

Registered number: 10442778

ICU UK Medical Limited

**Directors' report and financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2018**



ICU UK Medical Limited

Company Information

Directors	R De Ridder C De Rooij S Lamb
Registered number	10442778
Registered office	100 New Bridge Street London EC4V 6JA
Independent auditors	Mazars LLP 45 Church Street Birmingham B3 2RT

ICU UK Medical Limited

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ICU UK Medical Limited

Directors' report for the year ended 31 December 2018

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

The principal activity of the company is the manufacture of medical and dental supplies and instruments. The company is a private company limited by shares and incorporated in England. The address of the registered office is 100 New Bridge Street, London, United Kingdom, EC4V 6JA.

Results and dividends

The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to £150,894 (2017: loss £97,485).

The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend.

Directors

The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of the signing of the financial statements were:

R De Ridder
C De Rooij
S Lamb

Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have support that the immediate parent undertaking, ICU Medical BV, will provide adequate financial support to allow the company to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Therefore the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

Effect of the Withdrawal of the United Kingdom from the European Union

The directors do not anticipate that the withdrawal of the United Kingdom from the European Union will have any material impact on the business of the company.

ICU UK Medical Limited

Directors' report (continued) for the year ended 31 December 2018

Directors' responsibilities statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'. Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period.

In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies for the company's financial statements and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements 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.

Disclosure of information to auditors

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 auditors are 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 auditors are aware of that information.

Independent auditor

In accordance with section 487 of the Companies Act 2006, Mazars LLP will be deemed to have been reappointed and will therefore continue in office.

ICU UK Medical Limited

Directors' report (continued) for the year ended 31 December 2018

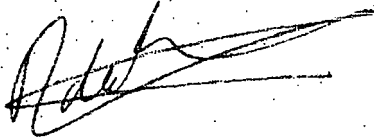
Small companies note

In preparing this report, the directors have taken advantage of the small companies exemptions provided by section 415A of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors have also taken advantage of the small companies exemption provided by section 414B of the Companies Act 2006 and not prepared a strategic report.

This report was approved by the board on **2 August 2019** 2019 and signed on its behalf.

R De Ridder
Director

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'R De Ridder', written over a horizontal line.

ICU UK Medical Limited

Independent auditors' report to the members of ICU UK Medical Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of ICU UK Medical Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 December 2018 which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Changes in Equity and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2018 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been properly 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 under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

The impact of uncertainties due to Britain exiting the European Union on our audit

The Director's view on the impact of Brexit is disclosed on page 2.

The terms on which the United Kingdom may withdraw from the European Union, are not clear, and it is therefore not currently possible to evaluate all the potential implications to the Company's trade, customers, suppliers and the wider economy.

We considered the impact of Brexit on the Company as part of our audit procedures, applying a standard firm wide approach in response to the uncertainty associated with the Company's future prospects and performance.

Conclusions relating to going concern

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the directors use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

ICU UK Medical Limited

Independent auditors' report to the members of ICU UK Medical Limited (continued)

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the directors' report for the financial period for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the directors' report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the directors' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemption in preparing the directors' report and from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 2, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

ICU UK Medical Limited

Independent auditors' report to the members of ICU UK Medical Limited (continued)

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's members as a body in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Louis Burns

Louis Burns (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Mazars LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditor
45 Church Street
Birmingham
B3 2RT
Date

2 August 2019

ICU UK Medical Limited

Profit and loss account for the year ended 31 December 2018

		2018 £	Period ended 31 December 2017 £
	Note		
Turnover	5	9,001,497	8,858,264
Cost of sales		(4,622,589)	(3,418,424)
Gross profit		4,378,908	5,439,840
Administrative expenses		(4,203,703)	(5,433,312)
Operating profit	6	175,205	6,528
Tax on profit	9	(24,311)	(104,013)
Profit/(loss) for the financial year/period		150,894	(97,485)

The notes on pages 11 to 23 form part of these financial statements.

ICU UK Medical Limited

Statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2018

	2018 £	Period ended 31 December 2017 £
Profit/(loss) for the financial year/period	150,894	(97,485)
Other comprehensive expense		
Currency translation differences	-	(7,153)
Other comprehensive income/(expense) for the year/period	-	(7,153)
Total comprehensive income/(expense) for the year/period	150,894	(104,638)

The notes on pages 11 to 23 form part of these financial statements.

