Registered number: 04038252

SUNTECH MEDICAL GROUP LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE 52 WEEK PERIOD ENDED 1 APRIL 2017

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COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors D McBee (resigned 1 July 2016)

A Meyers G Heinzmann

M Gesser (resigned 24 February 2017) S Wisniewski (appointed 1 July 2016, resigned 25 May 2017)

G Orr (appointed 24 February 2017) W Piland (appointed 25 May 2017) R Sweitzer (appointed 25 May 2017)

Company secretary M S Greenway

Registered number 04038252

Registered office Oakfield Industrial Estate

Eynsham Witney Oxfordshire **OX29 4TS**

Independent auditor

Deloitte LLP **Statutory Auditor**

Reading United Kingdom RG1 3BD

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STRATEGIC REPORT FOR THE 52 WEEK PERIOD ENDED 1 APRIL 2017

Introduction

The Directors present their Strategic Report for the 52 week period ended 1 April 2017 as follows:

Business review

The company's principle activity is that of a holding company for the SunTech UK sub-group. Formerly the company was the ultimate parent of the wider SunTech group, including its US subsiduaries. Following the acquisition of the SunTech Group by Halma plc and subsequent restructuring in April 2013, the US subsidiaries were transferred to another holding company in the Halma group. The Directors expect the current level and type of activity will continue for the foreseeable future.

Going concern

The current economic conditions continue to create economic uncertainty. The company has net assets and a positive cash balance as set out in the balance sheet. Whilst the Company is showing net current liabilities of £239,641, it has a loan of £248,394 from its subsidary SunTech Medical Ltd. The directors having made due and careful enquiry, believe that SunTech Medical Ltd will not seek repayment of existing loan within 12 months at the date of signing the financial statements. The company is part of the Halma plc group of companies and as such has access to considerable financial resources, including the £550m five-year revolving credit facility held with a core group of well-established banks, of which £469m was undrawn at 1 April 2017. The directors have a high level of confidence that despite the current economic uncertainty the company has the necessary liquid resources to meet its liabilities as they fall due and will be able to sustain its business model, strategy and operations and remain solvent for the foreseeable future. In making this conclusion, the directors have considered the letter of intention to support the company received from Halma plc (the ultimate parent company). Thus, the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The company acts mainly as a holding company. The main risk facing the company is the underlying performance of its subsidiary companies. The directors address this by ensuring the subsidiaries have sufficient resources from within the Halma group to be able to continue trading.

Financial key performance indicators

The Halma plc group assesses performance and allocates resources by sector. For this reason, the company's directors believe that further key performance indicators for the company are not necessary or appropriate for an understanding of the development, performance or position of the business. The performance of the Medical reporting sector of Halma plc, which includes the company, is discussed in the group's Annual Report, which does not form part of these financial statements.

This report was approved by the board on 10 August 2017 and signed on its behalf.

R Sweitzer

Director

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE 52 WEEK PERIOD ENDED 1 APRIL 2017

The directors present their annual report and the audited financial statements for the 52 week period ended 1 April 2017.

Results and dividends

The profit for the 52 week period, after taxation, amounted to £4,778,660 (2016 - loss £5,643).

An interim dividend of £5,379,317 (2016 - £nil) on ordinary shares was paid in the period. The directors do not propose the payment of a final dividend (2016 - £nil).

Directors

The directors who served during the 52 week period, and to the date of this report, were:

D McBee (resigned 1 July 2016)

A Meyers

G Heinzmann

M Gesser (resigned 24 February 2017)

S Wisniewski (appointed 1 July 2016, resigned 25 May 2017)

G Orr (appointed 24 February 2017)

W Piland (appointed 25 May 2017)

R Sweitzer (appointed 25 May 2017)

Matters covered in the strategic report

The directors' statements on going concern and future developments are included in the Strategic Report.

Disclosure of information to auditor

Each of the persons who are directors at the time when this Directors' report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware, and
- the director has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a director in order to be 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 2016.

Post balance sheet events

There have been no significant events affecting the Company since the period end.

