

Gilson Scientific Limited

Registered number: 02209142

Directors' report and financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2017

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GILSON SCIENTIFIC LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	Peter Hugh Tudor (resigned 22 December 2017) Wayne Malloy Nicolas Paris (appointed 22 December 2017)
Company secretary	Stephen John West
Registered number	02209142
Registered office	3b Humphrys Road Woodside Estate Dunstable LU5 4TP
Independent auditor	Mazars LLP Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditor The Pinnacle 160 Midsummer Boulevard Milton Keynes MK9 1FF

GILSON SCIENTIFIC LIMITED

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GILSON SCIENTIFIC LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

The Directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017.

Directors

The Directors who served during the year were:

Peter Hugh Tudor (resigned 22 December 2017)

Wayne Malloy

Nicolas Paris (appointed 22 December 2017)

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 judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- 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.

GILSON SCIENTIFIC LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

Disclosure of information to auditor

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

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

Auditor

The auditor, Mazars LLP, will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

Small company

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

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


Wayne Malloy
Director

Date:

28-May-2018

GILSON SCIENTIFIC LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF GILSON SCIENTIFIC LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Gilson Scientific Limited (the 'Company') for the year ended 31 December 2017 which comprise 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 2017 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

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.

Use of the audit report

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

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.

GILSON SCIENTIFIC LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF GILSON SCIENTIFIC LIMITED

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 year 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 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 specific by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.
- 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.

GILSON SCIENTIFIC LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF GILSON SCIENTIFIC LIMITED

Responsibilities of Directors

As explained more fully in the Directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 1, 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 intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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



Stephen Brown (Senior Statutory Auditor)

for and on behalf of
Mazars LLP

Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditor

The Pinnacle
160 Midsummer Boulevard
Milton Keynes
MK9 1FF

Date: 7 June 2018

GILSON SCIENTIFIC LIMITED

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

	Note	2017 £000	2016 £000
Turnover		5,845	6,062
Cost of sales		(3,231)	(3,538)
Gross profit		2,614	2,524
Administrative expenses		(2,796)	(2,414)
Operating (loss)/profit	3	(182)	110
Tax on (loss)/profit		28	(13)
Profit/(loss) for the year/period		(154)	97

There were no recognised gains and losses for 2017 or 2016 other than those included in the statement of comprehensive income.

There was no other comprehensive income for 2017 (2016 - £NIL).

The notes on pages 9 to 18 form part of these financial statements.

GILSON SCIENTIFIC LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 02209142

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2017

	Note	2017 £000	2016 £000
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	7	62	75
Tangible assets	8	503	67
		<u>565</u>	<u>142</u>
Current assets			
Stocks		757	769
Debtors		1,130	1,169
Cash at bank and in hand		743	544
		<u>2,630</u>	<u>2,482</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		(2,944)	(2,207)
Net current (liabilities)/assets		<u>(314)</u>	<u>275</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>251</u>	<u>417</u>
Provisions for liabilities			
Deferred tax		-	(12)
		<u>-</u>	<u>(12)</u>
Net assets		<u><u>251</u></u>	<u><u>405</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	9	400	400
Profit and loss account	10	(149)	5
		<u>251</u>	<u>405</u>

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

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

28 MAY 2018.

Wayne Malloy
 Director



The notes on pages 9 to 18 form part of these financial statements.

GILSON SCIENTIFIC LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

	Called up share capital	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£000	£000	£000
At 1 January 2016	400	(92)	308
Comprehensive income for the year			
Profit for the year	-	97	97
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	97	97
At 1 January 2017	400	5	405
Comprehensive income for the year			
Loss for the year	-	(154)	(154)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	(154)	(154)
At 31 December 2017	400	(149)	251

GILSON SCIENTIFIC LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

1. General information

Gilson Scientific Limited is a private company limited by shares and incorporated in England and Wales. The Company's registered number is 02209142.

The address of its registered office and principal place of business is 3b Humphrys Road, Woodside Estate, Dunstable, LU5 4TP.

The principal activity of the Company is the sale and service of instruments for pharmaceutical and research organisations.

The financial statements are presented in GBP as this is the Company's functional currency, being the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates. Monetary amounts in these financial statements have been rounded to the nearest thousand.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 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 Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

FRS 102 Section 1A allows a qualifying entity certain disclosure exemptions, subject to certain conditions, which have been complied with, including the notification of and no objection to, the use of exemptions by the company's shareholders. In preparing the financial statements, the Company has taken advantage of the following exemptions:

- from disclosing key management personnel compensation, as required by paragraph 7 of Section 33 Related Party Disclosures;
- from presenting a reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding at the beginning and end of the year, as required by paragraph 12 of Section 4 Statement of Financial Position; and
- from presenting a statement of cash flows, as required by Section 7 Statement of Cash Flows.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis which assumes that the Company will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

The Company has received a letter of continued support from the ultimate parent company Gilson Inc. confirming ongoing support and that intercompany creditors will not be demanded until the Company is in a position to repay.