ICU UK Medical Limited

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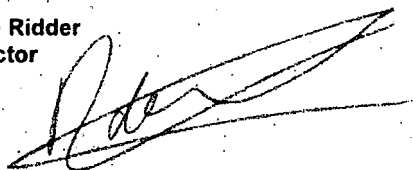
**Balance sheet
as at 31 December 2018**

	Note	2018 £	2017 £
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	10	645,120	854,348
Tangible assets	11	248,865	240,251
		<u>893,985</u>	<u>1,094,599</u>
Current assets			
Stocks	12	120,567	155,398
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	13	1,983,921	2,072,439
Cash at bank and in hand	14	2,080,197	1,827,565
		<u>4,184,685</u>	<u>4,055,402</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	15	(4,811,259)	(5,093,976)
Net current liabilities		<u>(626,574)</u>	<u>(1,038,574)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>267,411</u>	<u>56,025</u>
Provisions for liabilities			
Deferred tax		(60,492)	-
Net assets		<u>206,919</u>	<u>56,025</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		1	1
Capital contribution reserve		160,662	160,662
Profit and loss account		46,256	(104,638)
		<u>206,919</u>	<u>56,025</u>

The notes on pages 11 to 23 form part of these financial statements.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 2 August 2019 2019 and were signed on its behalf by:

R De Ridder
Director



ICU UK Medical Limited

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2018

	Called up share capital	Capital contribution reserve	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£	£
At 1 January 2018	1	160,662	(104,638)	56,025
Comprehensive income for the year:				
Profit for the year	-	-	150,894	150,894
At 31 December 2018	1	160,662	46,256	206,919

Statement of changes in equity for the period ended 31 December 2017

	Called up share capital	Capital contribution reserve	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£	£
At 24 October 2016	1	-	-	1
Comprehensive income for the period				
Loss for the period	-	-	(97,485)	(97,485)
Capital introduced during the period	-	160,662	-	160,662
Other comprehensive expense	-	-	(7,153)	(7,153)
At 31 December 2017	1	160,662	(104,638)	56,025

The notes on pages 11 to 23 form part of these financial statements.

ICU UK Medical Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018

1. General information

The principal activity of the company is the manufacture of medical and dental supplies and instruments. The company is a private company limited by shares and incorporated in England. The address of the registered office is 100 New Bridge Street, London, United Kingdom, EC4V 6JA.

2. Statement of compliance

The individual financial statements of ICU UK Medical Limited have been prepared in compliance with United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland' ("FRS 102") and the Companies Act 2006.

3. Summary of significant accounting policies

3.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

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 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgement in applying the company's accounting policies (see note 4).

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

3.2 Exemptions for qualifying entities under FRS102

FRS 102 allows a qualifying entity certain disclosure exemptions. These exemptions are:

- the requirement to prepare a statement of cash flow;
- certain financial instrument disclosures; and
- the non-disclosure of key management personnel compensation

The company has taken advantage of these exemptions on the basis that it is a qualifying entity and its ultimate parent undertaking ICU Medical INC, includes the company's results in the equivalent disclosures in its own consolidated financial statements.

3.3 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have support that the immediate parent undertaking, ICU Medical BV, will provide adequate financial support to allow the company to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Therefore the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

ICU UK Medical Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

3.4 Foreign currency translation

(i) Functional and presentation currency

The company's functional and presentational currency is Pound Sterling.

(ii) 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.

3.5 Turnover

Turnover is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the turnover can be reliably measured. Turnover is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes.

3.6 Taxation

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

(i) Current tax

Current tax is the amount of income tax payable in respect of the taxable profit for the period. Tax is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the period end.

(ii) Deferred tax

Deferred tax arises from timing differences that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the period end and that are expected to apply to the tax are differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income as stated in the financial statements. These timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements.

Deferred tax is recognised on all timing differences at the reporting date except for certain exceptions. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are only recognised when it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the period end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

ICU UK Medical Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

3.7 Intangible assets

Other intangible assets relating to purchased customer contracts, are recorded at fair value at the date of acquisition. Amortisation is charged to the profit and loss account on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the asset from the date it is available for use.

The estimated useful life of other intangible assets are as follows:

- Customer contracts - 5 years

3.8 Tangible assets

Tangible 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:

Computer equipment	- 3 years straight-line method
Plant and machinery	- 7 years straight-line method

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 statement of comprehensive income.

3.9 Impairment of non-financial assets

Assets that are subject to depreciation are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to dispose and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units). Non-financial assets that suffered an impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at each reporting date.

3.10 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a weighted average basis. Work in progress and finished goods include labour and attributable overheads.

