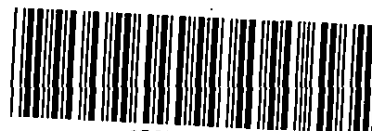
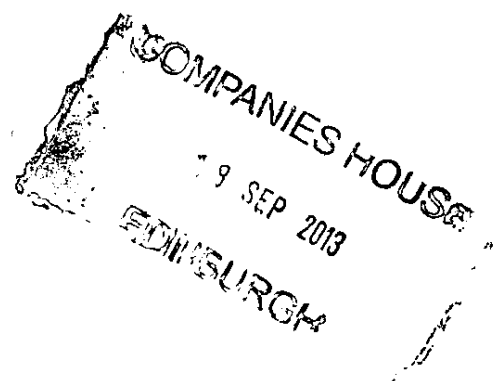


G & M Procter Limited

Annual report and financial statements for
the year ended 31 December 2012

Company registration number: SC117113



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G & M PROCTER LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012

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G & M PROCTER LIMITED

OFFICERS AND PROFESSIONAL ADVISERS

Directors

K N Wheeler

K Wright

L Grant

Company Secretary

N J Ward

Oakwood Company Secretary Limited

Registered office

1 George Square

Glasgow

G2 1AL

Bankers

Barclays Bank

PO Box 46116

London

EC4N 8WB

Independent auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors

Erskine House

68-73 Queen Street

Edinburgh

EH2 4NH

G & M PROCTER LIMITED

DIRECTORS REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012

The directors present their annual report and the audited financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 December 2012.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company is the manufacture of ready to use microbiology testing products.

Review of business and future developments

The UK microbiology market encompasses around 2,000 clinical and industrial laboratories, around half of which used products supplied by the company in 2012. Historically the products that the company supplied had been manufactured in-house in these laboratories. These products are now available ready prepared from the company and its competitors.

It is a competitive environment in which the company aims to differentiate itself from its competitors by providing a very high quality of product and service and by continually striving to deliver further improvements.

Minor restructuring costs in the profit and loss account relates to streamlining of ongoing processes.

The company has two manufacturing facilities in Perth and employed 82 people in 2012 (2011: 82).

Results and dividends and key performance indicators

The directors believe that the key performance indicators ('KPIs') are gross and net profitability, along with working cashflow.

The profit after tax for the year was £2,187,000 (2011: £1,699,000) which will be transferred to reserves. The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend (2011: £Nil).

Revenue has increased from £13,969,000 to £14,740,000. Total reported revenue has increased by 5.5%, with underlying revenue up 2% after excluding volumes produced on behalf of our German plant in 2012 to support their operation. In April 2012 the company changed the basis for calculating revenue from Transfer Price to a Cost Plus basis. Sales volumes increased by 11% but cost per unit fell. The year on year revenue increase was therefore lower than it would have been on original transfer price. If restated on a like for like basis, revenue would have increased by 10.4% year on year with underlying revenue up 6.8%.

Operating profit margins increased by 2% in relation to reported sales 14% (2011: 12%). Operating profit margins would have increased by 6% if restated on a like for like transfer price sales figure, in line with management expectations.

Employee numbers remained stable during the year, due to operating efficiencies.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The management of the business is subject to a number of risks including commercial risk, price risk, credit risk, liquidity risk and interest rate cash flow risk. The mitigation of these risks has been outlined below.

G & M PROCTER LIMITED

DIRECTORS REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012

Commercial risk

The company continues to improve its services in order to maintain and develop its market place penetration as evidenced by the investment in research and development of new products.

Creditor payment policy

The company does not follow a universal code which deals specifically with payments to suppliers but, where appropriate, the company's practice is to:

- a) Agree the terms of payment at the start of business with the supplier;
- b) Ensure that those suppliers are made aware of the terms of payment; and
- c) Pay in accordance with its contractual and other legal obligations.

At the end of the year, the creditor days, in relation to trade creditors, were 16 days (2011: 16 days).