Auditor

Following an audit tender process by the company's ultimate parent, Halma plc, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP will be appointed as auditor in accordance with s485 of the Companies Act 2006. Deloitte LLP will resign as auditor following the signing of these financial statements.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE 52 WEEK PERIOD ENDED 1 APRIL 2017

This report was approved by the board on 10 August 2017 and signed on its behalf.

W Piland Director

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT FOR THE 52 WEEK PERIOD ENDED 1 APRIL 2017

The directors are responsible for preparing the annual 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 applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework'. 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 judgments and accounting 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF SUNTECH MEDICAL GROUP LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements of Suntech Medical Group Limited for the 52 week period ended 1 April 2017 which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the related notes 1 to 20. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework".

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.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditor

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of: whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed; the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the directors; and the overall presentation of the financial statements. In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the annual report to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 1 April 2017 and of its profit for the 52 week 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 Act 2006.

Opinion on other matter 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 for 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.

In light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified any material misstatements in the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF SUNTECH MEDICAL GROUP LIMITED

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where 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.

James Hunter (Senior statutory auditor)

for and on behalf of Deloitte LLP

Statutory Auditor

Reading United Kingdom RG1 3BD

10 August 2017 -

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE 52 WEEK PERIOD ENDED 1 APRIL 2017

	Note	52 weeks ended 1 April 2017 £	53 weeks ended 2 April 2016 £
Administrative expenses		(657)	(5,856)
Operating loss	4	(657)	(5,856)
Income from shares in group undertakings		4,779,317	-
Interest payable and similar expenses	8	-	(3)
Profit/(loss) before tax		4,778,660	(5,859)
Tax on profit/(loss)	9	-	216
Profit/(loss) for the period		4,778,660	(5,643)

The notes on pages 12 to 24 form part of these financial statements.

There were no other comprehensive income for 2017 (2016: £NIL).

SUNTECH MEDICAL GROUP LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER: 04038252

BALANCE SHEET

Note		1 April 2017 £		2 April 2016 £
12		446,013		446,013
	-	446,013	_	446,013
13	-		600,000	
14	111,151		103,206	
•	111,151	_	703,206	
15	(350,792)		(342,190)	
•		(239,641)		361,016
	-	206,372	_	807,029
	-	206.372	_	807,029
	13 14	13 - 14 111,151 111,151	13 14 111,151 15 (350,792) (239,641)	446,013 13 14 111,151 103,206 111,151 703,206 15 (350,792) (239,641) 206,372

SUNTECH MEDICAL GROUP LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER: 04038252

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED) AS AT 1 APRIL 2017

	Note	1 April 2017 £	2 April 2016 £
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	17	142,752	142,752
Share premium account	18	-	500,082
Profit and loss account	18	63,620	164,195
		206,372	807,029

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 10 August 2017.

R Sweitzer Director W Piland Director

The notes on pages 12 to 24 form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE 52 WEEK PERIOD ENDED 1 APRIL 2017

	Called up share capital	Share premium account	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£	£
At 3 April 2016	142,752	500,082	164,195	807,029
Comprehensive income for the 52 week period Profit for the 52 week period	-	<u>.</u>	4,778,660	4,778,660
Other comprehensive income for the 52 week period	-	<u> </u>		
Total comprehensive income for the 52 week period			4,778,660	4,778,660
Dividends: Equity capital	_	_	(5,379,317)	(5,379,317)
Transfer to/from profit and loss account	_	-	500,082	500,082
Transfer to profit and loss account	•	(500,082)	-	(500,082)
Total transactions with owners	-	(500,082)	(4,879,235)	(5,379,317)
At 1 April 2017	142,752	-	63,620	206,372

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE 52 WEEK PERIOD ENDED 2 APRIL 2016

_		account	Total equity
£	£	£	£
142,752	500,082	169,838	812,672
, -	-	(5,643)	(5,643)
-	-	-	•
-	-	(5,643)	(5,643)
-	-	-	
142,752	500,082	164,195	807,029
	-	142,752 500,082	142,752 500,082 169,838 (5,643) (5,643) (5,643)

