Registration number: 05414492

GEH Holdings

Annual Report and Financial Statements

for the Year Ended 31 December 2018

GEH Holdings

Contents

GEH Holdings

Strategic Report

The directors present their strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2018.

Business review
The results for the company show a pre tax loss of £44,739,000 (2017: £27,953,000) for the year.

The company has net assets of £247,859,000 (2017: £340,442,000), including net receivables of £755,930,000 (2017: £742,909,000) due from fellow GE group companies.

On 6 July 2018, the subsidiary undertaking of the company, ACAM Holdings (UK), was dissolved.

On 29 October 2018, the subsidiary undertaking of the company, Amersham Health Inc, was dissolved.

Principal risks and uncertainties
The principal risks of the company are the carrying value of its investments and group receivables and the performance of the two pension plans for which the company is principal employer and guarantor. The performance of the underlying GE group companies is periodically reviewed in order to mitigate this risk and whether the participating employers in the GE Pension Plan and GE Capital Pension Scheme can pay their potential Section 75 debts.

Due to the nature of the business, the directors have assessed that there will be little or no impact on the future activities of the company as a result of Brexit.

Key performance indicators (KPI's)

The company has not identified any key performance indicators due to the nature of its operations as a holding company.

The directors are satisfied with both the performance for the year and balance sheet position at year-end.

Approved by the Board on 20/11/19 and signed on its behalf by:

....
A T P Budge
Director

GEH Holdings

Directors' Report

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018.

Principal activity
The principal activities of the company are the investment in and the holding of shares in companies in the healthcare sector, and being the principal employer and guarantor of the GE Pension Plan and GE Capital Pension Scheme.

Results and dividends
The loss for the year, after taxation, amounted to £44,858,000 (2017: £27,596,000).

The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend (2017: £nil).

Directors of the company
The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of the directors' report were as follows:

A S Bowman

S M Henderson

S D N Macmillan-Binns

K J Rowland

A T P Budge

A P Mathur

Directors' liabilities
One or more of the directors have benefited from qualifying third party indemnity provisions in place during the financial year and subject to the conditions set out in section 234 of the Companies Act 2006. Such qualifying third party indemnity provisions remain in force as at the date of approving the directors' report.

Disclosure of information to the auditor
Each director has taken steps that they ought to have taken as a director in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information. The directors confirm that there is no relevant information that they know of and of which they know the auditor is unaware.

Reappointment of auditor
The auditor, KPMG LLP, is deemed to be reappointed under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006.

Approved by the Board on 20/1/20 and signed on its behalf by:

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A T P Budge
Director

GEH Holdings

Statement of Directors' Responsibilities

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 UK accounting standards and applicable law (UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 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 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;
- assess the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern; and
- use the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

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 enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are responsible for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and have general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the company and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of GEH Holdings

Opinion
We have audited the financial statements of GEH Holdings ("the company") for the year ended 31 December 2018, which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, Statement of Comprehensive Income, Balance Sheet, Statement of Changes in Equity and related notes, including the accounting policies in note 2.

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2018 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with UK accounting standards, including FRS 101 *Reduced Disclosure Framework*; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion
We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) ("ISAs (UK)") and applicable law. Our responsibilities are described below. We have fulfilled our ethical responsibilities under, and are independent of the company in accordance with, UK ethical requirements including the FRC Ethical Standard. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is a sufficient and appropriate basis for our opinion.

The impact of uncertainties due to UK exiting the European Union on our audit
Brexit is one of the most significant economic events for the UK, and at the date of this report its effects are subject to unprecedented levels of uncertainty of outcomes, with the full range of possible effects unknown. We applied a standardised firm-wide approach in response to that uncertainty when assessing the company's future prospects and performance. However, no audit should be expected to predict the unknowable factors or all possible future implications for a company and this is particularly the case in relation to Brexit.

Going concern
The directors have prepared the financial statements on the going concern basis as they do not intend to liquidate the company or to cease its operations, and as they have concluded that the company's financial position means that this is realistic. They have also concluded that there are no material uncertainties that could have cast significant doubt over its ability to continue as a going concern for at least a year from the date of approval of the financial statements ("the going concern period").

We are required to report to you if we have concluded that the use of the going concern basis of accounting is inappropriate or there is an undisclosed material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt over the use of that basis for a period of at least a year from the date of approval of the financial statements. In our evaluation of the directors' conclusions, we considered the inherent risks to the company's business model, including the impact of Brexit, and analysed how those risks might affect the company's financial resources or ability to continue operations over the going concern period. We have nothing to report in these respects.

However, as we cannot predict all future events or conditions and as subsequent events may result in outcomes that are inconsistent with judgements that were reasonable at the time they were made, the absence of reference to a material uncertainty in this auditor's report is not a guarantee that the company will continue in operation.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of GEH Holdings

Strategic Report and Directors' Report

The directors are responsible for the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover those reports and we do not express an audit opinion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report and, in doing so, consider whether, based on our financial statements audit work, the information therein is materially misstated or inconsistent with the financial statements or our audit knowledge. Based solely on that work:

- we have not identified material misstatements in the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report;
- in our opinion the information given in those reports for the financial year is consistent with the financial statements; and
- in our opinion those reports have been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required 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.

