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SUNTECH MEDICAL GROUP LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARY UNDERTAKINGS

ANNUAL REPORT AND ACCOUNTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED

**31 DECEMBER 2006** 

## ANNUAL REPORT AND ACCOUNTS

For the year ended 31 December 2006

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## FIVE YEAR TRADING HISTORY

For the year ended 31 December 2006

Results in £									
	2002 £'000	% Growth	2003 £'000	% Growth	2004 £'000	% Growth	2005 £'000 (Restated)	% Growth	2006 £'000
Turnover	4,456	26 7%	5,647	19 8%	6,763	18 9%	8,040	16 1%	9,332
Cost of sales	(1,737)		(2,061)		(2,578)		(3,032)		(3,631)
Gross profit	2,719		3,586		4,185		5,008		5,701
Other operating charges	(2,152)		(2,655)		(3,026)		(3,819)		(5,095)
Operating profit	567	64 2%	931	24 5%	1,159	2 6%	1,189	(49 0%)	606
Net interest receivable	3		5		9		37		79
Profit before taxation	570	64 2%	936	24 8%	1,168	5 0%	1,226		685
Taxation	(6)		(34)		(347)		(301)		(134)
Profit after tax	564		902		821		925		551
Earnings per share									
Basic (pence)	49	59 2%	78	(9 0%)	71	12 7%	80	(41 3%)	47
Fully diluted (pence)	41	61 0%	66	(10 6%)	59	11 9%	66	(40 9%)	39
Net assets per share									
Basic (pence)	165		226		283		403		404
Fully diluted (pence)	158		210		256		359		363
Results in US \$									
	2002 \$'000	% Growth	2003 \$'000	% Growth	2004 \$'000	% Growth	2005 \$'000 (Restated)	% Growth	2006 \$'000
Turnover	6,711	38 1%	9,265	33 8%	12,396	17 4%	14,549	18 7%	17,268
Cost of sales	(2,616)		(3,381)		(4,724)		(5,487)		(6,719)
Gross profit	4,095		5,884		7,672		9,062		10,549
Other operating charges	(3,241)		(4,357)		(5,547)		(6,910)		(9,428)
Operating profit	854	78 8%	1,527	39 2%	2,125	1 3%	2,152	(47 9%)	1,121
Net interest receivable	4		7		16		67		147
Profit before taxation	858	78 8%	1,534	39 6%	2,141	3 6%	2,219	(42 9%)	1,268
Taxation	(9)		(54)		(636)		(545)		(248)
Profit after tax	849		1,480		1,505		1,674		1,020
Exchange rate (US \$)	1 506		i 641		1 833		1 810		1 850

The 2005 figures have been restated to reflect the impact of the implementation of FRS 20 'Share based payments (IFRS 2)'

#### CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT

For several reasons, and as mentioned as a possibility in last year's Annual Statement, 2006 has been a somewhat challenging year for the Group—It was noted last year that consolidated profits for 2006 would be lower than 2005 due to the additional development expenditure on a major new Blood Pressure (BP) product codenamed Halo and the acquisition of Oakfield Instruments Ltd (Oakfield) at the beginning of January 2006. The numbers reflect the impact of both of these—What we did not foresee was the abrupt cancellation, in the second half of the year, of all outstanding orders from one of our largest OEM BP module customers due to their being overstocked. This situation had a material impact on our overall performance—OEM business is one where we supply a BP measurement module to a company that needs BP incorporated as one component of a medical device. We have grown this product group successfully over the last few years such that we now supply many of the world's leading medical device manufacturers—It is generally a good business arrangement to have and one in which, once our module is designed in, there is every potential of long term repeat orders—The downside however, as proved to be the case in this instance, is that our own sales become more dependent on our customer's performance

Part of the plan for Oakfield, once its acquisition was complete early last year, required investment in new products, and a restricture of the business. Both of these goals have been achieved and, as predicted, resulted in a loss for the year. In addition, the overall results for Oakfield have been slightly worse than forecast, primarily, as a result of funding problems for the UK National Health Service which restricted purchases in what is Oakfield's biggest market. On a positive note, however, Oakfield has recently, and successfully, launched its first new product since acquisition, a new pH measurement monitor, as well as having two more products under development which will be launched at the end of 2007 and in second quarter 2008.

Taking the above factors into account, overall sales at £9 3m (2005 £8 0m) grew 16 1% for the year (2006 includes a full year of sales by Oakfield) Like for like sales for the BP division grew 5 1%, although underlying sales in US dollars showed a slightly higher increase of 7 4% The lower growth percentage in pounds sterling reflects the fact that the dollar declined against sterling during the year. The average exchange rate (used to translate the trading numbers) showed a modest dollar depreciation of 2 3% for the year. However, the closing rate at the 31 December 2006 (used to translate the balance sheet) had declined 13 8% from a year earlier which had a more material impact on the comparatives year on year Operating profit at £606,000 (2005 £1 2m) fell by 49 0% reflecting additional development expenditure on Halo of £551,000 (2005 £79,000) and the loss made by Oakfield The sales shortfall against budget in the second half of the year for the BP Division was also a contributing factor and, while overhead expenditure was kept under tight control, we continued to invest in those projects we believe to be important for the longer term growth of the business The consolidated Group tax charge declined in absolute terms, due to lower profits, but also declined as a percentage of profit to 196% (2005 246%) The lower percentage reflects the per share fell, in view of the lower profits, by 41 3% to 47p (2005 80p) Net assets per share were £4 04 (2005 £4 03) The closing cash position (the majority of which is held in US dollars) fell from £3 0m to £2 4m Part of this drop is attributable to the declining exchange rate but cash has also been used for the acquisition of Oakfield and its continued funding together with the purchase of our minority stake in Empirical Technologies Corporation