GILSON SCIENTIFIC LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the Company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- the Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the transaction; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

2.4 Intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost. After recognition, under the cost model, intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

All intangible assets are considered to have a finite useful life. If a reliable estimate of the useful life cannot be made, the useful life shall not exceed ten years.

The estimated useful lives range as follows:

Computer software	-	25% - 33% per annum
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GILSON SCIENTIFIC LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.5 Tangible fixed assets

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

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

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Freehold improvements	- 10% per annum
Fixtures & fittings	- 10% - 14% per annum
Office equipment	- 25% - 33% per annum

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.

Depreciation is charged to administrative expenses in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings.

2.6 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 first in, first out basis.

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.

2.7 Debtors

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

2.8 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.

GILSON SCIENTIFIC LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.9 Financial instruments

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

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

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

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

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

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Balance Sheet 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.

2.10 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

GILSON SCIENTIFIC LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.11 Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

The Company's functional and presentational currency is GBP.

Transactions and balances

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

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

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges.

2.12 Operating leases

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income on a straight line basis over the lease term.

2.13 Pensions

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.

2.14 Holiday pay accrual

A liability is recognised to the extent of any unused holiday pay entitlement which is accrued at the Balance Sheet date and carried forward to future periods. This is measured at the undiscounted salary cost of the future holiday entitlement so accrued at the Balance Sheet date.

GILSON SCIENTIFIC LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.15 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to the Statement of Comprehensive Income in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Balance Sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Balance Sheet.

2.16 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income, except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

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

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Balance Sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

GILSON SCIENTIFIC LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

3. Operating (loss)/profit

The operating (loss)/profit after charging/(crediting) :

	2017 £000	2016 £000
Amortisation of intangible assets, including goodwill	13	8
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	81	27
Exchange differences	102	211
Defined contribution pension cost	82	77
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

4. Auditor's remuneration

Fees payable to the Company's auditor for the audit of the Company's annual financial statements totalled £7k (2016 - £6k).

Fees payable to the Company's auditor for non-audit services totalled £3k (2016 - £2k).

5. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 44 (2016 - 45).

6. Directors' remuneration

	2017 £000	2016 £000
Directors' emoluments, including termination payments	399	200
Company contributions to defined contribution pension schemes	8	8
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	407	208
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

During the year retirement benefits were accruing to 1 Directors (2016 - 1) in respect of defined contribution pension schemes.

The highest paid Director received remuneration of £297k (2016 - £92k) which in the current year includes estimated loss of office remuneration of £216k. £100k (2016 - £87k) in respect of the highest paid Director was not accounted for in the financial statements of Gilson Scientific Limited as it is recharged to another group company, Gilson Services Europe BV.

The value of the company's contributions paid to a defined contribution pension scheme in respect of the highest paid Director amounted to £NIL (2016 - £NIL).

GILSON SCIENTIFIC LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

7. Intangible assets

	Computer software £000
Cost	
At 1 January 2017	106
At 31 December 2017	106
Amortisation	
At 1 January 2017	31
Charge for the year	13
At 31 December 2017	44
Net book value	
At 31 December 2017	62
At 31 December 2016	75

GILSON SCIENTIFIC LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

8. Tangible fixed assets

	Freehold property £000	Fixtures & fittings £000	Office equipment £000	Total £000
Cost or valuation				
At 1 January 2017	-	156	26	182
Additions	362	152	3	517
Disposals	-	(54)	(6)	(60)
At 31 December 2017	362	254	23	639
Depreciation				
At 1 January 2017	-	96	19	115
Charge for the period	31	47	3	81
Disposals	-	(54)	(6)	(60)
At 31 December 2017	31	89	16	136
Net book value				
At 31 December 2017	331	165	7	503
At 31 December 2016	-	60	7	67

9. Share capital

	2017 £000	2016 £000
Shares classified as equity		
Authorised		
500,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	500	500
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
400,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	400	400

Each share has a voting right attached but no right to fixed income.

GILSON SCIENTIFIC LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

10. Reserves

Profit and loss account

This reserve comprises cumulative profits and losses of the Company.

11. Pension commitments

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the company and amounted to £82k (2016 - £77k). Contributions totalling £26k (2016 - £21k) were payable to the fund at the balance sheet date and are included within creditors.

12. Commitments under operating leases

At 31 December 2017 the Company had future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:

	2017 £000	2016 £000
Not later than 1 year	150	138
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	297	440
	<u>447</u>	<u>578</u>

13. Related party transactions

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption available according with 'Section 33 'Related party disclosures' not to disclose transactions entered into between two or more members of a group that are wholly owned.

14. Controlling party

The immediate parent company is Life Science Supplies Limited, a company incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 3b Humphrys Road, Woodside Estate, Dunstable, LU5 4TP.

The ultimate parent is Gilson Inc., a company incorporated in the United States of America.

The ultimate controlling party is considered to be Dr. Robert Gilson by virtue of his majority shareholding.