We have nothing to report in these respects.

Directors' responsibilities

As explained more fully in their 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; such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; 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 they either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities

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 our opinion in an auditor's report. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but does not 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 aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

A fuller description of our responsibilities is provided on the FRC's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of GEH Holdings

The purpose of our audit work and to whom we owe our responsibilities

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.

Nigel Harker

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Nigel Harker (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of KPMG LLP, Statutory Auditor
Chartered Accountants

15 Canada Water
Canary Wharf
London
E14 5GL

Date: 20 January 2020

GEH Holdings

Profit and Loss Account
for the Year Ended 31 December 2018

	Note	2018 £ 000	2017 £ 000
Administrative expenses	4	(38,455)	(7,617)
Other operating income	5	4,642	1,370
Operating loss		(33,813)	(6,247)
Loss on sale of fixed asset investments	12	(3,870)	-
Income from fixed asset investments		5,078	-
Loss before interest		(32,605)	(6,247)
Interest receivable and similar income	6	17,543	7,971
Interest payable and similar expenses	7	(29,677)	(29,677)
Loss before tax		(44,739)	(27,953)
Tax on loss	11	(119)	357
Loss for the year		(44,858)	(27,596)

The above results were derived from continuing operations.

GEH Holdings

Statement of Comprehensive Income
for the Year Ended 31 December 2018

	Note	2018 £ 000	2017 £ 000
Loss for the year		(44,858)	(27,596)
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Remeasurement of post employment benefit obligations	17	(62,600)	1,034,200
Deferred tax asset/(liability) on remeasurements of post employment benefit obligations	11	14,875	(80,971)
Total comprehensive (loss)/income for the year		(92,583)	925,633

GEH Holdings

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Balance Sheet
as at 31 December 2018

	Note	2018 £ 000	2017 £ 000
Non current assets			
Investments	12	66,866	70,736
Defined benefit pension asset	17	388,800	476,300
		455,666	547,036
Current assets			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	13	755,946	743,490
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	14	(897,795)	(869,470)
Net current liabilities		(141,849)	(125,980)
Total assets less current liabilities		313,817	421,056
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	15	(100)	-
Deferred tax liability	11	(65,858)	(80,614)
Net assets		247,859	340,442
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	16	1	1
Other reserves		-	537,126
Profit and loss account		247,858	(196,685)
Shareholders' funds		247,859	340,442

Approved by the Board on 20/1/20 and signed on its behalf by:

A T P Budge
Director

The notes on pages 11 to 37 form an integral part of these financial statements.

GEH Holdings

Statement of Changes in Equity for the Year Ended 31 December 2018

	Called up share capital £ 000	Other reserves £ 000	Profit and loss account £ 000	Total £ 000
At 1 January 2018	1	537,126	(196,685)	340,442
Comprehensive loss for the year				
Loss for the year	-	-	(44,858)	(44,858)
Other comprehensive loss	-	-	(47,725)	(47,725)
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	(92,583)	(92,583)
Transfers between reserves	-	(537,126)	537,126	-
At 31 December 2018	1	-	247,858	247,859

Other reserves: The reserves related to cancellation of share capital and share premium in the year 2012.

	Called up share capital £ 000	Other reserves £ 000	Profit and loss account £ 000	Total £ 000
At 1 January 2017	1	537,126	(1,122,318)	(585,191)
Comprehensive loss for the year				
Loss for the year	-	-	(27,596)	(27,596)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	953,229	953,229
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	925,633	925,633
At 31 December 2017	1	537,126	(196,685)	340,442

GEH Holdings

Notes to the Financial Statements

1 General information

The company is a private unlimited company registered in England, incorporated and domiciled in the United Kingdom.

The address of its registered office is:
3rd Floor
1 Ashley Road
Altrincham
Cheshire
WA14 2DT

2 Accounting policies

Summary of significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates
The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Basis of preparation
The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework' ('FRS 101') and the Companies Act 2006. The amendments to FRS 101, issued in March 2018, have been applied except for the triennial review 2017 amendments issued in December 2017 as these are applicable with effect from 1 January 2019 and have not been early adopted.

In preparing these financial statements, the company applies the recognition, measurement and disclosure requirements of International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU ("Adopted IFRSs"), but makes amendments where necessary in order to comply with Companies Act 2006 and has set out below where advantage of the FRS 101 disclosure exemptions has been taken.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 101 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgement in applying the company's accounting policies (see note 3).

Exemption from preparing group accounts
The company is itself a subsidiary company and is exempt from the requirement to prepare group accounts by virtue of section 401 of the Companies Act 2006. These financial statements therefore present information about the company as an individual undertaking and not about its group.

The results of the company are included in the consolidated financial statements of General Electric Company which are available from 41 Farnsworth Street, Boston, MA 02210, USA or at www.ge.com.

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Basis of measurement
The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except that the following assets and liabilities are stated at their fair value:

-Pension assets held by the entity are carried at fair value

Changes in accounting policy
In the current year the company has adopted new accounting standard IFRS 9: *Financial Instruments*. An explanation of the impact of the adoption of this new standard is included in note 19.