2006 has been a disappointing one for us in that we did not deliver the growth to which we have all become accustomed 2007 will be very much a pivotal year. Looking at the factors that will influence it, the successful launch of *Halo* will be critical. In this regard I am also sorry to report that we are running about six months behind the schedule the Board approved when it sanctioned the project in 2005. The development programme, and particularly the integration of the optional temperature and SpO2 modules sourced from other suppliers, has proved more complex than originally envisaged. We now anticipate a launch by the middle of the year. Beta versions of the product are currently undergoing field trials and distribution channels in a number of major markets have been secured. The distributors, and also target customer groups to whom a demonstration has been given, are enthusiastic about the product's capabilities and its potential. Also on a positive note, I am pleased to report that the major OEM customer who stopped ordering last year recommenced at the beginning of 2007. Taking all factors into account therefore, I remain positive about the prospects for the Group and believe that we should, during 2007, start to get the sales and profits back on the trend lines established prior to 2006.

Finally may I express my thanks, and that of the Board, to all of our staff in the UK, the US, and now, for the first time in Asia, who have worked hard and with their usual dedication on the Group's behalf

J K Laurie Chairman 25 April 2007

#### **REVIEW OF OPERATIONS**

#### SunTech BP Division

Overall sales growth in 2006, measured in US dollars, was 7 4% with the second half of the year not sustaining the reasonable performance of the first half, primarily due to a shortfall of OEM module sales to a major customer Total sales for this product group grew 9 1% in the year Ambulatory BP (ABP) and Stress BP product group sales were also below expectations in growth terms. The former grew 6 0% while the latter recorded a slight fall (1 7%) year on year as a result of the loss of private label sales to a European customer who ceased ordering from us and developed their own product as an add-on to their proprietary ECG stress systems. We believe this new competitive product is not however a significant market threat and will only see limited success due to inferior performance in demanding applications. Our Stress BP product, *Tango*, continues to be the worldwide market leader and is poised for growth in 2007 with further adoption by leading ECG Stress manufacturers. Sales of BP Cuffs & Accessories were the best performing, registering a 22 2% increase, albeit from a relatively low base. Geographically we achieved low overall sales growth of 1.7% in our largest market, The Americas, primarily due to the loss of OEM module sales mentioned earlier. Europe however achieved a 14.4% increase and the Far East, where we opened a new sales office in Hong Kong during the year, achieved a commendable 27.4% growth

Operationally, 2006 has been a very busy one for us Points worthy of particular note are

- The majority of the engineering group was engaged in design and development on the *Halo* project (and associated production test systems), our next generation OEM module and a new line of BP cuffs *Halo* is the first device in a new product grouping for the company and will provide an introduction to large new markets and alternative distribution channels around the world. The project development plan was however somewhat aggressive and several delays have been experienced along the way such that that we now anticipate the launch date being some six months later than originally planned. Subject only to this proviso, we remain enthusiastic about the potential of this product and distributors have already been signed up, or identified, in most major markets for its launch.
- Our associated company, ETC, has continued to make good progress in developing their beat-to-beat BP technology and have already started pre-clinical trials. Human testing is expected to begin by mid-2007 with the target date of proving the technology as clinically accurate by early 2008.
- The growing complexity of our business and an increased need, for cost reasons, to develop and build some of our products, in China, has led us to create a new position of Director of Operations. We were fortunate to appoint a highly experienced manager, Jim Meckstroth, and with his arrival we believe we have the last key function within the executive team we need to drive the growth of the business forward.

Total R&D spending, including Halo during the year amounted to £1 4m, an increase of 29 0% over 2005

## **Oakfield Instruments**

The company which designs, develops and markets products for the gastroenterology and urology markets was acquired on 3 January 2006. The low price paid recognised that, although having an excellent brand name, Oakfield needed investment in order to update its aging product range. During the first year of ownership we have taken action to rationalise the cost base, mothballed the US subsidiary, increased the new product development focus and increased and strengthened the sales team. It will however take time for the measures taken to bear fruit and the sales performance and resulting loss for the year reflect this. In late 2006 we launched a new pH monitor and have secured our first OEM customer for it in the United States. Two further gastroenterology products are currently under development.

#### Outlook

2007 has started well. At the time of writing, albeit early in the year, sales in US dollar terms are 20.7% ahead of the corresponding period last year. The exchange rate continues to be a concern however as the dollar has weakened further since the end of 2006. Internally, we now have in place the completed organisation structure we believe we need to drive business growth to the next level. All of the executive team are focused on the strategic and operational issues that we have identified as being critical to the success of the business. Taking account of all of these factors, and the impending launch of *Halo*, the potential for which we are all very excited about, I remain confident in the prospects for the Group going forward.