The notes on pages 12 to 24 form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE 52 WEEK PERIOD ENDED 1 APRIL 2017

1. General information

SunTech Medical Group Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in the United Kingdom under the Companies Act 2006. The company is itself a subsidiary company and is exempt from the requirement to prepare group financial statements by virtue of section 400 of the Companies Act 2006. These financial statements therefore present information about the company as an individual undertaking and not about its group.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The Company meets the definition of a qualifying entity under Financial reporting Standard (FRS 101) 'Reduced Disclosure Framework' issued by the Financial Reporting Council. Accordingly, in the prior year the Company changed its accounting framework from pre-2015 UK GAAP to FRS 101 and in doing so applied the requirements of IFRS 1.6-33 and related appendices.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework' and the Companies Act 2006.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 101 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:

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE 52 WEEK PERIOD ENDED 1 APRIL 2017

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.2 Financial reporting standard 101 - reduced disclosure exemptions

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

- the requirements of paragraphs 45(b) and 46-52 of IFRS 2 Share based payment
- the requirements of IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures
- the requirements of paragraphs 91-99 of IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement
- the requirement in paragraph 38 of IAS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements' to present comparative information in respect of:
 - paragraph 79(a)(iv) of IAS 1;
 - paragraph 73(e) of IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment;
- the requirements of paragraphs 10(d), 10(f), 16, 38A, 38B, 38C, 38D, 40A, 40B, 40C, 40D, 111 and 134-136 of IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements
- the requirements of IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows
- the requirements of paragraphs 30 and 31 of IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors
- the requirements of paragraph 17 and 18A of IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures
- the requirements in IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures to disclose related party transactions
 entered into between two or more members of a group, provided that any subsidiary which is
 a party to the transaction is wholly owned by such a member
- the requirements of paragraphs 134(d)-134(f) and 135(c)-135(e) of IAS 36 Impairment of Assets.

2.3 Going concern

The current economic conditions continue to create economic uncertainty. The company has net assets and a positive cash balance as set out in the balance sheet. Whilst the Company is showing net current liabilities of £239,641, it has a loan of £248,394 from its subsidary SunTech Medical Ltd. The directors having made due and careful enquiry, believe that SunTech Medical Ltd will not seek repayment of existing loan within 12 months at the date of signing the financial statements. The company is part of the Halma plc group of companies and as such has access to considerable financial resources, including the £550m five-year revolving credit facility held with a core group of well-established banks, of which £469m was undrawn at 1 April 2017. The directors have a high level of confidence that despite the current economic uncertainty the company has the necessary liquid resources to meet its liabilities as they fall due and will be able to sustain its business model, strategy and operations and remain solvent for the foreseeable future. In making this conclusion, the directors have considered the letter of intention to support the company received from Halma plc (the ultimate parent company). Thus, the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE 52 WEEK PERIOD ENDED 1 APRIL 2017

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Plant and machinery

- 8% to 33% per annum straight line

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the Profit and loss account.

2.5 Valuation of investments

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost less accumulated impairment.

2.6 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

2.7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

2.8 Financial instruments

The Company recognises financial instruments when it becomes a party to the contractual arrangements of the instrument. Financial instruments are de-recognised when they are discharged or when the contractual terms expire. The Company's accounting policies in respect of financial instruments transactions are explained below:

Financial assets

The Company recognises its financial assets into one of the categories discussed below, depending on the purpose for which the asset was acquired.

Other than the financial assets in a qualifying hedging relationship, the Company's accounting policy for each category is as follows:

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE 52 WEEK PERIOD ENDED 1 APRIL 2017

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.8 Financial instruments (continued)

Fair value through profit or loss

This category comprises only in-the-money derivatives. These are carried in the Balance sheet at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in the Profit and loss account.

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They arise principally through the provision of goods and services to customers (e.g. trade receivables), but also incorporate other types of contractual monetary asset. They are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to their acquisition or issue, and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, less provision for impairment.