Summary of disclosure exemptions
The company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions under FRS 101:
- 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;
- 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 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.

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Going concern
The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, notwithstanding net current liabilities of £141,849,000 (2017: £125,980,000).

The directors have reviewed the financial position of the company, including the arrangements with group undertakings. The directors have considered the financial position of the company's immediate group and ultimate parent and noted that the company is dependent on its fellow group company, IGE Dollar Treasury Services providing additional financial support as needed by the company for the period of 12 months from the date of these financial statements to meet its liabilities as they fall due for that period. The amount currently due by the entity as at 31 December 2018 amount to £141,711,000.

On the basis of their assessment above of the company's financial position and of the enquiries made by the directors, the company's directors have no reason to believe that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt about the ability of the company to continue as a going concern. As with any company placing reliance on other group entities for financial support, the directors acknowledge that there can be no certainty that this support will continue although, at the date of approval of these financial statements, they have no reason to believe that it will not do so. Accordingly they expect that the company will be able to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future and hence continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the annual financial statements.

Investments
Investment in group undertakings are shown at cost less provision for impairment.

At each balance sheet date the company reviews the carrying amounts of its investments to determine whether there is any indication that those investments have suffered an impairment loss. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the investment is estimated based on its fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. Where the recoverable amount of the investment is less than the carrying value an impairment loss is recognised in profit and loss account in the period.

Foreign currency translation
The accounts are presented in sterling which is the company's functional and presentational currency.

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded using a monthly average operating exchange rate. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the exchange rate ruling at the balance sheet date. The gains or losses arising are included in the Profit and Loss Account.

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Taxation
Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except that a change attributable to an item of income or 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 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.

Full provision is made for deferred tax liabilities arising from all temporary differences between the recognition of gains and losses in the financial statements and recognition in the tax computation..

A net deferred tax asset is recognised only if it can be regarded as probable that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying temporary differences can be deducted.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are calculated at the tax rates expected to be effective at the time the temporary differences are expected to reverse.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Income from shares in group undertakings
Investment income arising from dividends is recognised when dividends are appropriately authorised by subsidiary undertakings.

Financial instruments

Initial recognition
The company recognises financial assets and financial liabilities in the balance sheet when, and only when, the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument.

A financial asset (unless it is a trade debtor without a significant financing component) is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue. A trade debtor without a significant financing component is initially measured at the transaction price.

Financial liabilities are initially recognised at fair value, representing the proceeds received net of premiums, discounts and transaction costs that are directly attributable to the financial liability.

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Classification and subsequent measurement
Subsequent to initial measurement, financial assets and financial liabilities are measured at either amortised cost or fair value.

Financial instruments are classified at inception into one of the following categories, which then determine the subsequent measurement methodology:

Financial assets are classified into one of the following three categories:
· financial assets at amortised cost;
· financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI); or
· financial assets at fair value through the profit or loss (FVTPL).

Financial liabilities are classified into one of the following two categories:
· financial liabilities at amortised cost; or
· financial liabilities at fair value through the profit or loss (FVTPL).

The classification and the basis for measurement are subject to the company's business model for managing financial assets and liabilities and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets. Accordingly, all financial assets and liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Impairment of financial assets
The company recognises loss allowances for expected credit losses (ECLs) on financial assets measured at amortised cost, debt investments measured at FVOCI and contract assets (as defined in IFRS 15).

The company measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime ECL, except for other debt securities and bank balances for which credit risk (i.e. the risk of default occurring over the expected life of the financial instrument) has not increased significantly since initial recognition which are measured as 12-month ECL.

Loss allowances for trade receivables and contract assets are always measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECL. Trade receivables and contract assets with significant financing component are measured using the general model described above.

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating ECL, the company considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the company's historical experience and informed credit assessment and including forward-looking information.

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Lifetime ECLs are the ECLs that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

12-month ECLs are the portion of ECLs that result from default events that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date (or a shorter period if the expected life of the instrument is less than 12 months).

The maximum period considered when estimating ECLs is the maximum contractual period over which the company is exposed to credit risk.

Pensions

The company is the principal employer for two defined benefit plans for certain General Electric employees and recognises (for the reasons set out in note 16) the net defined benefit cost in its own financial statements. A defined benefit plan is a pension plan that is not a defined contribution plan. A defined benefit plan defines the pension benefit that the employee will receive on retirement, usually dependent upon several factors including but not limited to age, length of service and remuneration.

The asset/(liability) recognised in the balance sheet in respect of the defined benefit plan is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting date less the fair value of plan assets. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by independent actuaries using the projected unit credit method. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cashflows using interest rates of high-quality corporate bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid, and that have terms to maturity approximating to the terms of the related pension obligation.

Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are charged or credited to other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise.

The amount charged or credited to finance costs is a net interest amount calculated by applying the liability discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset.

Past service costs are recognised immediately in the profit and loss.

3 Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires the directors to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the balance sheet date and the reported amounts of income and expenses during the year. Although these estimates are based on the directors' best knowledge of the amounts, actual results ultimately may differ from those estimates. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement and complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed below:

Impairment of investments
A principal activity of the company is to act as a holding company for underlying subsidiaries. As a result the main risk facing the company is the underlying trade of the investments not supporting the carrying value.