R R Woolley Group Chief Executive 25 April 2007

## REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

The directors present their report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2006

#### Principal activity

The group is principally engaged in the sale of medical instruments

#### Results and dividends

There was a profit for the year after taxation amounting to £551,000 (2005 £925,000 restated) The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend

#### **Business review**

The following information is supplemental to, and should be read in conjunction with, that provided in the 5 Year Trading History for the business on page 1 and that given in the Chairman's Statement and Review of Operations on pages 2 and 3. The Board's objective is to give shareholders more comprehensive information with regard to their investment, the strategy for its development, the risks and uncertainties it faces and the key performance indicators used by the Board and the executive management to set objectives and measure progress SunTech Medical Group Ltd (SMG) is however a private company and the Board is conscious that the Report and accounts are accessible to competitors and others. Their access to some of the detailed information used to measure performance could prove detrimental to the interests of the company. Figures and information provided in the Report and Accounts are therefore, of necessity, a balance between giving shareholders a detailed overview and maintaining commercial confidentiality.

The objective is to grow SMG by maintaining a primary focus on blood pressure (BP) and related technologies, whilst also considering non BP acquisitions in the medical devices sector which are synergistic, and where existing expertise, knowledge and contacts can be leveraged. Core business growth will however be achieved organically through the continued development of new products and new markets.

## Business Environment

The market for medical devices is a growing one, influenced by an aging world population and emerging new markets in countries such as China and India. The medical market is not subject to cyclical economic trends but can be adversely susceptible to pricing and reimbursement pressures together with other changes in government policy in some countries where keeping overall healthcare spending under control is a constant and increasing challenge. Within this environment, SMG competes internationally in the clinical grade medical device market. It numbers amongst its OEM customer base several of the world's leading medical companies. Competition in each of the product group sectors SMG sells in differs. In sales terms, no single customer accounts for more than 15% of Group sales. The industry is however consolidating and SMG remains susceptible to some of its customer base being lost as a result of this activity.

#### Principal risks and uncertainties

The management of the business and the company's strategy are subject to a number of risks. The directors have set out below the principal risks facing the business that they judge to be material for the Group. The Board reviews identified risks on a regular basis and ensures, in so far as possible, that appropriate processes are in place to monitor and mitigate them. If more than one event occurs, it is possible that the overall effect of such events would compound the possible adverse effects on the Group.

Majority of group earnings come from a technology that may, ultimately, become obsolete

Our investment in ETC and the exclusive development and licensing deal signed with them gave SMG access to a viable alternative technology for BP measurement. A regular review is carried out to identify new technologies

Consumer grade BP companies could ultimately take over the clinical grade market

The company maintains a focus on keeping its 'leading edge' technology position for clinical grade accuracy

## REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS (CONTINUED)

#### Principal risks and uncertainties (continued)

Company reputation could be damaged by poor performing products in the field and/or product recalls

Emphasis is placed on thorough product testing and stringent quality control procedures. The Company also conforms to ISO 13485 2003 and ISO 9001 2000

Intellectual property theft

Key BP intellectual property is controlled in the US. All employees are subject to legally enforceable confidentiality agreements and key employees to restrictive employment contracts in so far as legally allowable. Trade marks are protected in key markets

Loss of key staff

Regular review of salaries, rewards and benefit packages are carried out. The Group CEO reviews key employees appraisals and meets with them to discuss progress on a regular basis. Keyman insurance policies are in place on several senior staff. Succession planning is reviewed regularly.

Exchange risk

The group's earnings are exposed as a result of the majority of trade being conducted in US dollars while the group reporting is in sterling. The risk is currency translation with limited ability to hedge or transfer. The scope for further hedging possibilities is under review and the acquisition of Oakfield Instruments, whose largest market is the UK provides some limited possibilities for reducing risk.

Continuity of business operations could be affected as a result of fire, natural disaster or epidemic

A review of the adequacy and comprehensiveness of group insurance cover for business interruption is currently being carried out. A disaster recovery plan has been prepared and is in place for the Group's US business base. This will be extended during 2007 to cover all operational bases.

#### **Key Performance Indicators**

The Board's main strategic focus is continued sales growth and on enhancing profit margins over the longer term

On an operating basis the Board monitors key performance indicators on a weekly basis. Whilst the weekly order intake and outstanding order book are reported, the usefulness of this statistic has diminished over the last two years because an increasing number of larger customers are not prepared to provide more than a short term visibility on their order requirements. Those customers who do provide blanket long term orders will increasingly change, or even cancel, them completely if they find themselves overstocked. As a result of this a more meaningful number monitored by the Board is actual weekly, monthly and annual cumulative sales against the comparative period last year.

On a monthly basis the Board also receives detailed divisional CEOs' and financial reports which, inter alia, analyse the reasons for budget variances, and highlight key business issues that should be brought to the attention of the Board together with on-time delivery performance and quality statistics

## REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS (CONTINUED)

#### **Directors**

The present membership of the Board is set out on page 23 of the annual report and accounts R Willcock was appointed as Director on 12 May 2006

## Statement of directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice

Company law in the United Kingdom requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and the group and of the profit or loss of the group 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 accounting standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements,
- iv prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the group will continue in business

The directors are responsible for keeping proper accounting records, for safeguarding the assets of the group and for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities

In so far as the directors are aware

- there is no relevant audit information of which the group and the company's auditors are unaware, and
- the directors have taken all steps that they ought to have taken to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the auditors are aware of that information

### Auditors

Grant Thornton UK LLP offer themselves for reappointment as auditors in accordance with section 385 of the Companies Act 1985

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD

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R Willcock (J Company Secretary 25 April 2007

### PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

#### BASIS OF PREPARATION

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with applicable accounting standards

The principal accounting policies of the group are set out below. They have remained unchanged from the previous year except as stated below.

