were not limited to:

- Discussing with the directors and management their policies and procedures regarding compliance with laws and regulations;
- Communicating identified laws and regulations throughout our engagement team and remaining alert to any
 indications of non-compliance throughout our audit; and
- Considering the risk of acts by the company which were contrary to applicable laws and regulations, including fraud.

Our audit procedures in relation to fraud included but were not limited to:

- Making enquiries of the directors and management on whether they had knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud;
- Gaining an understanding of the internal controls established to mitigate risks related to fraud;
- · Discussing amongst the engagement team the risks of fraud; and
- Addressing the risks of fraud through management override of controls by performing journal entry testing.

There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures described above and the primary responsibility for the prevention and detection of irregularities including fraud rests with management. As with any audit, there remained a risk of non-detection of irregularities, as these may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations or the override of internal controls.

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

Use of the audit 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.



Jonathan Barnard (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of Mazars LLP

Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditor

90 Victoria Street

Bristol

BSI 6DP

Date Sep 30, 2021

Statement of Comprehensive Income 53 week period ended 3 January 2021

		Period ended 3 January 2021	Period ended 29 December 2019
	Notes	£'000	£'000
Turnover	2	15,875	16,102
Cost of sales		(15,817)	(13,391)
Operating profit	5	58	2,711
Interest receivable and similar income	4	29	184
Other finance income	16	440	567
Other operating income	7	115	137
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation		642	3,599
Tax charge on profit on ordinary activities	7	(544)	(415)
Profit on ordinary activities after taxation	13	98	3184
Other comprehensive income:			
Actuarial gain on defined benefit pension scheme	16	3,115	570
Movement on deferred tax relating to pension scheme liability		(593)	(97)
Total other comprehensive income		2,522	473
Total comprehensive income for the year		2,620	3,657

All results are derived from continuing operations in the current and prior period.

Statement of Financial Position

3 January 2021 Registered number: 03758366

	Notes	3 January 2021 £'000	29 December 2019 £'000
Fixed assets Tangible assets	8	905	1,022
Current assets Debtors	9	53,420	42,379
Cash at bank and in hand		96	786
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	11	53,516 (12,791)	43,165 (3,607)
Net current assets		40,725	39,558
Total assets less current liabilities		41,630	40,580
Provisions for liabilities Deferred tax liability	10	(5,010)	(4,003)
Net assets excluding pension asset		36,620	36,577
Defined benefit pension asset	16	26,817	24,240
Net assets		63,437	60,817
Capital and reserves Called up share capital Profit and loss account	12 13	23,466 39,971	23,466 37,351
Shareholders' funds		63,437	60,817

The financial statements of PerkinElmer Limited, registered number 03758366 were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors and were signed on its behalf on 29 September 2021

Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors

Director

Statement of Changes in Equity 53 week period ended 3 January 2021 Registered number: 03758366

	Share capital £000	Profit and loss account £000	Total equity £000
As at 30 December 2018	23,466	33,694	57,160
Profit for the year Other comprehensive income		3,184 473	3,184 473
Total comprehensive income		3,657	3,657
As at 29 December 2019	23,466	37,351	60,817
As at 29 December 2019 Profit for the year Other comprehensive income	23,466	37,351 98 2,522	60,817 98 2,522
Total comprehensive income	-	2,620	2,620
As at 3 January 2021	23,466	39,971	63,437

Notes to the financial statements 53 week period ended 3 January 2021

1. General Information

These financial statements comprising the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Financial Position, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the related notes 1 to 18 constitute the individual financial statements of PerkinElmer Limited for the financial period ended 3 January 2021.

PerkinElmer Limited is a private company limited by shares, incorporated in England & Wales. The company's registered office is Chalfont Road, Seer Green, Beaconsfield, Buckinghamshire, HP9 2FX, which is also the principal place of business of the company. The nature of the company's operations and its principal activities are set out in the Directors' report on page 2.

The financial statements have been presented in Pounds Sterling as this is the functional currency of the Company and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand pounds except when otherwise indicated.

Statement of Compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (FRS 102).

2. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the Company's accounting policies (see note 3).