Financial risk management

The company's operations expose it to a variety of financial risks that include the effects of changes in price risk, credit risk, currency risk, interest rate cash flow risk and liquidity risk. The company has in place a risk management programme that seeks to limit the adverse effects on the financial performance of the company by monitoring levels of debt finance and the related finance costs.

In order to ensure stability of cash out flows and hence manage interest rate risk, the company is supported by fellow group operations. The company does not use derivative financial instruments to manage interest rate costs and as such, no hedge accounting is applied.

Given the size of the company, the directors have not delegated the responsibility of monitoring financial risk management to a sub-committee of the board. The policies set by the board of directors are implemented by the company's finance department. The department has a policy and procedures manual that sets out specific guidelines to manage interest rate risk, credit risk and circumstances where it would be appropriate to use financial instruments to manage these.

Price risk

The company is exposed to commodity price risk as a result of its operations. However, given the size of the company's operations, the costs of managing exposure to commodity price risk exceed any potential benefits. The directors will revisit the appropriateness of this policy should the company's operations change in size or nature.

Credit risk

All sales and trade debtor balances are inter-company, therefore the company is not exposed to a material credit risk.

Currency risk

The company is exposed to currency risk as a result of its operations. However, given the size of the company's operations, the cost of managing the exposure to currency risk through the use of derivative financial instruments exceeds any potential benefits, and as such no hedge accounting is applied.

G & M PROCTER LIMITED

DIRECTORS REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012

Interest rate cash flow risk

The company has interest bearing assets. Interest bearing assets include only cash balances, all of which earn interest at a fixed rate. The directors will revisit the appropriateness of this policy should the company's operations change in size or nature.

Liquidity risk

The company's debt profile is largely short-term debt finance that is designed to ensure the company has sufficient available funds for operations and planned expansions.

Research and development

The company encourages research and development investment. Research and development programmes are managed to obtain a balance between improvements to existing products and development of new products.

Employees

The company recognises the benefit of keeping employees informed of the progress of the business and of involving them in the company's performance and, accordingly, maintains regular communications with employees and has well established consultation arrangements.

Disabled employees

The company gives full consideration to applications for employment from disabled persons where the requirements of the job can be adequately fulfilled by a disabled person.

Where existing employees become disabled, it is the company's policy wherever practicable to provide continuing employment under normal terms and conditions and to provide training and career development and promotion wherever appropriate.

Directors

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

J Coley (Resigned 18 April 2012)

K N Wheeler

K Wright

I Moodie (Appointed 18 April 2012, resigned 7 February 2013)

L Grant (Appointed 7 February 2013)

G & M PROCTER LIMITED

DIRECTORS REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012

Statement of directors' responsibilities

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 prepared the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). 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 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;
- 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 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.

The directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the company's website. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

Third Party Indemnity Provision

The company has made qualifying third party indemnity provisions for the benefit of its directors (which extend to the performance of any duties as a director of any associated company) and these remain in force during the year and up to the date of signing the financial statements.

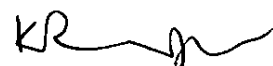
Disclosure of information to auditors

Each of the persons who are a director at the date of approval of this report confirms that:

- So far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditors are unaware; and
- Each director has taken all the steps that he should have taken as a director to make himself/herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

This confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of Section 418 of the Companies Act 2006.

On behalf of the Board



K Wright
Director

11 September 2013

G & M PROCTER LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF G & M PROCTER LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements of G & M Procter Limited for the year ended 31 December 2012 which comprise the profit and loss account, the balance sheet and the related notes. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

As explained more fully in the statement of directors' responsibilities set out on page 5 the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

This report, including the opinions, has been prepared for and only for the company's members as a body in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving these opinions, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

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

Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2012 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 prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion the information given in the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.

G & M PROCTER LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF G & M PROCTER LIMITED

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Other matters

The company has passed a resolution in accordance with section 506 of the Companies Act 2006 that the senior statutory auditor's name should not be stated.