#### **CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

In preparing the financial statements for the current year, the group has adopted the following Financial Reporting Standard

## FRS 20 'Share-Based Payments (IFRS 2)'

FRS 20 'Share-Based Payments (IFRS 2)' requires the recognition of equity-settled share-based payments at fair value at the date of grant and the recognition of habilities for cash-settled share-based payments at the current fair value at each balance sheet date. Prior to the adoption of FRS 20, the group did not recognise the financial effect of share-based payments until such payments were settled.

In accordance with the transitional provisions of FRS 20, the standard has been applied retrospectively to all grants of equity instruments after 7 November 2002 that had not vested as of 31 December 2006

For the year ended 31 December 2005, the change in accounting policy has resulted in a net decrease in the profit for the year of £79,000. For the year ended 31 December 2006 the change in accounting policy has resulted in a net decrease in the profit and loss account of £66,000.

#### BASIS OF CONSOLIDATION

The group financial statements consolidate those of the company and of its subsidiary undertakings (see note 8)

The company took advantage of merger relief offered by section 131 of the Companies Act 1985 and merger accounting offered by Financial Reporting Standard No 6 'Acquisitions and Mergers' on an acquisition dated 13 December 2000

The acquisition method has been applied to account for the acquisition of Oakfield Instruments and its subsidiary undertaking

## **ASSOCIATES**

In the group financial statements investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method of accounting. The consolidated profit and loss account includes the group's share of the associate's profit and losses while the group's share of the net assets of the associate is shown in the consolidated balance sheet.

#### **TURNOVER**

Turnover is the total amount receivable by the group for goods supplied and services provided, excluding VAT and trade discounts. Turnover is recognised on shipment for goods and on provision for services

### PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

#### TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS AND DEPRECIATION

Depreciation is calculated to write down the cost less estimated residual value of all tangible fixed assets by equal annual instalments over their expected useful lives. The rates generally applicable are

Plant and machinery 15% Fixtures, fittings and equipment 10-33% Motor vehicles 20-25%

#### LEASED ASSETS

All leases are regarded as operating leases and the payments made under them are charged to the profit and loss account on a straight line basis over the lease term

#### INVESTMENTS

Investments are included at cost

#### STOCKS

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value

#### **DEFERRED TAXATION**

Deferred tax is recognised on all timing differences where the transactions or events that give the group an obligation to pay more tax in the future, or a right to pay less tax in the future, have occurred by the balance sheet date. Deferred tax assets are recognised when it is more likely than not that they will be recovered. Deferred tax is measured using rates of tax that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date on an undiscounted basis.

## FOREIGN CURRENCIES

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate ruling at the date of transaction. Monetary assets and habilities in foreign currencies are translated at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Fixed assets purchased in foreign currencies are retranslated at each balance sheet date. All other exchange differences are dealt with through the profit and loss account.

#### RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Research and development expenditure is charged to profits in the period in which it is incurred

#### CONTRIBUTIONS TO DEFINED CONTRIBUTION PENSION SCHEMES

The pension costs charged against profits represent the amount of the contributions payable to the schemes in respect of the accounting period

## CONSOLIDATED PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

For the year ended 31 December 2006

	Note	Existing operations 2006	Acquisitions 2006 £000	Total 2006 £000	Restated 2005 £000
Turnover	1	8,447	885	9,332	8,040
Cost of sales		(3,181)	(450)	(3,631)	(3,032)
Gross profit		5,266	435	5,701	5,008
Other operating charges	2	(4,408)	(688)	(5,096)	(3,819)
Operating profit/(loss) before share of associate		858	(253)	605	1,189
Share of associate's operating profit				1	<del></del>
Operating profit				606	1,189
Net interest receivable	3			79	37
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	1			685	1,226
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	5			(134)	(301)
Profit for the year transferred to reserves	14			551	925

## CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF TOTAL RECOGNISED GAINS AND LOSSES

		Restated
	2006	2005
	£000	£000
Profit for the year	551	925
Currency translation (loss)/profit on foreign currency net investment	(535)	401
Total recognised gains and losses relating to year	<del></del>	1,326
Total recognised gains and losses relating to year		1,320

All operations are considered to be continuing

The accompanying accounting policies and notes form an integral part of these financial statements

## **BALANCE SHEETS AT 31 DECEMBER 2006**

			<b>C</b>	<b>C</b>	
	Note	2006	Group 2005	2006	ompany 2005
	Note	£000	£000	£000	£000
Fixed assets		7000	1000	1000	2000
Tangible assets	7	372	288	10	1
Investments	8	58	5	728	560
mvesuments	0		<del>3</del>		561
		430	293	738	201
Current assets					
Stocks	9	1,096	867	-	_
Debtors	10	1,770	1,540	355	89
Cash at bank and in hand		2,393	3,008	11	243
		5,259	5,415	366	332
Creditors amounts falling due within one					
year	11	<u>(993)</u>	(1,023)	(1,020)	(678)
Net current assets/(liabilities)		4,266	4,392	(654)	(346)
		4,696	4,685	84	215
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	12	116	116	116	116
Share premium account	13	3	3	3	3
Profit and loss account	13	4,577	4,566	(35)	96
Shareholders' funds	14	4,696	4,685	84	215