Impairment provisions are recognised when there is objective evidence (such as significant financial difficulties on the part of the counterparty or default or significant delay in payment) that the Company will be unable to collect all of the amounts due under the terms receivable, the amount of such a provision being the difference between the net carrying amount and the present value of the future expected cash flows associated with the impaired receivable. For trade receivables, which are reported net, such provisions are recorded in a separate allowance account with the loss being recognised within administrative expenses in the Profit and loss account. On confirmation that the trade receivable will not be collected, the gross carrying value of the asset is written off against the associated provision.

Financial liabilities

The Company classifies all of its financial liabilities as liabilities at amortised cost.

At amortised cost

Financial liabilities at amortised cost including bank borrowings are initially recognised at fair value net of any transaction costs directly attributable to the issue of the instrument. Such interest bearing liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, which ensures that any interest expense over the period to repayment is at a constant rate on the balance of the liability carried into the Balance sheet.

2.9 Creditors

Creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers.

Creditors are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE 52 WEEK PERIOD ENDED 1 APRIL 2017

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.10 Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

The Company's functional and presentational currency is GBP.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

2.11 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the Profit and loss account over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

2.12 Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting. Dividends on shares recognised as liabilities are recognised as expenses and classified within interest payable.

2.13 Taxation

Tax is recognised in the Profit and loss account, except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE 52 WEEK PERIOD ENDED 1 APRIL 2017

3. Judgements in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The following are the critical judgements, that the directors have made in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in financial statements. The directors do not consider that there is any significant estimation uncertainty in the preparation of financial statements.

Impairment of investments

The company acts as a holding company of investments. The directors must consider whether based on the underlying performance of the investments there is indicator of impairment present that would warrant an impairment review. Where such indicators are present the directors consider the value in use of the investment. The value in use calculation involves an estimation of the present value of future cash flows of the investment. The future cash flows are based on annual budgets, to which the management's expectation of market-share and long-term growth rates are applied. The present value is then calculated based on management's judgment of future discount rates.

4. Operating loss

The operating loss is stated after charging/(crediting):

	52 weeks	53 weeks
	ended	ended
•	1 April	2 April
	2017	2016
	£	£
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets (note 10)	-	1,078
Exchange differences	(230)	(70)
Operating lease rentals	-	15,000

The directors are also directors of other Halma group companies. They were remunerated by other group companies. The amount relating to their services to the company was £NIL (2016 - £NIL).

During the prior period the lease for the premises occupied by the company and its subsidiary, SunTech Medical Limited (SML), was renewed in the name of SML.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE 52 WEEK PERIOD ENDED 1 APRIL 2017

5. Auditor's remuneration

The company paid the following amounts to its auditors in respect of the audit of the financial statements and for other services provided to the Company:

52 weeks	53 weeks
ended	ended
1 April	2 April
2017	2016
£	£
Fees for the audit of the Company 2,420	3,399

The audit fee was bourne by another group company. There are no non-audit fees payable to the auditors.

6. Employees

The Company has no employees other than the directors, who did not receive any remuneration (2016 - £NIL).

7. Income from shares in group undertakings

	52 weeks	53 weeks
	ended	ended
	1 April	2 April
	2017	2016
	£	£
Income from shares in group undertakings	4,779,317	-
		

8. Interest payable and similar expenses

53 weeks
ended
2 April
2016
£
3

Bank interest payable

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE 52 WEEK PERIOD ENDED 1 APRIL 2017

9. Tax

	52 weeks ended 1 April 2017 £	53 weeks ended 2 April · 2016 £
Total current tax	-	-
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	-	(216)
Total deferred tax	-	(216)
Taxation on profit/(loss) on ordinary activities	-	(216)

Factors affecting tax charge for the period

The tax assessed for the period is lower than (2016 - lower than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20% (2016 - 20%). The differences are explained below:

	52 weeks ended 1 April 2017 £	53 weeks ended 2 April 2016 £
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	4,778,660	(5,859)
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20% (2016 - 20%) Effects of:	955,732	(1,172)
Non-taxable income	(955,863)	-
Group relief	131	956
Total tax charge for the 52 week period/period	•	(216)