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

Financial reporting standard 102 - reduced disclosure exemptions

The company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions in preparing these financial statements, as permitted by FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland":

- the requirements of Section 4 Statement of Financial Position paragraph 4.12(a)(iv);
- the requirements of Section 7 Statement of Cash Flows;
- the requirements of Section 3 Financial Statement Presentation paragraph 3.17(d);
- the requirements of Section 11 Financial Instruments paragraphs 11.41(b), 11.41(c), 11.41(e), 11.41(f), 11.42, 11.44 to 11.45, 11.47, 11.48(a)(iii), 11.48(a)(iv), 11.48(b) and 11.48(c);
- the requirements of Section 12 Other Financial Instruments paragraphs 12.26 to 12.27, 12.29(a), 12.29(b) and 12.29A;
- the requirements of Section 26 Share-based Payment paragraphs 26.18(b), 26.19 to 26.21 and 26.23;
- the requirements of Section 33 Related Party Disclosures paragraph 33.7.

This information is included in the consolidated financial statements of PerkinElmer Inc. as at 3 January 2021 and these financial statements may be obtained as described in note 17.

Notes to the financial statements 53 week period ended 3 January 2021

2. Accounting policies (continued)

Going concern

After making due enquiries, the directors have considered the financial position and prospects of the company (as set out in the Directors' report) and have concluded that the going concern basis of preparation remains appropriate. The company has not been adversely affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. There are no foreseeable detrimental impacts arising. Perkinelmer Inc. has confirmed it's continued financial support of Perkinelmer Ltd with a letter of support for 12 months from the date of signing the financial statements.

Financial period

The financial statements have been drawn up for the 53 week period ended 3 January 2021. Comparative figures are for the 52 week period ended 29 December 2019.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are shown at cost net of depreciation and any provision for impairment. Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost less estimated residual value of each asset on a straight line basis over its estimated useful life as follows:

Leasehold Improvements - 7 periods
Fixtures and fittings - 7 to 10 periods
Plant and Machinery - 3 to 10 periods

Tangible fixed assets associated with the leased premises are depreciated over the length of the lease.

Pension costs

PerkinElmer Ltd participates in the PerkinElmer (UK) Pension Scheme, a closed hybrid defined benefit and defined contribution scheme in the UK with PerkinElmer (UK) Holdings Limited and PerkinElmer LAS (UK) Limited.

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 obligations) and is based on actuarial advice. When a settlement or a curtailment occur the change in the present value of the scheme liabilities and the fair value of the plan assets reflects the gain or loss which is recognised in the income statement during the period in which it occurs.

The net interest element is determined by multiplying the net defined benefit liability by the discount rate, at the start of the period taking into account 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 defined benefit liability (excluding amounts included in net interest) are recognised immediately in other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur. Re-measurements are not reclassified to profit and loss in subsequent periods.

The net defined benefit pension asset or liability in the Statement of Financial Position 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

Notes to the financial statements 53 week period ended 3 January 2021

value of a net pension benefit asset is limited to the amount that may be recovered either through reduced contributions or agreed refunds from the scheme.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

Contributions to defined contribution schemes are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income in the period in which they become payable.

PerkinElmer Limited is the sponsoring employer of the defined benefit scheme as it has legal responsibility for the plan. There is no contractual agreement or stated policy for charging the defined benefit cost of the plan as a whole to individual group entities and therefore the company has recognised the entire net defined benefit cost and relevant net defined benefit liability of the scheme in its individual financial statements.

Foreign currencies

Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are recorded in the local currency at actual exchange rates as of the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the period end are reported at the rates of exchange prevailing at that date or, if appropriate, at the forward exchange rate.

Any gain or loss arising from a change in exchange rates subsequent to the date of the transaction is included as an exchange gain or loss in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Turnover - Rendering of services

Turnover comprises the value of sales (excluding VAT) of services provided at an agreed mark up under contract manufacturing, information technology and research and development agreements with another group entity, PerkinElmer Singapore Pte Limited. Turnover from the supply of services represents the value of services provided under contracts to the extent that there is a right to consideration and is recorded at the value of the consideration due.

Taxation

Current tax, including UK corporation tax and foreign tax, is provided at amounts expected to be paid (or recovered) using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the Statement of Financial Position date.

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

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

Leases

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

Notes to the financial statements 53 week period ended 3 January 2021

2. Accounting policies (continued)

Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instruments transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other accounts receivable and payable, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade payables or receivables, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate or in case of an out-right short-term loan not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially, at the present value of the future cash flow discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Profit and loss account.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate of the recoverable amount, which is an approximation of the amount that the Company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the Statement of Financial Position date.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Statement of Financial Position when there is an enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Research and development

Research and development expenditure is written off to the profit and loss account as incurred.

Segmental information

All turnover recognised by the company relates to the company's principal activity which is considered to be the only reporting segment. All turnover is received from PerkinElmer Singapore Pte Ltd.

3. Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported for assets and liabilities as at the Statement of Financial Position 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 are the company's key sources of estimation uncertainty:

Notes to the financial statements 53 week period ended 3 January 2021

3. Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty (continued)

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 valuation, 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 underlying bonds are further reviewed for quality, and those having excessive credit spreads are removed from the population bonds on which the discount rate is based, on the basis that they do not represent high quality bonds. 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 for the respective country. Further details are given in note 16.

4. Interest receivable and similar income

Interest receivable relates entirely to bank interest receivable in the current and prior period.

5. Operating profit

The operating profit is stated after charging:

		Period ended 29 December 2019 £'000
Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets (note 8)	381	408
Research and development expenditure	2,327	2,023
Operating lease rentals:		
- plant and machinery	113	110
- other	803	803
Auditor's remuneration		
- Fees payable to the company's auditor for the audit of the		
company's annual accounts	33	33
- Other services relating to taxation	10	8
Loss on foreign exchange	63	. 85

Notes to the financial statements 53 week period ended 3 January 2021

6. Information regarding directors and employees

		Period ended 29 December 2019 £'000
	No.	No.
Average number of persons employed		
Production	112	110
Research and development	15	14
IT and administration	38	39
	165	163
		Period ended
		29 December
	2021	2019
	£'000	£'000
Staff costs during the period (including directors)		
Wages and salaries	8,008	7,490
Social security costs	900	844
Pension costs (see note 16)		
Pension costs (see note 16) - defined benefit	-	849
	433	849 268

Included in the Staff costs is £23k (2019: £373k) incurred as restructuring in the period.

The number of directors who were members of pension schemes is as follows:

Period ended	Period ended
3 January	29 December
2021	2019
£,000	£'000

Defined benefit scheme

Total Directors' emoluments for the period totalled £45,000 (2019: £81,000).

Notes to the financial statements 53 week period ended 3 January 2021

7. Tax charge on profit on ordinary activities

Analysis of charge in the period

	Period ended 3 January 2021 £'000	Period ended 29 December 2019 £'000
Current tax		
UK corporation tax of 19% (2018: 19%)	104	43
Adjustment in respect of prior periods	26	(38)
Total current tax charge	130	5
Deferred tax Origination and reversal of timing differences	414	408
Adjustment in respect of prior periods		2
Total deferred tax charge	414	410
Total tax charge on profit on ordinary activities (note 7c)	544	415
(a) Deferred tax charged to other comprehensive income		
Actuarial gain on pension scheme	593	97
		

Notes to the financial statements 53 week period ended 3 January 2021

7. Tax charge on profit on ordinary activities (continued)

(c) Factors affecting total tax charge in the period

The difference between the total tax shown above and the amount calculated by applying the standard rate of UK corporation tax to the profit before tax is as follows:

		Period ended 29 December 2019 £'000
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	642	3,599
Tax at 19% (2019: 19%) thereon Effects of:	122	684
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	127	5
Group relief for nil consideration	(117)	(184)
Research and development tax credit	`-	(2)
Change in tax rate on deferred tax balances	471	(48)
Adjustment in respect of prior period	26	(36)
Capital allowances in excess of depreciation charge	(28)	_
Origination and reversal of timing differences	(57)	
Total tax charge for the period (note 7a)	544	415

The Finance Act 2020 was substantively enacted on 17 March 2020. The rate applicable from 1 April 2020 remained at 19%, rather than the previously enacted reduction to 17%.

At Budget 2021, the government announced that the Corporation Tax main rate for years starting 1 April 2023 would increase to 25%. This has not been substantively enacted for UK GAAP purposes prior to the 31st December 2020 balance sheet date. Therefore there is no impact in the Financial year 2020 financial statements. The estimated impact of the rate change is an increase to the net deferred tax liability of £1,582k.

Other operating income of £115,000 (2019: £137,000) relates to research and development tax credits.