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 25 April 2007

J K Laurie Director

## CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOW STATEMENT

For the year ended 31 December 2006

	Note	2006 £000	2006 £000	2005 £000	2005 £000
Net cash inflow from operating activities	15		173		1,331
Returns on investments and servicing of					
finance Interest received		84		37	
Interest paid		(5)	-		
Net cash inflow from returns on investments					
and servicing of finance			79		37
Taxation			(134)		(208
Capital expenditure and financial investment					
Purchase of tangible fixed assets		(205)		(87)	
Purchase of subsidiary undertakings		(266)		-	
Sale of tangible fixed assets		6		1	
Investment in associated undertaking		<u>(60)</u>	_	-	
Net cash outflow from capital expenditure					
and financial investment			(525)	_	(86)
Net cash (outflow)/inflow before financing			(407)		1,074
Financing					
Issue of ordinary share capital		-	_	3_	
Net cash inflow from financing			-		3
(Decrease)/increase in cash	16	_	(407)	-	1,077

## NOTES TO THE ANNUAL REPORT AND ACCOUNTS

For the year ended 31 December 2006

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## 1 TURNOVER AND PROFIT ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES BEFORE TAXATION

The turnover and profit on ordinary activities before taxation is attributable to the sale of medical instruments

An analysis of turnover by geographic market is given below

An analysis of turnover by geographic market is given below		
	2006	2005
	£000	£000
United Kingdom	1,267	585
Continental Europe	1,809	1,478
North America	4,947	5,092
Rest of the world	1,309	885
	9,332	8,040
The profit on ordinary activities before taxation is stated after		
	2006	2005
	£000	£000
Auditors' remuneration		
Audit services	25	18
Non-audit services	17	30
Depreciation		0.4
Tangible fixed assets owned	112	94
Operating lease rentals		_
Plant and machinery	4	9
Other	179	97
Loss on sale of fixed assets	2	-
Research and development expenditure	1,388	966
OTHER OPERATING CHARGES		
		Restated
	2006	2005
	£000	£000
Administration expenses	5,111	3,865
Other operating income	(15)	(46)
	5,096	3,819
INTEREST RECEIVABLE		
	2006	2005
	£000	£000
Net interest receivable	79	37
•		

# NOTES TO THE ANNUAL REPORT AND ACCOUNTS (CONTINUED)

For the year ended 31 December 2006

## DIRECTORS AND EMPLOYEES

Staff costs during the year were as follows

		Restated
	2006	2005
	£000	£000
Wages and salaries	3260	2,620
Share options expense (see note 13)	66	79
Social security costs	295	229
Other pension costs	84	65
•	3,705	2,993
The average number of employees of the group during the year was		
	2006	2005
	Number	Number
Production	51	42
Administration	53	38
	104	80
Remuneration in respect of directors was as follows		
	2006	2005
	£000	£000
Emoluments	297	251
Pension contributions to money purchase pension schemes	20	2
	317	253

In 2006 three directors (2005) one) participated in money purchase pension schemes

## NOTES TO THE ANNUAL REPORT AND ACCOUNTS (CONTINUED)

For the year ended 31 December 2006

## 5 TAX ON PROFIT ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES

The tax charge is based on the profit for the period and represents

	2006 £000	2005 £000
United Kingdom corporation tax Overseas taxation	(6) 111	111 134
Total current tax	105	245
Deferred tax Origination and reversal of timing differences Tax on profit on ordinary activities	29 134	56 301

The tax assessed for the period is lower than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 30% (2005) 30%). The differences are explained as follows

	2006 £000	Restated 2005 £000
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	685	1,226
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 30% (2005) 30%)	206	368
Effect of		
Expenses not deductible for taxation purposes	35	38
Capital allowances in excess of depreciation	(4)	(5)
Prior year adjustment	-	(2)
Tax payable at different rates	(103)	(154)
Current tax charge for period	134	245

## 6 PROFIT FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD

The parent company has taken advantage of section 230 of the Companies Act 1985 and has not included its own profit and loss account in these financial statements. The parent company's loss for the year was £126,000 (restated 2005 loss £34,000)

# NOTES TO THE ANNUAL REPORT AND ACCOUNTS (CONTINUED)

For the year ended 31 December 2006

## 7 TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

The group	Plant and machinery £000	Fixtures, fittings and equipment £000	Motor vehicles £000	Total £000
Cost				
At 1 January 2006	214	446	13	673
On acquisition	•	66	25	91
Additions	119	49	31	199
Exchange rate differences	(25)	(48)	(1) (14)	(74) (19)
Disposals At 31 December 2006	308	$\frac{(5)}{508}$ -	54	870
At 31 December 2006				870
Depreciation				
At 1 January 2006	113	265	7	385
On acquisition	•	40	17	57
Provided in the year	28	77	7	112
Exchange rate differences	(15)	(30)	(1)	(46)
On disposals	126	(1)	(9)	(10)
At 31 December 2006	126	351	21	498
Net book amount at 31 December 2006	182	157	33	372
31 December 2005	101	181	6	288
The company		Fixtures, fitting and equipment £'000	Motor vehicles £'000	Total £'000
Cost				
At 1 January 2006		l	-	1
Additions		i	9	10
At 31 December 2006		2	9	11
Depreciation At 1 January 2006				
Provided in the year		-	- 1	- 1
At 31 December 2006			1	<del></del>
THE DECEMBER 2000			<del></del> -	
Net book amount at 31 December 2006		2	8	10
31 December 2005		i		1