Investments are subject to impairment when there are indicators, such as, the net assets of the underlying company being less than the carrying value of the investments, adverse trade conditions in the underlying investments, cessation of trade in the underlying investments, significant losses in the year in the underlying investments and impairment of fixed assets in the underlying investments in the year.

Where the carrying value exceeds the estimated recoverable amount (being the greater of fair value less costs of disposal and value-in-use), an impairment loss is recognised by writing down the investments to its recoverable amount. In assessing value-in-use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the future cash flow estimates have not been adjusted. The estimates of future cash flows exclude cash inflows or outflows attributable to financing activities and income tax. Impairment losses arising in respect of investments are not reversed once recognised.

Pension valuation
The company is the principal employer and guarantor of the GE Pension Plan and GE Capital Pension Scheme. As a result a key risk factor of the company is the valuation of the two pension schemes. The valuation of the pension schemes was performed by a qualified independent actuary, reviewed by the schemes Trustee Board and subject to the relevant accounting principles. The schemes assets were held separately from the company's assets and the scheme liabilities were exposed to certain acturial risks as well as the risks posed by the scheme members.

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Notes to the Financial Statements

4 Administrative expenses

	2018 £ 000	2017 £ 000
Defined benefit pension scheme costs	37,900	2,100
Legal and professional fees	343	5,086
Other administrative expenses	212	431
	38,455	7,617

5 Other operating income

	2018 £ 000	2017 £ 000
Pension related income	4,642	1,370

The pension related income relates to the company entering into withdrawal arrangements with participating members of the GE Capital Pension Scheme and guarantee fees paid by the participating employers.

6 Interest receivable and similar income

	2018 £ 000	2017 £ 000
Interest receivable on net defined benefit asset	13,000	4,100
Interest receivable from group companies	4,543	3,871
	17,543	7,971

7 Interest payable and similar expenses

	2018 £ 000	2017 £ 000
Finance costs on shares classified as liabilities	29,677	29,677

8 Staff costs

The company had no employees during the year (2017: nil).

9 Directors' remuneration

No directors received any remuneration in respect of services to the company during the current or preceding financial year.

All of the directors are/were also directors of a group undertaking and do not specifically receive any remuneration in respect of the company. It was not possible to determine an appropriate proportion of their services on behalf of the company.

10 Auditor's remuneration

	2018 £ 000	2017 £ 000
Audit of the financial statements	-	24

Remuneration of £56,000 (2017: £nil) paid to the auditor for their services to the company was borne by a fellow group undertaking.

11 Taxation

Tax charged/(credited) in the profit and loss account

	2018 £ 000	2017 £ 000
Current taxation		
UK corporation tax	-	-
Deferred taxation		
Arising from origination and reversal of temporary differences	133	(357)
Arising from changes in tax rates and laws	(14)	-
Total deferred taxation	119	(357)
Tax expense/(receipt) in the profit and loss account	119	(357)

GEH Holdings

Notes to the Financial Statements

11 Taxation (continued)

The tax assessed for the year is higher than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK (2017: higher than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK) of 19% (2017: 19.25%).

The differences are reconciled below:

	2018 £ 000	2017 £ 000
Loss before tax	(44,739)	(27,953)
Corporation tax at standard rate	(8,500)	(5,380)
Effect of change in tax rate	(14)	47
Non-taxable income	(965)	-
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	6,374	5,712
Group relief for £nil consideration	(1,507)	(351)
Other	4,731	(385)
Total tax charge/(credit)	119	(357)

Factors that may affect future tax charges

The UK corporation tax rate will reduce from 19% to 17% on 1 April 2020. This will reduce any current tax charges accordingly.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities on all timing differences have been calculated at 17%, including those expected to reverse in the years ending 31 December 2019 to 31 December 2021 (the overall average rate ranging from 19% to 17%). The impact of this on the financial statements is not considered material.

There are no other factors that may significantly affect future tax charges.

11 Taxation (continued)

Deferred tax

Deferred tax movement during the year:

	At 1 January 2018 £ 000	Recognised in income £ 000	Recognised in other comprehensive income £ 000	At 31 December 2018 £ 000
Other items	357	(119)	-	238
Pension benefit obligations	(80,971)	-	14,875	(66,096)
Net tax assets/(liabilities)	(80,614)	(119)	14,875	(65,858)

Deferred tax movement during the prior year:

	At 1 January 2017 £ 000	Recognised in income £ 000	Recognised in other comprehensive income £ 000	At 31 December 2017 £ 000
Other items	-	357	-	357
Pension benefit obligations	-	-	(80,971)	(80,971)
Net tax assets/(liabilities)	-	357	(80,971)	(80,614)

12 Fixed asset investments

	Investments in subsidiary companies £ 000
Cost	
At 1 January 2018	100,736
Disposals	(33,870)
At 31 December 2018	66,866
Impairment	
At 1 January 2018	30,000
On disposals	(30,000)
At 31 December 2018	-
Net book value	
At 31 December 2018	66,866
At 31 December 2017	70,736

The directors of the company have undertaken a review of the company's investment in group undertakings as at 31 December 2018. There are no indications of impairment.