At each balance sheet date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

ICU UK Medical Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

3.11 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.

3.12 Financial instruments

The company has chosen to adopt Sections 11 and 12 of FRS 102 in respect of financial instruments.

(i) Financial assets

Basic financial assets, including trade debtors and amounts owed by group undertakings, are initially recognised at transaction price.

Such assets are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method. At the end of each reporting period financial assets measured at amortised cost are assessed for objective evidence of impairment. If an asset is impaired the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income.

If there is decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income.

Financial assets are derecognised when (a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or (b) substantially all the risks and rewards of the ownership of the asset are transferred to another party or (c) control of the asset has been transferred to another party who has the practical ability to unilaterally sell the asset to an unrelated third party without imposing additional restrictions.

(ii) Financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade creditors and amounts owed to group undertakings, are initially recognised at transaction price.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the liability is extinguished, that is when the contractual obligation is discharged, cancelled or expires.

(iii) Offsetting

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amounts presented in the financial statements when there is an enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

ICU UK Medical Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

3.13 Employee benefits

Defined Contribution Pension Plan

The company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the statement of comprehensive income when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the balance sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the company in independently administered funds.

Short Term Benefits

Short term benefits, including holiday pay and other similar non-monetary benefits, are recognised as an expense in the period in which the service is received.

3.14 Called up share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new ordinary shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

3.15 Related party transactions

The company discloses transactions with related parties which are not wholly owned with the same group. It does not disclose transactions with members of the same group that are wholly owned.

3.16 Operating leases: the company as a lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the Profit and loss account on a straight line basis over the lease term.

ICU UK Medical Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018

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

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

The company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are addressed below.

(i) Stock

Stock is valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. This includes any provision for slow moving or obsolete stock. Calculation of such provisions requires judgements to be made on various aspects of stock based on forecasts and historical trading.

The cost of work in progress and closing stock is measured using the standard costing technique. This takes into account normal levels of raw materials, yields, labour, and where applicable, packaging and distribution costs. They are regularly reviewed in light of current conditions which requires judgements and estimations to be made. See note 12 for the net carrying amount of stock and the associated provision.

(ii) Taxation

Determining income tax provisions involves judgements on the tax treatment of certain transactions. Deferred tax is recognised on tax losses not yet used on temporary differences where it is probable that there will be taxable income against which these can be offset.

(iii) Impairment review of intangible assets - Customer contracts

For intangible assets with a finite life, management are required to undertake an impairment review if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable.

Impairment testing is an area involving management judgement, requiring assessment as to whether the carrying value of assets can be supported by the net present value of future cash flows derived from such assets. In calculating the net present value of the future cash flows, certain assumptions are required to be made in respect of uncertain matters including management's expectations of:

- the timing and quantum of future revenue generated under acquired contracts; and
- the selection of an appropriate discount rate.

Changes to these assumptions can significantly affect the company's impairment evaluation and hence results.

ICU UK Medical Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018

5. Turnover

An analysis of turnover by class of business is as follows:

	2018 £	Period ended 31 December 2017 £
Sale of goods	<u>9,001,497</u>	<u>8,858,264</u>

All turnover arose within the United Kingdom.

6. Operating profit

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

	2018 £	2017 £
Release of previously acquired liabilities	(310,885)	-
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	66,828	40,856
Amortisation of intangible assets	209,228	191,793
Fees payable to the company's auditor and its associates for the audit of the company's annual financial statements	14,000	14,000
Exchange differences	(30,160)	162,005
Other operating lease rentals	<u>142,954</u>	<u>-</u>

ICU UK Medical Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018

7. Employees

Staff costs, including directors remuneration, were as follows:

	2018 £	Restated 2017 £
Wages and salaries	2,478,248	2,100,427
Social security costs	280,406	240,991
Other pension costs	102,690	110,657
	<u>2,861,344</u>	<u>2,452,075</u>

The average monthly number of employees, including the directors, during the year was as follows:

	2018 No.	2017 No.
Sales and marketing	16	15
Administration	13	21
Manufacturing	2	-
	<u>31</u>	<u>36</u>

8. Directors' remuneration

During the year, the directors were remunerated for their services to the group as a whole, which are disclosed in the financial statements of other group companies. The directors do not consider it practical to apportion remuneration based on the services performed for individual undertakings within the group.