## NOTES TO THE ANNUAL REPORT AND ACCOUNTS (CONTINUED)

For the year ended 31 December 2006

## 8 FIXED ASSETS INVESTMENTS

	Group 2006 £000	Company 2006 £000	Group 2005 £000	Company 2005 £000
Subsidiary undertakings	-	728	_	555
Associates	58	_	-	-
Other investments	-	-	5	5
	58	728	5	560

At 31 December 2006 the group held interests in the following investments

At 31 December 2000 the group herd inter	Country of	Class of share	
	incorporation	capital held	Nature of business
Subsidiary companies			
Suntech Medical Inc*	USA	Common stock	Sale of medical instruments
Suntech Medical Ltd**	England and Wales	Ordinary	Sale of medical instruments
Oakfield Instruments Limited**	England and Wales	Ordinary	Sale of medical instruments
Suntech Medical Limited**	Hong Kong	Ordinary	Sale of medical instruments
Suntech Medical (USA) Inc**	USA	Common stock	Dormant
Oakfield Instruments Inc*	USA	Common stock	Dormant
Suntech EB Trustee Limited**	England and Wales	Ordinary	Dormant
Associates			
Empirical Technologies Corporation***	USA	Common stock	Medical instruments research

- \* 100% owned by the group
- \*\* 100% owned by the parent
- \*\*\* 25% owned by the group

## Subsidiary undertakings

	Company
	2006
	000£
Cost	
At 1 January 2006	555
Reclassified from other investments	5
Additions (note 20)	168
At 31 December 2006	728

### Associates

	Group
	2006
	£000
Cost	
At 1 January 2006	-
Additions	57
Share of retained profit	1
At 31 December 2006	58

## NOTES TO THE ANNUAL REPORT AND ACCOUNTS (CONTINUED)

For the year ended 31 December 2006

n	STOCKS
9	210002

	Group 2006 £000	Company 2006 £000	Group 2005 £000	Company 2005 £000
Raw materials and consumables	457	•	522	-
Work in progress	157	-	182	-
Finished goods and goods for resale	482		163	
	1,096	-	867	-

## 10 DEBTORS

	Group 2006	Company 2006	Group 2005	Company 2005
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Trade debtors	1,426	-	1,228	_
Amounts owed by group undertakings	-	341	-	74
Amounts owed by related undertakings	2	-	14	6
Prepayments and accrued income	133	12	49	9
Other debtors	19	2	87	-
Deferred tax asset	173	-	14	-
Corporation tax recoverable	17		148	
	1,770	355	1,540	89

The deferred tax asset comprises

	Group	Group
	2006	2005
	€000	£000
Accelerated capital allowances	44	100
Other timing differences	129	(86)
	173	14

## 11 CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	Group 2006 £000	Company 2006 £000	Group 2005 £000	Company 2005 £000
Bank overdraft	112	-	-	-
Trade creditors	352	24	276	21
Amounts owed to group undertakings	-	961	-	627
Amounts owed to related undertakings	1	1	9	5
Corporation tax	17	-	113	11
Other taxation and social security	30	8	16	6
Accruals and deferred income	455	26	603	8
Other creditors	26		6	
	993	1,020	1,023	678

## NOTES TO THE ANNUAL REPORT AND ACCOUNTS (CONTINUED)

For the year ended 31 December 2006

#### 12 SHARE CAPITAL

	2006 £000	2005 £000
Authorised 100,000,000 Ordinary shares of 10p each	10,000	10,000
Allotted, called up and fully paid 1,161,981 (2005 1,161,981) Ordinary shares of 10p each	116	116

#### Contingent rights to the allotment of shares

As at 31 December 2006 the group maintained one share-based payment scheme for employee compensation

The company has granted options to certain directors and employees in respect of 260,750 (2005 244,500) 10p ordinary shares at £1 21 - £5 88 per share, exercisable between December 2004 and June 2016

For the options granted to vest the company must achieve an average earnings per share (EPS) growth exceeding UK Retail Price Index + 1% over a three year period. The beneficiaries should be in continuous employment during the period other than early termination of employment by attaining normal retirement age, ill health or redundancy

All share based employee compensation will be settled in equity The group has no legal or constructive obligation to repurchase or settle the options

Share option and weighted average exercise price are as follows for the reporting periods presented

		2006		2005
	\	Veighted		Weighted
		average		average
		exercise		exercise
		price		ргісе
	Number	pence	Number	pence
Outstanding at 1 January	244,500	142	240,500	129
Granted	16,250	588	9,000	500
Lapsed	-	•	(2,500)	190
Exercised	-	-	(2,500)	121
Outstanding at 31 December	260,750	170	244,500	142

The fair values of options which were granted since 30 April 2003 were determined by using the Black-Scholes valuation model. Significant inputs into the calculation include a weighted average share price of £1 70 and exercise prices as illustrated above. Furthermore the calculation takes into account a volatility rate of 9 5%, based on expected share price. Risk-free interest rate was determined at 4 75%.

The underlying expected volatility was determined by reference to historical data. No special features immanent to the options granted were incorporated into the measurement of fair value.

In total, £66,000 of employee compensation expense relating to share options has been included in the consolidated profit and loss statement for 2006 (2005 £79,000). The corresponding credit is taken to shareholders' funds. No liabilities were recognised due to share-based transactions.