On 6 July 2018, the subsidiary undertaking of the company, ACAM Holdings (UK), was dissolved.

On 29 October 2018, the subsidiary undertaking of the company, Amersham Health Inc, was dissolved.

12 Fixed asset investments (continued)

Details of the company's subsidiary undertakings as at 31 December 2018 are as follows:

Name of subsidiary	Registered office	Class of shares held	Proportion of ownership interest
ACAM Overseas Holdings	Pollards Wood, Nightingales Lane, Chalfont St Giles, United Kingdom, HP8 4SP	Ordinary	100%
GE Healthcare Puerto Rico Corp.	254 Munoz Rivera Ave, BBVA Tower, San Juan, Puerto Rico, 00901	Common	100%

13 Debtors

	2018 £ 000	2017 £ 000
Amounts owed by group undertakings	755,941	743,472
Other debtors	5	18
	755,946	743,490

14 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2018 £ 000	2017 £ 000
Trade creditors	412	408
Accruals and deferred income	36	840
Amounts owed to group undertakings	11	563
Interest on share capital treated as debt	381,213	351,536
A preference shares	516,123	516,123
	897,795	869,470

15 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2018 £ 000	2017 £ 000
Accruals and deferred income	100	-

GEH Holdings

Notes to the Financial Statements

16 Share capital

Allotted, called up and fully paid shares

	2018 No.	2018 £	2017 No.	2017 £
Ordinary shares of £0.000001 each	707,549,964	708	707,549,964	708
Non voting ordinary shares of £0.000001 each	3	-	3	-
B preference shares of £0.000001 each	700,000,000	700	700,000,000	700
A preference shares of £1 each	516,123,488	516,123,488	516,123,488	516,123,488
	1,923,673,455	516,124,896	1,923,673,455	516,124,896
Share capital presented as equity		1,408		1,408
Share capital presented as a liability		516,123,488		516,123,488

Ordinary shares

Holders of the ordinary shares are entitled to vote at any general meeting of the company.

A preference shares

The A preference shares of £1 are non redeemable fixed cumulative shares that have the rights to a return of 5.75% per calendar year in priority to any other class of shares.

If, on any of the first five dividend payment dates, the company does not pay the dividend then due on the A preference shares, the holders of the A preference shares may requisition, and the company shall forthwith proceed to convene, a general meeting for the purpose of approving a reduction of premium allocable to the issue of B preference shares which is then standing to the credit of the share premium account of the company and a distribution from the reserve thereby created to the holders of the A preference shares in amounts not exceeding the arrears of the dividend.

16 Share capital (continued)

If within twenty eight days of the first five dividend payment dates, the company has not paid the dividend then due on the A preference shares and the holders of the A preference shares have not received a distribution pursuant to the above then on or after the tenth dividend payment date in 2015, the holders of A preference shares may requisition, and the company shall forthwith proceed to convene, a general meeting for the purpose of approving (a) a reduction of capital on the A preference shares and (b) to the extent that any dividend of the A preference shares has not been paid, a reduction of A preference allocable premium then standing to the credit of the share premium account of the company in an amount equal to such arrears of dividend, and return of the amounts referred to in (a) and (b) to the holders of A preference shares.

A preference shareholder may vote at any general meeting and the number of votes that may be cast on a poll is the number that gives the class an aggregate seventy five per cent of the total votes available to all shares then in issue that carry the right to vote on a poll at such a general meeting.

The A preference shares are classified as financial liabilities due to the contractual obligations to pay a fixed return.

B preference shares

The B preference shares of £0.000001 carry the same rights as and, pari passu, with the ordinary shares including without limitations as to dividends, except that they carry a preference over the ordinary shares on a winding up.

Holders of the B preference shares are entitled to vote at any general meeting of the company.

The B preference shares are classified as financial equity.

17 Pension and other schemes

Defined benefit pension schemes

The GE Pension Plan and the GE Capital Pension Scheme (the "GE Plans") are the primary corporate GE pension arrangements in the UK.

The GE Plans are final salary defined benefit pension schemes. The GE Plans have a large number of participating employers and are not sectionalised. As a result plan experience (e.g. asset returns and mortality) is shared between the various employers. This means that each employer is not solely responsible for the experience of its current and former employees (and the corresponding assets). There is no stated policy or contractual agreement for splitting the net defined benefit cost between each employer. Accordingly, as legally the principal employer for both GE Plans, the company accounts for both plans on a defined benefit basis. Other participating employers account on a defined contribution basis.

17 Pension and other schemes (continued)

	2018	2017
	£ 000	£ 000
Net pension asset (excluding deferred tax)		
GE Pension Plan	207,000	271,500
GE Capital Pension Scheme	181,800	204,800
	388,800	476,300

GE Pension Plan

The scheme is governed by a Trustee board and the assets of the scheme are held separately from the company's assets. The scheme is a Registered Pension Plan with HMRC, subject to UK legislation with oversight from the Pensions Regulator. The governance of the scheme is the responsibility of the Trustees. In accordance with legislation, the Trustee consults with the company regarding the scheme's investment strategy and agrees an appropriate funding plan with the company. The trustee deed provides that a surplus can be returned to the principal employer by the Trustee on satisfying certain conditions which include that this is in the interests of members.