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors
Edinburgh

11 September 2013

G & M PROCTER LIMITED

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012

	Note	2012 £000s	2011 £000s
Turnover	2	14,740	13,969
Cost of sales		(11,070)	(10,905)
Gross profit		3,670	3,064
Distribution Costs		(748)	(649)
Administrative expenses		(795)	(729)
Operating profit	3	2,127	1,686
Restructuring costs		(3)	(44)
Interest receivable and similar income	6	44	40
Interest payable and similar charges	7	(2)	-
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation		2,166	1,682
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	8	21	17
Profit for the financial year	15	2,187	1,699

All results are from continuing operations.

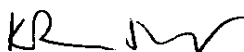
The company has no recognised gains and losses other than those included in the profit and loss account above, and therefore, no separate statement of total recognised gains and losses has been presented.

There is no difference between the profit on ordinary activities before taxation and the profit for the financial years stated above, and their historical cost equivalent.

G & M PROCTER LIMITED**BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2012**

	Note	2012 £'000	2011 £'000
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	9	3,058	3,489
		3,058	3,489
Current assets			
Stocks	10	1,180	1,302
Debtors	11	1,311	1,286
Cash at bank and in hand		8,198	5,419
		10,689	8,007
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	12	(1,211)	(1,147)
Net current assets		9,478	6,860
Total assets less current liabilities		12,536	10,349
Net assets		12,536	10,349
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	14	37	37
Share premium account	15	6	6
Capital redemption reserve	15	75	75
Profit and loss account	15	12,418	10,231
Total shareholders' funds	16	12,536	10,349

These financial statements on pages 8 to 18 were approved by the Board of Directors on 11 September 2013 signed on its behalf by



K Wright

Director

Company registration number: SC117113

G & M PROCTER LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012

1 Accounting policies

Basis of accounting

These financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis and under the historical cost convention in accordance with the Companies Act 2006 and applicable accounting standards in the United Kingdom. The principal accounting policies, all of which have been consistently applied throughout the year and the preceding year are set out below.

Cash flow statement and related party disclosures

The company is included in the consolidated financial statements of Thermo Fisher Scientific Inc. which are publically available. Consequently, as the company is a 100% owned subsidiary, the company has taken advantage of the exemption from preparing a cash flow statement under the terms of Financial Reporting Standard 1 (revised 1996). The company is also exempt under the terms of Financial Reporting Standard 8 from disclosing related party transactions with entities that are part of the Thermo Fisher Scientific Inc. Group.

Tangible fixed assets and depreciation

Tangible fixed assets are stated at historic purchase cost, net of accumulated depreciation and any provision for impairment. Cost includes the original purchase price of the asset and costs attributable to bringing the asset into its working condition for its intended use.

The fixed assets have been depreciated at rates calculated to reduce the net book value of each asset to its estimated residual value by the end of its expected useful economic life in the company's business, and the rates are as follows:

Long Leasehold Improvements	- Over the life of the lease on a straight line basis
Freehold land and buildings	- 30 years
Plant and machinery	- 3 to 14 years
Motor vehicles	- 4 years

Freehold land is not depreciated.

Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of historical cost and net realisable value. Net realisable value is based on estimated selling price, less further costs expected to be incurred to completion and disposal. Raw materials and goods for resale are valued at purchase cost on a first in, first out basis. Provision is made for obsolete, slow-moving or defective items where appropriate.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has a present obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that a transfer of economic benefit will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Leasing and hire purchase commitments

Costs in respect of operating leases are charged to the profit and loss account on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

G & M PROCTER LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012

Turnover

Turnover, which is stated net of value added tax and trade discounts, represents amounts invoiced to third parties and group companies. Turnover arising from goods which have not been delivered at year end has been deferred.

Foreign currency

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the exchange rate ruling at the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Any gain or loss arising from a change in exchange rates subsequent to the date of the transactions is included as an exchange gain or loss in the profit and loss account.

Pensions

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund.