## NOTES TO THE ANNUAL REPORT AND ACCOUNTS (CONTINUED)

For the year ended 31 December 2006

## 13 RESERVES

The group	Share premium account £000	Profit and loss account £000
At I January 2006	3	4,566
Exchange adjustment	-	(535)
Profit for the year	-	551
Share options expense transferred to reserves (see note 4)	-	66
Shares held by the Employee Benefit Trust		(71)
At 31 December 2006	3	4,577
The company	Share premium account £000	Profit and loss account £000
At 1 January 2006	3	96
Loss for the year	-	(126)
Share options expense transferred to reserves	-	66
Shares held by the Employee Benefit Trust		(71)
At 31 December 2006	3	(35)

## 14 RECONCILIATION OF MOVEMENTS IN SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS

			Restated	Restated
	Group	Company	Group	Company
	2006	2006	2005	2005
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Exchange adjustment	(535)	-	401	-
Shares allotted during the year	-	•	3	3
Profit/(loss) for the year	551	(126)	925	(34)
Shares held by the Employee Benefit Trust	(71)	(71)	-	-
Share options expense	66	66	79	79
Increase/(decrease) in shareholders' funds	11	(131)	1,408	48
Shareholders' funds at 1 January 2006	4,685	215	3,277	167
Shareholders' funds at 31 December 2006	4,696	84	4,685	215

## NOTES TO THE ANNUAL REPORT AND ACCOUNTS (CONTINUED)

For the year ended 31 December 2006

# 15 RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING PROFIT TO NET CASH INFLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES

		Restated
	2006	2005
	£000	£000
Operating profit	606	1,189
Depreciation	112	94
Loss on sale of tangible fixed assets	2	-
Increase in stocks	(196)	(74)
Increase in debtors	(295)	(180)
Increase in creditors	160	240
Exchange adjustments	(281)	(17)
Share of associate's retained profit	(1)	-
Share option expense	66	79
Net cash inflow from operating activities	173	1,331

## 16 RECONCILIATION OF NET CASH FLOW TO MOVEMENT IN NET FUNDS

	2006	2005
	£000	£000
(Decrease)/increase in cash in the year	(407)	1,077
Effect of foreign exchange movements	(320)	227
Movement in net funds in the year	(727)	1,304
Net funds at 1 January 2006	3,008	1,704
Net funds at 31 December 2006	2,281	3,008

## 17 ANALYSIS OF CHANGES IN NET FUNDS

	At 1 January 2006 £000	Cash flow £000	Exchange movement £000	At 31 December 2006 £000
Cash in hand and at bank Bank overdrafts	3,008	(295) (112)	(320)	2,393 (112)
Dank Overdiatio	3,008	(407)	(320)	2,281

## 18 PENSIONS

The group operates defined contribution pension schemes for the benefit of eligible employees The assets of the schemes are administered by trustees in funds independent from those of the group

## NOTES TO THE ANNUAL REPORT AND ACCOUNTS (CONTINUED)

For the year ended 31 December 2006

#### 19 LEASING COMMITMENTS

Operating lease payments are due within one year as set out below. The leases to which these amounts relate expire as follows

The group	2006 Land and	2006	2005 Land and	2005
	buildings £000	Other £000	buildings £000	Other £000
In one year or less	34		-	1
Between two and five years	147	6	150	2
Over five years	<u></u>			1
	181	6	150	4
The company				
Between two and five years	30		30	

## 20 ACQUISITION

The group purchased the entire share capital of Oakfield Instruments Limited, and its subsidiary undertaking on 3 January 2006 for a total consideration of £159,196