The scheme exposes the company's accounts to actuarial risks (such as longevity risk, inflation risk and interest risk) and investment risks (such as the risk of earning insufficient returns, market risk, currency risk and counterparty risk). The company is not exposed to any unusual, entity specific or scheme specific risks.

Contributions payable to the pension scheme at the end of the year are £Nil (2017: £Nil).

The contributions to the plan for the next reporting period is £138,947,000. The contributions are payable by the participating employers and not the company.

The scheme was most recently valued on 31 March 2018 by a qualified independent actuary. At this date there was a funding surplus of £20.7 million and a funding level of 103.4%.

17 Pension and other schemes (continued)

Reconciliation of scheme assets and liabilities to assets and liabilities recognised

The amounts recognised in the statement of financial position are as follows:

	31 December 2018 £ 000	31 December 2017 £ 000
Fair value of scheme assets	6,354,200	6,481,700
Present value of scheme liabilities	(6,147,200)	(6,210,200)
Defined benefit pension scheme surplus	207,000	271,500

Scheme assets

Changes in the fair value of scheme assets are as follows:

	31 December 2018 £ 000	31 December 2017 £ 000
Fair value at start of year	6,481,700	5,630,100
Interest income	155,300	146,700
Return on plan assets, excluding amounts included in interest (expense)/income	(209,200)	503,800
Employer contributions	125,500	360,400
Contributions by scheme participants	2,200	2,300
Benefits paid	(191,500)	(153,800)
Administrative expenses paid	(9,800)	(7,800)
Fair value at end of year	6,354,200	6,481,700

Actual return on scheme assets

	31 December 2018 £ 000	31 December 2017 £ 000
Actual return on scheme assets	(53,900)	650,500

The pension scheme has not invested in any of the company's own financial instruments or in properties or other assets used by the company.

17 Pension and other schemes (continued)

The split of assets between investment categories is:

	2018	2017
Equity securities	37.2%	46.6%
Debt securities	30.1%	5.0%
Real estate / property	12.9%	11.4%
Cash and cash equivalents	0.3%	2.7%
Other	19.6%	34.3%

The fair value of plan assets split between those with a quoted market price in an active market and those which are unquoted are that equity securities and debt securities have a quoted market price and real estate/property, cash and cash equivalents and other assets are unquoted.

Scheme liabilities

Changes in the present value of scheme liabilities are as follows:

	31 December 2018 £ 000	31 December 2017 £ 000
Present value at start of year	6,210,200	6,354,600
Current service cost	86,100	99,100
Past service cost	60,900	-
Actuarial gains and losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions	163,300	(239,600)
Actuarial gains and losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	(407,100)	129,400
Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments	75,700	(137,900)
Interest cost	147,400	160,700
Benefits paid	(191,500)	(153,800)
Contributions by scheme participants	2,200	2,300
Effect of curtailments	-	(4,600)
Present value at end of year	6,147,200	6,210,200

17 Pension and other schemes (continued)

Amounts recognised in the Profit and Loss Account

	2018 £ 000	2017 £ 000
Amounts recognised in operating profit		
Current service cost	86,100	99,100
Past service cost	60,900	(4,600)
Employer contributions	(125,500)	(94,500)
Administrative expenses paid	9,800	7,800
Recognised in arriving at operating profit	31,300	7,800
Amounts recognised in finance income or costs		
Net interest	(7,900)	14,000
Employer contributions	-	(14,000)
Total recognised in the Profit and Loss Account	23,400	7,800

Amounts taken to the Statement of Comprehensive Income

	2018 £ 000	2017 £ 000
Actuarial gains and losses arising from changes in demographic and financial assumptions	(243,800)	(110,200)
Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments	75,700	(137,900)
Return on plan assets, excluding amounts included in interest (income)/expense	209,200	(503,800)
Employer contributions	-	(251,900)
Amounts recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income	41,100	(1,003,800)

Principal actuarial assumptions

The significant actuarial assumptions used to determine the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the statement of financial position date are as follows:

GEH Holdings

Notes to the Financial Statements

17 Pension and other schemes (continued)

	2018 %	2017 %
Rate of increase in salaries	3.50	3.50
Rate of increase in pensions in payment	3.20	3.20
Rate of increase in deferred pensions	2.40	2.40
Discount rate applied to scheme liabilities	2.71	2.41
Inflation assumption	3.50	3.50

The rate of increase in pensions in payment is based on the Retail Prices Index and the rate of increase in pensions for deferred pensioners is based on the Consumer Price Index.

The discount rate applied to scheme liabilities has been derived with reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on high quality sterling-denominated corporate bonds, adjusted to be consistent with the estimated long term of the post-employment benefit obligations.

The mortality table in 2018 is the SAPS S2 All Pensioner with future improvements in line with CMI 2017 projections, with a 1.25% long-term rate with a base table multiplier of 100% for males and 100% for females. The mortality table in 2017 is the SAPS S2 All Pensioner with future improvements in line with CMI 2016 projections, with a 1.25% long-term rate with a base table multiplier of 100% for males and 100% for females.