Notes to the financial statements 53 week period ended 3 January 2021

8. Tangible fixed assets

Leasehold improvements £'000	Fixtures and fittings £'000	Plant and Machinery £'000	Total £'000
1,090	839	4,502	6,431
27	8	229	264
		(356)	(356)
1,117	847	4,375	6,339
872	676	3,861	5,409
72	40	269	381
		(356)	(356)
944	716	3,774	5,434
218	163	641	1,022
173	131	601	905
	improvements £'000 1,090 27 1,117 872 72 944 218	improvements £'000 and fittings £'000 1,090 839 27 8 1,117 847 872 676 72 40 944 716 218 163	improvements £'000 and fittings £'000 Machinery £'000 1,090 839 4,502 27 8 229 (356) (356) 1,117 847 4,375 872 676 3,861 72 40 269 (356) (356) 944 716 3,774 218 163 641

9. Debtors

	3 January 2021	29 December 2019
	£'000	£,000
Amounts owed by group undertakings	49,672	39,522
Other debtors	1,174	-
Corporation tax	1,785	1,800
Prepayments and accrued income	789	1,057
	53,420	42,379

Notes to the financial statements 53 week period ended 3 January 2021

10. Deferred tax liability

10.	Deterred tax hability				
					£'000
	Deferred tax liability at 30 December 2	019			4,003
	Change in deferred tax rate				414
	Charge to other comprehensive income	(note 7)			593
	Deferred tax liability at 3 January 2021				5,010
	The amounts of deferred tax recognised	are as follows:			
		30 December 2019 £'000	Charge to profit and loss	Charge to other comprehensive income	3 January 2021 £'000
	Capital allowances in excess				
	of depreciation	110	()		78
	Short term timing differences	9	(-)		8
	Pension costs	(4,122)	(381)	(593)	(5,096)
		(4,003)	414	(593)	(5,010)
11.	Creditors: amounts falling due within	one year		3 January 2021 £'000	29 December 2019 £'000
	Trade creditors			2,088	1,365
	Bank Overdraft			82	-
	Amounts owed to group undertakings			4	927
	Other taxation and social security			9,945	903
	Accruals and deferred income			672	412
				12,791	3,607
12.	Called up share capital				
				•	29 December
				2021	2019
	Authorised			£'000	£'000
	30,000,000 ordinary shares of £1 each			30,000	30,000
	Allotted, called up and fully paid				
	23,466,049 ordinary shares of £1 each			23,466	23,466

Notes to the financial statements 53 week period ended 3 January 2021

13. Reserves

Profit & loss account

The profit and loss account represents cumulative gains and losses recognised in the profit and loss account, net of dividends paid.

14. Other financial commitments

Lease commitments

The company has entered into non-cancellable operating leases in respect of property and plant and machinery. The company's future minimum operating lease payments are as follows:

	3 January 2021		29 December 2019	
	Land and		Land and	
	buildings	Other	buildings	Other
	£,000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Operating leases which expire				
within 1 year	769	84	803	64
between 2-5 years	56	87	825	147
After 5 years		-		-
	1,628	171	1,628	211

15. Related party transactions

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of PerkinElmer Inc and as such has taken advantage of the exemption permitted by Section 33 'Related party disclosures' not to provide disclosures of transactions entered into with other wholly owned members of the group. Outstanding amounts due to and from the company with wholly owned members of the group are disclosed in note 9 & 11.

16. Pensions

PerkinElmer participates in the PerkinElmer (UK) Pension Scheme, a closed hybrid defined benefit and defined contribution scheme in the UK with PerkinElmer (UK) Holdings Limited and PerkinElmer LAS (UK) Limited. The schemes are funded by the payment of contributions to separately administered trust funds. PerkinElmer Limited is the sponsoring employer of the defined benefit pension scheme and has legal responsibility for the plan. There is no contractual arrangement or stated policy for charging the net defined benefit cost of the plan as a whole to individual group entities and therefore the company has recognised the entire net defined benefit cost and the relevant net defined benefit liability of the defined benefit scheme in its individual financial statements.

The valuation used has been based on the most recent actuarial valuation at 30 June 2018 and was updated by Willis Towers Watson to take account of the requirements of FRS 102 in order to assess the liabilities of the schemes at 3 January 2021 and 29 December 2019. Scheme assets are stated at their market values at the respective Statement of Financial Position dates and overall expected rates of return are established by applying published brokers' forecasts to each category of scheme assets.

Notes to the financial statements 53 week period ended 3 January 2021

16. Pensions (continued)

The company provides pension arrangements to the majority of full time employees through defined benefit and defined contribution schemes. The related costs are assessed in accordance with the advice of professionally qualified actuaries. The pension cost for the period for the defined benefit scheme was nil as the scheme closed to future accrual (2019: £849,000). The company also operates a defined contribution scheme for which the pension cost charge for the year amounted to £433,000 (2019: £268,000). At year end, contributions of £40,812 (2019: £60,097) due in respect of the current reporting period had not been paid over to the scheme. The assets and liabilities of the schemes are held independently of the group. The contribution rates have been set for the next period.