For defined contribution schemes the amount charged to the profit and loss account in respect of pension costs is the contribution payable in the year. Differences between contributions payable and actually paid are shown as either accruals or prepayments in the balance sheet.

Taxation

Corporation tax is provided on taxable profits at the current rate.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date, where transactions or events that result in an obligation to pay more tax in the future or a right to pay less tax in the future have occurred at the balance sheet date.

A net deferred tax asset is regarded as recoverable and therefore recognised only when, on the basis of all available evidence, it can be regarded as more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits against which to recover carried forward tax losses and from which the future reversal of underlying timing differences can be deducted.

Deferred tax is measured at the average tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which the timing differences are expected to reverse, based on tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. Deferred tax is measured on a non-discounted basis.

2 Turnover

Turnover by geography	2012 £'000	2011 £'000
United Kingdom	14,740	13,969

The turnover for the year is attributable to the one principal activity of the company.

G & M PROCTER LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012

3 Operating profit

The operating profit is stated after charging:

	2012 £'000	2011 £'000
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets		
- Owned assets	579	645
Operating lease charges		
- Plant and machinery	69	88
- Other	15	24
Auditors remuneration:		
- Audit services	9	9
- Non-audit services - fees payable to the company's auditors for tax services	3	3

4 Information regarding directors and employees

By activity	2012	2011
Average monthly numbers of persons employed	Number	Number
Manufacturing	68	68
Management and administration	14	14
	82	82

Staff costs during the year (including directors)	2012	2011
	£'000	£'000
Wages and salaries	1,992	1,949
Social security costs	162	176
Other pension costs	114	104
	2,268	2,229

G & M PROCTER LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012

5 Directors' emoluments

	2012 £'000	2011 £'000
Aggregate emoluments	11	11
Compensation for loss of office	1	-
Company contributions to defined contribution pension scheme	1	1
	13	12
Highest paid director	2012 £'000	2011 £'000
Total emoluments and amounts (excluding shares) receivable under long-term incentive schemes	4	6
	4	6

The highest paid director did not exercise share options over shares in Thermo Fisher Scientific Inc. during 2012.

Directors emoluments represent an allocation of their services to this company. Directors emoluments were borne by another group company, Thermo Electron (Management Services) Limited.

Retirement benefits accrued to 4 (2011: 3) directors under a money purchase pension scheme.

During the year 2 directors (2011: 1 directors) exercised options over shares of Thermo Fisher Scientific Inc.

In 2012, 4 (2011: 3) directors were entitled to shares under a long-term incentive scheme.

6 Interest receivable and similar income

	2012 £'000	2011 £'000
Bank interest receivable	44	40

7 Interest payable and similar charges

	2012 £'000	2011 £'000
Bank interest receivable	(2)	-

G & M PROCTER LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012

8 Tax on profit on ordinary activities

	2012 £'000	2011 £'000
Current tax		
Total current tax	-	-
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences (note 13)	(24)	(19)
Adjustment in respect of prior years	3	2
Total deferred tax (note 13)	(21)	(17)
Tax credit on profit on ordinary activities	(21)	(17)

Factors affecting tax credit for the year:

The tax charge assessed for the year is lower (2011: lower) than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK 24.5% (2011: 26.49%). The differences are outlined below:

	2012 £'000	2011 £'000
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	2,166	1,682
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK 24.5% (2011: 26.49%)	531	446
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	48	58
Income not taxable for tax purposes	(41)	(44)
Accelerated capital allowances and other timing differences	25	21
Short term timing differences	1	(3)
Group relief claimed for nil charge	(564)	(478)
Current tax charge for the year	-	-

Factors that may affect future tax charges:

Changes to the UK Corporation tax system were announced in the March 2012 UK Budget Statement. A resolution passed by Parliament on 26 March 2012 reduced the main rate of corporation tax to 24% from 1 April 2012. Legislation to reduce the main rate of corporation tax from 24% to 23% from 1 April 2013 was included in the Finance Act 2012. The impact of the rate reduction has been reflected in the calculation of the UK deferred tax recognized at 31 December 2012.