The expected lifetime of a participant who is age 65 and the expected lifetime (from age 65) of a participant who will be age 65 in 20 years are shown in years below based on the above mortality tables.

Age	2018 Males	2018 Females	2017 Males	2017 Females
65	23.0	24.2	21.8	23.8
65 in 20 years	24.4	25.7	23.3	25.3

The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation (DBO) at 31 December 2018 is 22 years (2017: 23 years).

17 Pension and other schemes (continued)

The assumptions used are the best estimates chosen from a range of possible actuarial assumption which due to the timescale covered may not necessarily be borne out in practice. The sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation at 31 December 2018 to change in the principal assumptions is:

Sensitivities

	Assumption	Sensitivity analysis	Effect on DBO
Discount rate	2.71%	0.5% decrease	700.0
RPI inflation	3.50%	0.1% increase	85.0
Long term longevity improvements	1.25%	0.25% increase	60.0

The above sensitivity analysis illustrates the approximate sensitivity of the DBO to variations of individual assumptions If more than one assumptions is varied, the effect may be greater than the sum of the changes from varying individual assumptions.

The sensitivities are based on management best estimate as a reasonably anticipated change. The sensitivities are calculated using the same methodology used to calculate the retirement benefit obligation, by considering the change in the retirement benefit for a given change in assumption. The net retirement benefit obligation is the difference between the retirement benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets. Changes in the assumptions may occur at any time as changes in the fair value of plan assets. There has been no change in the calculation method since the prior year.

Other disclosures

The maturity profile of the defined benefit obligation is:

	2018
	£ m
Expected benefit payments during fiscal year ending 31 December 2019	193.4
Expected benefit payments during fiscal year ending 31 December 2020	199.6
Expected benefit payments during fiscal year ending 31 December 2021	206.0
Expected benefit payments during fiscal year ending 31 December 2022	212.6
Expected benefit payments during fiscal year ending 31 December 2023	219.4
Expected benefit payments during fiscal year ending 31 December 2024 through 31 December 2028	1206.9

17 Pension and other schemes (continued)

GE Capital Pension Scheme

The scheme is governed by a Trustee board and the assets of the scheme are held separately from the company's assets. The scheme is a Registered Pension Plan with HMRC, subject to UK legislation with oversight from the Pensions Regulator. The governance of the scheme is the responsibility of the Trustees. In accordance with legislation, the Trustee consults with the company regarding the scheme's investment strategy and agrees an appropriate funding plan with the company. The trustee deed provides that a surplus can be returned to the principal employer by the Trustee on satisfying certain conditions which include that this is in the interests of members.

The scheme exposes the company's accounts to actuarial risks (such as longevity risk, inflation risk and interest risk) and investment risks (such as the risk of earning insufficient returns, market risk, currency risk and counterparty risk). The company is not exposed to any unusual, entity specific or scheme specific risks.

Contributions payable to the pension scheme at the end of the year are £nil (2017: £nil).

The contributions to the plan for the next reporting period is £nil. The contributions are payable by the participating employers and not the company.

The scheme was most recently valued on 31 March 2018. by a qualified independent actuary. At this date there was a funding surplus of £181.8 million and a funding level of 133.9%.

Reconciliation of scheme assets and liabilities to assets and liabilities recognised

The amounts recognised in the statement of financial position are as follows:

	2018 £ 000	2017 £ 000
Fair value of scheme assets	718,500	755,300
Present value of scheme liabilities	(536,700)	(550,500)
Defined benefit pension scheme surplus	181,800	204,800

17 Pension and other schemes (continued)

Scheme assets

Changes in the fair value of scheme assets are as follows:

	2018 £ 000	2017 £ 000
Fair value at start of year	755,300	767,900
Interest income	18,500	18,700
Return on plan assets, excluding amounts included in interest (expense)/income	(21,300)	5,800
Employer contributions	-	200
Benefits paid	(32,700)	(36,500)
Administrative expenses paid	(1,300)	(800)
Fair value at end of year	718,500	755,300

Actual return on scheme assets

	31 December 2018 £ 000	31 December 2017 £ 000
Actual return on scheme assets	(2,800)	24,500

The pension scheme has not invested in any of the company's own financial instruments or in properties or other assets used by the company.

The split of assets between investment categories is:

	2018	2017
Equity securities	2.7%	2.7%
Debt securities	6.8%	7.0%
Real estate / property	8.5%	7.1%
Cash and cash equivalents	0.0%	0.0%
Other	82.0%	83.2%

The fair value of plan assets split between those with a quoted market price in an active market and those which are unquoted are that equity securities and debt securities have a quoted market price and real estate/property, cash and cash equivalents and other assets are unquoted.