The assets and liabilities of the schemes at period end are:

y 29 December 1 2019
000°£
3 119,549
2 17,314
9 550
4 137,413
7) (113,173)
7 24,240

The pension plan has not invested in any of the Company's own financial instruments nor in properties or other assets used by the company.

The changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation (DBO) is analysed as follows:

	3 January 2021 £'000	29 December 2019 £'000
At start of the period	113,173	103,742
Current service cost	173	603
Employee contributions	27	127
Interest cost	2,060	2,697
Curtailments	-	(1,111)
Benefits paid	(5,278)	(4,307)
Actuarial gains and losses	12,782	11,442
At end of the period	122,937	113,173

Notes to the financial statements 53 week period ended 3 January 2021

16. Pensions (continued)

The changes in the present value of plan assets is analysed as follows:

	3 January 2021 £'000	29 December 2019 £'000
At start of the period	137,413	125,315
Actual return on plan assets	15,897	11,992
Interest income	2,500	3,264
Employer contributions	(197)	1,113
Employee contributions	27	127
Benefits paid	(5,278)	(4,307)
Administrative costs paid	(608)	(91)
At end of the period	149,754	137,413

The amounts recognised in the company's profit and loss account and other comprehensive income for the year is analysed as follows:

Recognised in the Profit & loss account	3 January 2021 £'000	29 December 2019 £'000
Current service cost	173	603
Curtailments and settlements	1/3	(1,111)
Administration costs incurred during the period	608	91
Recognised in arriving at operating profit	781	(417)
Net interest on net defined benefit asset	(440)	(567)
Total recognised in the profit and loss account	341	(984)
Taken to other comprehensive income	29 December 2020 £'000	29 December 2019 £'000
Actual return on scheme assets	18,397	15,554
Less: amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability	(2,500)	(3,264)
	15,897	12,290
Other actuarial gains and losses	(12,782)	(11,720)
Remeasurement gains and losses recognised in other comprehensive income	3,115	570

Notes to the financial statements 53 week period ended 3 January 2021

16. Pensions (continued)

The assumptions used are stated below.

	3 January	29 December
	2021	2019
	%	%
Main Assumptions		
Discount rate	1.27	1.86
Rate of increase in price inflation	3.30	3.30
Rate of increase in salaries	N/A	3.80
Post retirement mortality		
Current pensioners at 65 – male	22.5	22.4
Current pensioners at 65 – female	24.2	24.0
Future pensioners at 65 - male	23.6	23.5
Future pensioners at 65 - female		
·	25.5	25.4
Rate of Increase of Pensions in Payment: PerkinElmer Ltd		
Pensions in respect of pre 2000 service	5.00	5.00
Pensions in respect of 2000 to 2006 service	3.05	3.05
Pensions in respect of post 2006 service	1.95	1.95
PerkiElmer LAS (UK) Ltd and PerkinElmer Ltd		
Pensions in respect of pre 1997 Service	0.00	0.00
Pensions in respect of 1997 to 2006 service	3.05	3.05
Pensions in respect of post 2006 service	1.95	1.95

Mortality

The assumption used is as agreed by the Trustees and the Company for the Scheme's 30 June 2015 funding valuation except that the future improvements in mortality were updated to be CMI 2015 to reflect latest available mortality information. Namely:

Base table: CMI Self Administered Pension Schemes (SAPS) "Normal Health Pensioner" tables for males and females respectively (S2NMA and S2NFA respectively) adjusted to allow for each member's year of birth with scaling factors per section as follows:

- EG&G: 95% males, 100% females
- PerkinElmer: 98% males, 103% females

Allowance for future improvements: Future improvements in line with the CMI 2015 Core Projections Model, with a long term trend of 1.5% pa for males and females.

Notes to the financial statements 53 week period ended 3 January 2021

17. Ultimate parent company

PerkinElmer (UK) Holdings Limited, a company incorporated in the United Kingdom, is the immediate parent of the company. The ultimate parent company and controlling party is PerkinElmer Inc, a company incorporated in Massachusetts in the USA.

The smallest and largest groups of which PerkinElmer Limited is a member and for which consolidated financial statements are prepared is PerkinElmer Inc.

Consolidated financial statements for PerkinElmer Inc. are available from 940 Winter Street, Waltham, Massachusetts 02451, USA.

18. Other financial commitments

There is a composite guarantee between PerkinElmer Limited and various other group companies in favour of the Company's banker.