The total assets and liabilities acquired were as follows

Book value £'000         alignment £'000         items £'000         Fair value £'000           Tangible fixed assets         34         -         -         34           Intangible fixed assets         317         -         (317)         -           Stocks         151         -         -         151           Debtors         167         -         -         167           Deferred tax         -         -         130         130           Cash         1         -         -         1           Total assets         670         -         (187)         483           Bank loans         101         -         -         106           Other creditors         116         -         -         106           Other creditors         11         -         -         11           Accruals         79         13         -         92           Total liabilities         297         13         -         310           Net assets         373         (13)         (187)         173           Sattsfied by         -         -         -         -         -           Cash consideration         -			Accounting	Other major	_
Tangible fixed assets       34       -       -       34         Intangible fixed assets       317       -       (317)       -         Stocks       151       -       -       151         Debtors       167       -       -       167         Deferred tax       -       -       130       130         Cash       1       -       -       1         Total assets       670       -       (187)       483         Bank loans       101       -       -       106         Other creditors       106       -       -       106         Other creditors       11       -       -       11         Accruals       79       13       -       310         Net assets       373       (13)       (187)       173         Satisfied by       Cash consideration       159         Acquisition costs       9       168         Investment already held (see note 8)       5		Book value	alignment	items	Fair value
Intangible fixed assets		£,000	£,000	£'000	£'000
Stocks         151         -         -         151           Debtors         167         -         -         167           Deferred tax         -         -         130         130           Cash         1         -         -         1           Total assets         670         -         (187)         483           Bank loans         101         -         -         101           Trade creditors         106         -         -         106           Other creditors         11         -         -         11           Accruals         79         13         -         310           Net assets         373         (13)         (187)         173           Satisfied by         -         <	Tangible fixed assets	34	-	•	34
Debtors         167         -         -         167           Deferred tax         -         -         130         130           Cash         1         -         -         1           Total assets         670         -         (187)         483           Bank loans         101         -         -         101           Trade creditors         106         -         -         106           Other creditors         11         -         -         11           Accruals         79         13         -         92           Total liabilities         297         13         -         310           Net assets         373         (13)         (187)         173           Satisfied by         -         -         -         -         -           Cash consideration         159         - <td>Intangible fixed assets</td> <td>317</td> <td>-</td> <td>(317)</td> <td>-</td>	Intangible fixed assets	317	-	(317)	-
Deferred tax         -         -         130         130           Cash         1         -         -         1           Total assets         670         -         (187)         483           Bank loans         101         -         -         101           Trade creditors         106         -         -         106           Other creditors         11         -         -         11           Accruals         79         13         -         92           Total liabilities         297         13         -         310           Net assets         373         (13)         (187)         173           Satisfied by Cash consideration         159         168           Acquisition costs         9         168           Investment already held (see note 8)         5	Stocks	151	-	-	151
Cash         1         -         -         1           Total assets         670         -         (187)         483           Bank loans         101         -         -         101           Trade creditors         106         -         -         106           Other creditors         11         -         -         11           Accruals         79         13         -         92           Total liabilities         297         13         -         310           Net assets         373         (13)         (187)         173           Satisfied by Cash consideration         159         168         168           Investment already held (see note 8)         5         5	Debtors	167	-	-	167
Total assets         670         - (187)         483           Bank loans         101         101           Trade creditors         106         106           Other creditors         11         11           Accruals         79         13         92           Total liabilities         297         13         - 310           Net assets         373         (13)         (187)         173           Satisfied by Cash consideration Acquisition costs         159         9           Investment already held (see note 8)         5         5	Deferred tax	-	-	130	130
Bank loans       101       -       -       101         Trade creditors       106       -       -       106         Other creditors       11       -       -       11         Accruals       79       13       -       92         Total liabilities       297       13       -       310         Net assets       373       (13)       (187)       173         Satisfied by Cash consideration       159         Acquisition costs       9         Investment already held (see note 8)       5	Cash	1			1_
Trade creditors         106         -         -         106           Other creditors         11         -         -         11           Accruals         79         13         -         92           Total liabilities         297         13         -         310           Net assets         373         (13)         (187)         173           Satisfied by Cash consideration         159         168           Acquisition costs         9         168           Investment already held (see note 8)         5	Total assets	670		(187)	483
Other creditors         11         -         -         11           Accruals         79         13         -         92           Total liabilities         297         13         -         310           Net assets         373         (13)         (187)         173           Satisfied by Cash consideration         159         168           Acquisition costs         9         168           Investment already held (see note 8)         5	Bank loans	101	_	-	101
Accruals         79         13         -         92           Total liabilities         297         13         -         310           Net assets         373         (13)         (187)         173           Satisfied by Cash consideration Acquisition costs         159         168           Investment already held (see note 8)         5         5	Trade creditors	106	_	_	106
Total liabilities         297         13         -         310           Net assets         373         (13)         (187)         173           Satisfied by Cash consideration Acquisition costs         159         9           Acquisition costs         9         168           Investment already held (see note 8)         5	Other creditors	11	-	-	11
Net assets         373         (13)         (187)         173           Satisfied by Cash consideration Acquisition costs         159         9           Acquisition costs         9         168           Investment already held (see note 8)         5         5	Accruals	79	13	-	92
Satisfied by         159           Cash consideration         159           Acquisition costs         9           Investment already held (see note 8)         168           5         5	Total liabilities	297	13		310
Cash consideration         159           Acquisition costs         9           Investment already held (see note 8)         168           5         5	Net assets	373	(13)	(187)	173
Acquisition costs 9 168 Investment already held (see note 8) 5	Satisfied by				
Investment already held (see note 8)  168 5	Cash consideration				159
Investment already held (see note 8)5	Acquisition costs				9
					168
Total cost of investment 173	Investment already held (see note 8)				5
	Total cost of investment				173

# REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS TO THE MEMBERS OF SUNTECH MEDICAL GROUP LIMITED

We have audited the group and parent company financial statements (the "financial statements") of Suntech Medical Group Limited for the year ended 31 December 2006 which comprises the principal accounting policies, the consolidated profit and loss account and the consolidated statement of total recognized gains and losses, the consolidated and company balance sheets, the consolidated cash flow statement and notes 1 to 20 These financial statements have been prepared under accounting policies set out therein

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Section 235 of the Companies Act 1985. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditors' report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed

### Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

The directors' responsibilities for preparing the Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom law and Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice) are set out in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities

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

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 whether in our opinion the information given in the Directors' Report is consistent with the financial statements.

In addition we report to you if, in our opinion, 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 other information contained in the Annual Report, and consider whether it is consistent with the audited financial statements. This other information comprises only the five year trading history, chairman's statement, review of operations, and the report of the directors. We consider the implications for our report if we become aware of any apparent misstatements or material inconsistencies with the financial statements. Our responsibilities do not extend to any other information.

#### 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 group's and 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 group's and the parent company's affairs as at 31 December 2006 and of the group's profit for the year then ended,
- the financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985, and
- the information given in the Directors' Report is consistent with the financial statements

GRANT THORNTON UK LLP
GRANT THORNTON UK LLP
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS AND REGISTERED AUDITORS
Central Milton Keynes
14 May 2007

## ANNUAL REPORT AND ACCOUNTS

## For the year ended 31 December 2006

Company registration number

4038252

Registered office

Laytons Carmelite

50 Victoria Embankment

Blackfriars London EC4Y 0LS

Directors

J K Laurie M S Lawson R R Woolley D C McBee R Willcock

Secretary

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