17 Pension and other schemes (continued)

Scheme liabilities

Changes in the present value of scheme liabilities are as follows:

	31 December 2018 £ 000	31 December 2017 £ 000
Present value at start of year	550,500	603,300
Current service cost	-	100
Past service cost	5,300	-
Actuarial gains and losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions	18,900	(19,200)
Actuarial gains and losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	(25,900)	-
Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments	7,200	(5,300)
Interest cost	13,400	14,600
Benefits paid	(32,700)	(36,500)
Effect of curtailments	-	(6,500)
Present value at end of year	536,700	550,500

Amounts recognised in the Profit and Loss Account

	31 December 2018 £ 000	31 December 2017 £ 000
Amounts recognised in operating profit		
Current service cost	-	100
Past service cost – curtailments	-	(6,500)
Past service cost – plan amendments	5,300	-
Employer contributions	-	(100)
Administrative expenses paid	1,300	800
Recognised in arriving at operating profit	6,600	(5,700)
Amounts recognised in finance income or costs		
Net interest	(5,100)	(4,100)
Total recognised in the Profit and Loss Account	1,500	(9,800)

17 Pension and other schemes (continued)

Amounts taken to the Statement of Comprehensive Income

	2018 £ 000	2017 £ 000
Actuarial gains and losses arising from changes in demographic and financial assumptions	(7,000)	(19,200)
Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments	7,200	(5,300)
Return on plan assets, excluding amounts included in interest expense/(income)	21,300	(5,800)
Employer contributions	-	(100)
Amounts recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income	21,500	(30,400)

Principal actuarial assumptions

The significant actuarial assumptions used to determine the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the statement of financial position date are as follows:

	31 December 2018 %	31 December 2017 %
Rate of increase in pensions in payment	3.20	3.20
Rate of increase in deferred pensions	2.40	2.40
Discount rate applied to scheme liabilities	2.75	2.50
Inflation assumption	3.50	3.50

The rate of increase in pensions in payment is based on the Retail Prices Index and the rate of increase in pensions for deferred pensioners is based on the Consumer Price Index.

The discount rate applied to scheme liabilities has been derived with reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on high quality sterling-denominated corporate bonds, adjusted to be consistent with the estimated long term of the post-employment benefit obligations.

The mortality table in 2018 is the SAPS S2 table (Light for males) with future improvements in line with CMI 2017 projections, with a 1.25% long-term rate with a base table multiplier of 92% for Males and 91% for Females. The mortality table in 2017 is the SAPS S2 table (Light for males) with future improvements in line with CMI 2016 projections, with a 1.25% long-term rate with a base table multiplier of 105%.

17 Pension and other schemes (continued)

The expected lifetime of a participant who is age 65 and the expected lifetime (from age 65) of a participant who will be age 65 in 20 years are shown in years below based on the above mortality tables.

	2018	2018	2017	2017
Age	**Males**	**Females**	**Males**	**Females**
65	23.4	24.4	22.6	23.4
65 in 20 years	24.7	25.9	23.9	25.0

The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation at 31 December 2018 is 19 years (2017: 20 years).

The assumptions used are the best estimates chosen from a range of possible actuarial assumption which due to the timescale covered may not necessarily be borne out in practice. The sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation at 31 December 2018 to change in the principal assumptions is:

Sensitivities

	Assumption	Sensitivity analysis	Effect on DBO
Discount rate	2.50%	0.25% decrease	25.0
Mortality base table multiplier	92.0% Male/ 91.0% Female	5.0% decrease	5.0
Long term mortality improvements	CMI 2017 with 1.25% long term trend	0.25% increase	5.0

The above sensitivity analysis illustrates the approximate sensitivity of the DBO to variations of individual assumptions If more than one assumptions is varied, the effect may be greater than the sum of the changes from varying individual assumptions.

The sensitivities are based on management best estimate as a reasonably anticipated change. The sensitivities are calculated using the same methodology used to calculate the retirement benefit obligation, by considering the change in the retirement benefit for a given change in assumption. The net retirement benefit obligation is the difference between the retirement benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets. Changes in the assumptions may occur at any time as changes in the fair value of plan assets. There has been no change in the calculation method since the prior year.

17 Pension and other schemes (continued)

Other disclosures

The maturity profile of the defined benefit obligation is:

	2018
	£ m
Expected benefit payments during fiscal year ending 31 December 2019	33.1
Expected benefit payments during fiscal year ending 31 December 2020	34.2
Expected benefit payments during fiscal year ending 31 December 2021	35.3
Expected benefit payments during fiscal year ending 31 December 2022	36.4
Expected benefit payments during fiscal year ending 31 December 2023	37.6
Expected benefit payments during fiscal year ending 31 December 2024 through 31 December 2028	206.6

18 Ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party

The company's immediate parent is GE UK Group, a company registered at 3rd Floor, 1 Ashley Road, Altrincham, United Kingdom WA14 2DT.

The smallest and largest group in which the results of the company are consolidated is that headed by its ultimate parent undertaking, General Electric Company, a company registered at 41 Farnsworth Street, Boston, Massachusetts, 02210, USA. The consolidated financial statements of this company are available to the public and may be obtained from the registered address or at www.ge.com.

19 Changes resulting from adoption of IFRS 9

The company adopted IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* with effect from 1 January 2018. No transition adjustments were required on adoption of IFRS 9 and the transition to IFRS 9 had no material impact on the financial statements of the company.