Factors that may affect future tax charges

The UK Corporation tax rate reductions to 19%, effective from 1 April 2017, and to 17%, effective from 1 April 2020 have been substantively enacted.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE 52 WEEK PERIOD ENDED 1 APRIL 2017

10.	Dividends		
		1 April 2017 £	2 April 2016 £
	Dividends paid on equity capital 5	,379,317	-
11.	Tangible fixed assets		
			Plant and machinery £
	Cost		
	At 3 April 2016		12,557
	Disposals		(12,557)
	At 1 April 2017	•	<u> </u>
	Depreciation	-	
	At 3 April 2016		12,557
	Disposals		(12,557)
	At 1 April 2017		-
	Net book value	-	
	At 1 April 2017	:	<u>-</u>
	At 2 April 2016	=	-

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE 52 WEEK PERIOD ENDED 1 APRIL 2017

12. Fixed asset investments

	Investments in subsidiary companies £
Cost	
At 3 April 2016	446,013
At 1 April 2017	446,013
Net book value	
At 1 April 2017	446,013
At 2 April 2016	446,013

Direct subsidiary undertakings

The following were subsidiary undertakings of the Company:

Name	Class of shares	Holding	Registered Address Oakfield Industrial Estate, Eynsham, Witney,
SunTech Medical Ltd	Ordinary	100 %	Oxfordshire OX29 4TS
SunTechMedical Ltd (Hong Kong)	Ordinary	100 %	36/F., Tower Two, Times Square, 1 Matheson Street, Causeway Bay, Hong Kong
SunTech Group EB Trustee Ltd	Ordinary	100 %	Misbourne Court, Rectory Way, Amersham, Buckinghamshire HP7 0DE

Indirect Subsidiary undertakings

The following were subsidiary undertakings of the Company:

Name	Class of shares	Holding	Registered Address
SunTech Medical Devices (Shenzhen) Co. Ltd	Ordinary	100 %	105 HuanGuan South Road, Suite 15 2~3/F, DaHe Community Guanlan, LongHua District, Shenzhen GuangDong PRC 518110

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE 52 WEEK PERIOD ENDED 1 APRIL 2017

13.	Debtors: Amounts falling due within one year		
		1 April 2017 £	2 April 2016 £
	Amounts owed by group undertakings	-	600,000
14.	Cash and cash equivalents		
		1 April 2017 £	2 April 2016 £
	Cash at bank and in hand	111,151	103,206
15.	Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year		
		1 April 2017 £	2 April 2016 £
	Amounts owed to group undertakings	341,397	312,735
	Other taxation and social security	-	16,160
	Other creditors	9,395	9,395
	Accruals and deferred income	-	3,900
		350,792	342,190

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE 52 WEEK PERIOD ENDED 1 APRIL 2017

16. Financial instruments

	1 April 2017 £	2 April 2016 £
Financial assets	_	~
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	111,151	103,206
Financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortised cost	•	600,000
	111,151	703,206
Financial liabilities		
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	(350,792)	(326,030)
	(350,792)	(326,030)

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss comprise cash at bank and in hand.

Financial assets measured at amortised cost comprise amounts owed by group undertakings.

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost comprise...

17. Called up share capital

	1 April 2017 £	2 April 2016 . £
Shares classified as equity	~	• •
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
1,427,520 Ordinary shares of £0.10 each	142,752	142,752

18. Reserves

Share premium account

The premium on shares represents the residual value of total consideration received over the nominal value of shares issued.

During the period the Company completed a reduction in share premium to create distributable reserves.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE 52 WEEK PERIOD ENDED 1 APRIL 2017

19. Related party transactions

The company is exempt under the terms of FRS 101 from disclosing related party transactions entered into between two or more members of a group, provided any subsidiary that is party to the transaction is wholly owned by such a member.

20. Controlling party

The immediate and ultimate parent company of SunTech Medical Group Limited and the parent company of the only group for which consolidated financial statements are prepared which include this company is Halma plc, which is incorporated in England and Wales. The financial statements of Halma plc can be obtained from the Company Secretary, Misbourne Court, Rectory Way, Amersham, Buckinghamshire, HP7 0DE.