A further reduction to the main rate is also proposed to reduce the rate to 21% from 1 April 2014. As at the balance sheet date this further proposed change to rates had not been substantively enacted and, therefore, is not recognised in these financial statements. The impact of the proposed changes is not expected to be material to the balance sheet.

G & M PROCTER LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012

9 Tangible assets

	Freehold land and buildings £'000	Plant and machinery £'000	Motor Vehicles £'000	Total £'000
Cost				
At 1 January 2012	2,773	6,525	36	9,334
Additions	-	148	-	148
Disposals	-	-	(36)	(36)
At 31 December 2012	2,773	6,673	-	9,446
Accumulated depreciation				
At 1 January 2012	644	5,165	36	5,845
Charge for the year	85	494	-	579
Disposals	-	-	(36)	(36)
At 31 December 2012	729	5,659	-	6,388
Net book value				
At 31 December 2012	2,044	1,014	-	3,058
At 31 December 2011	2,129	1,360	-	3,489

10 Stock

	2012 £'000	2011 £'000
Raw materials and consumables	699	755
Finished goods and goods for resale	481	547
	1,180	1,302

11 Debtors

	2012 £'000	2011 £'000
Amounts owed by group undertakings	1,200	1,217
Prepayments and accrued income	51	30
Deferred tax asset (note 13)	60	39
	1,311	1,286

The amounts owed from group undertakings are unsecured, interest free and are repayable on demand.

G & M PROCTER LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012

12 Creditors – amounts falling due within one year

	2012 £'000	2011 £'000
Trade creditors	475	471
Amounts owed to group undertakings	412	435
Other creditors	10	12
Taxation and social security	50	46
Accruals and deferred income	264	183
	1,211	1,147

The amounts owed to group undertakings are unsecured, interest free and are repayable on demand.

13 Deferred tax asset

	2012 £'000	2011 £'000
Accelerated capital allowances	56	34
Other timing differences	4	5
Deferred tax	60	39

Provision for deferred taxation	Deferred tax asset £'000
At 1 January 2012	39
Charge to profit and loss account	21
At 31 December 2012	60

14 Called up share capital

	2012 £'000	2011 £'000
Allotted and fully paid		
37,422 ordinary shares of £1	37	37

G & M PROCTER LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012

15 Reserves

	Share premium account £'000	Capital redemption reserve £'000	Profit and loss account £'000
At 1 January 2012	6	75	10,231
Profit for the financial year	-	-	2,187
At 31 December 2012	6	75	12,418

16 Reconciliation of movements in shareholders' funds

	2012 £'000	2011 £'000
Profit for the financial year	2,187	1,699
Net addition to shareholders' funds	2,187	1,699
Opening shareholders' funds	10,349	8,650
Closing shareholders' funds	12,536	10,349

17 Defined contribution pension scheme

The company operates a defined contribution scheme. The pension cost charge for the year represents contributions payable by the company to the fund and amounted to £114,000 (2011: £104,000). The liability at the year end for the contributions payable to the defined contribution scheme is £13,000 (2011: £12,000).

G & M PROCTER LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012

18 Financial Commitments

At 31 December 2012, the company had annual commitments under non-cancellable operating leases expiring as follows:

	2012 £'000	2011 £'000
Land and buildings		
Within one year	72	71
	72	71
Other		
Within one year	-	14
Within two to five years	15	21
	15	35

19 Ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party

The immediate parent undertaking is Oxoid Limited whose registered office is Solaar House, 19 Mercers Row, Cambridge, CB5 8BZ.

The ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party is Thermo Fisher Scientific Inc. which is the largest and smallest group to consolidate these financial statements. The company is incorporated in the United States of America and its common stock is listed on the New York Stock Exchange. Copies of the financial statements of the ultimate parent company are publically available and can be obtained from its headquarters at 81 Wyman Street, Waltham, MA 02454, USA.