ICU UK Medical Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018

9. Taxation

	2018 £	2017 £
Corporation tax		
Current tax on profits for the year	14,653	105,779
Adjustment in respect of previous periods	(52,600)	-
Total current tax	(37,947)	105,779
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	(13,070)	(1,658)
Arising from changes to tax rates	1,376	(108)
Adjustment in respect of previous periods	73,952	-
Total deferred tax	62,258	(1,766)
Taxation on profit on ordinary activities	24,311	104,013

Factors affecting tax charge for the year/period

The tax assessed for the year/period is lower (2017: higher) than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2017: 19.37%). The differences are explained below:

	2018 £	2017 £
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	175,205	6,528
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2017: 19.37%)	33,289	1,264
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible	5,160	102,790
Tax rate change	1,376	(41)
Income not taxable	(36,866)	-
Adjustment in respect of previous periods	21,352	-
Total tax charge for the year/period	24,311	104,013

Factors that may affect future tax charges

Changes in the UK corporation tax rates were substantively enacted as part of the Finance Bill 2016 (on 7 September 2016). These include reductions to the main rate to reduce the rate to 17% from 1 April 2020. Deferred taxes at the balance sheet date have been measured using these enacted tax rates and reflected in these financial statements.

ICU UK Medical Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018

10. Intangible assets

	Customer contracts £	Goodwill £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 January 2018	240,987	805,154	1,046,141
At 31 December 2018	240,987	805,154	1,046,141
Amortisation			
At 1 January 2018	44,181	147,612	191,793
Charge for the year	48,197	161,031	209,228
At 31 December 2018	92,378	308,643	401,021
Net book value			
At 31 December 2018	148,609	496,511	645,120
At 31 December 2017	196,806	657,542	854,348

ICU UK Medical Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018

11. Tangible assets

	Plant and machinery £	Computer equipment £	Assets under construction £	Total £
Cost				
At 1 January 2018	243,512	9,443	28,152	281,107
Additions	28,145	47,297	-	75,442
Transfers between classes	28,152	-	(28,152)	-
At 31 December 2018	<u>299,809</u>	<u>56,740</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>356,549</u>
Depreciation				
At 1 January 2018	38,020	2,836	-	40,856
Charge for the year	48,787	18,041	-	66,828
At 31 December 2018	<u>86,807</u>	<u>20,877</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>107,684</u>
Net book value				
At 31 December 2018	<u>213,002</u>	<u>35,863</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>248,865</u>
At 31 December 2017	<u>205,492</u>	<u>6,607</u>	<u>28,152</u>	<u>240,251</u>

12. Stocks

	2018 £	2017 £
Finished goods and goods for resale	<u>120,567</u>	<u>155,398</u>

13. Debtors

	2018 £	2017 £
Trade debtors	1,304,331	689,906
Amounts owed by group undertakings	625,693	577,713
Other debtors	22,863	796,180
Prepayments and accrued income	31,034	6,874
Deferred tax	-	1,766
	<u>1,983,921</u>	<u>2,072,439</u>

ICU UK Medical Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018

14. Cash and cash equivalents

	2018 £	2017 £
Cash at bank and in hand	2,080,197	1,827,565

15. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2018 £	2017 £
Trade creditors	42,689	778,525
Amounts owed to group undertakings	4,168,280	3,253,648
Corporation tax	67,832	105,779
Other taxation and social security	92,076	-
Other creditors	-	126,945
Accruals and deferred income	440,382	829,079
	4,811,259	5,093,976

16. Deferred tax

	2018 £
At beginning of year	1,766
Charged to the profit and loss account	11,694
Adjustment in respect of previous periods	(73,952)
At end of year	(60,492)

The deferred tax balance is made up as follows:

	2018 £	2017 £
Fixed asset timing differences	(66,657)	(1,187)
Short term timing differences - trading	6,165	2,953
	(60,492)	1,766

ICU UK Medical Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018

17. Share capital

	2018 £	2017 £
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
1 ordinary share of £1	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>

18. Commitments under operating leases

At 31 December 2018 the company had future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:

	2018 £	2017 £
Within 1 year	66,716	61,743
Between 2 and 5 years	88,041	13,828
	<u>154,757</u>	<u>75,571</u>

19. Controlling party

The company's immediate parent undertaking is ICU Medical BV.

ICU Medical INC, registered and listed in the United States (registered office 951 Calle Amanecer, San Clemente, CA, 92673), is the company's ultimate parent undertaking, controlling party and the smallest and largest group to consolidate these financial statements. Copies of the consolidated financial statements can be obtained from the company's website at <https://ir.icumed.com>.