

Barcom Limited

Directors' Report and Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 December 2015

Registered number: 02158109



Barcom Limited

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Barcom Limited

Directors' Report For the Year Ended 31 December 2015

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2015.

Principal activity

The principal activity of the company is that of a holding company.

On 10 April 2015, the ultimate parent company, General Electric Company ("GE") announced its intention to reduce the size of its financial services business. As of the date of these financial statements, the Board of the company had no formal or contractual commitment to dispose of its assets or business.

Results and dividends

The loss for the year, after taxation, amounted to £1,092,000 (2014: £1,482,000).

The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend (2014: £nil).

Directors

The directors who served during the year were:

N C Smith
K T Griffin

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 that director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditors are unaware, and
- that 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.

Auditors

Under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006, KPMG LLP will be deemed to have been reappointed as auditors 28 days after these financial statements were sent to members or 28 days after the latest date prescribed for filing the accounts with the registrar, whichever is earlier.

This report was approved by the board on 6-9-2016 and signed on its behalf.


N C SMITH
Director

3rd Floor
1 Ashley Road
Altrincham
Cheshire
WA14 2DT

Barcom Limited

Directors' Responsibilities Statement For the Year Ended 31 December 2015

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 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework'. Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- 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.

Barcom Limited

Independent Auditors' Report to the members of Barcom Limited

We have audited the financial statements of Barcom Limited for the year ended 31 December 2015, set out on pages 5 to 14. The relevant financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is the Companies Act 2006 and the United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework'.

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

Respective responsibilities of Directors and Auditors

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

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

A description of the scope of an audit of financial statements is provided on the Financial Reporting Council's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditscopeukprivate.

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 2015 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.

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.

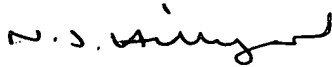
Barcom Limited

Independent Auditors' Report to the members of Barcom 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; or
- the directors were not entitled to take advantage of the small companies' exemption from the requirement to prepare a Strategic report.



James Hillyard (Senior statutory auditor)

for and on behalf of

KPMG LLP

Statutory Auditor
Chartered Accountants

1 Sovereign Square
Sovereign Street
Leeds
LS1 4DA

Date: 7 September 2016

Barcom Limited

Statement of Comprehensive Income For the Year Ended 31 December 2015

	Note	2015 £000	2014 £000
Administrative expenses		(10)	(3)
Operating loss		(10)	(3)
Impairment of investments		(348)	(756)
Interest receivable and similar income	5	-	1
Interest payable and similar charges	6	(734)	(724)
Loss on ordinary activities before tax		(1,092)	(1,482)
Tax on loss on ordinary activities	7	-	-
Loss for the year		(1,092)	(1,482)
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		(1,092)	(1,482)

All amounts relate to continuing operations.


The notes on pages 8 to 14 form part of these financial statements.

Barcom Limited
Registered number:02158109

Balance Sheet
As at 31 December 2015

	Note	2015 £000	2014 £000
Fixed assets			
Fixed asset investments	8	28,094	28,442
Current assets			
Debtors		-	3
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	10	(896)	-
Net current (liabilities)/assets		<u>(896)</u>	<u>3</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		27,198	28,445
 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	11	<u>(17,000)</u>	<u>(17,155)</u>
Net assets		<u>10,198</u>	<u>11,290</u>
 Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	12	46,541	46,541
Share premium account		25,761	25,761
Other reserves		17,010	17,010
Profit and loss account		(79,114)	(78,022)
Shareholders' funds		<u>10,198</u>	<u>11,290</u>

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


N C SMITH
Director

6-9-2016

The notes on pages 8 to 14 form part of these financial statements.

Barcom Limited

Statement of Changes in Equity For the Year Ended 31 December 2015

	Called up share capital	Share premium account	Other reserves	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
At 1 January 2015	46,541	25,761	17,010	(78,022)	11,290
Comprehensive income for the year					
Loss for the year	-	-	-	(1,092)	(1,092)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	(1,092)	(1,092)
At 31 December 2015	46,541	25,761	17,010	(79,114)	10,198

Statement of Changes in Equity For the Year Ended 31 December 2014

	Called up share capital	Share premium account	Other reserves	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
At 1 January 2014	46,541	25,761	17,010	(76,540)	12,772
Comprehensive income for the year					
Loss for the year	-	-	-	(1,482)	(1,482)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	(1,482)	(1,482)
At 31 December 2014	46,541	25,761	17,010	(78,022)	11,290

The notes on pages 8 to 14 form part of these financial statements.

Barcom Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2015

1. Accounting policies

1.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework' and the Companies Act 2006. The amendments to FRS 101 (2014/15 Cycle) issued in July 2015 and effective immediately have been applied.

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

In the transition to FRS 101, the company has applied IFRS 1 whilst ensuring that its assets and liabilities are measured in compliance with FRS 101. An explanation of how the transition to FRS 101 has affected the reported financial position and financial performance of the company is provided in note 14.

The company is a private limited company and is incorporated and domiciled in the United Kingdom.

The results of the company are included in the consolidated financial statements of General Electric Company which are available from 3135 Easton Turnpike, Fairfield, Connecticut, 06828, USA or at www.ge.com.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 101 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the company's accounting policies (see note 2).

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

First time application of FRS 100 and FRS 101

In the current year the company has adopted FRS 100 and FRS 101. In previous years the financial statements were prepared in accordance with applicable UK accounting standards.

This change in the basis of preparation has not materially altered the recognition and measurement requirements previously applied in accordance with UK GAAP. Consequently the principal accounting policies are unchanged from the prior year. The change in basis of preparation has enabled the company to take advantage of some of the available disclosure exemptions permitted by FRS 101 in the financial statements, the most significant of which are summarised below. There have been no other material amendments to the disclosure requirements previously applied in accordance with UK GAAP.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

1.2 Financial reporting standard 101 - reduced disclosure exemptions

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

- the requirements of IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures
- the requirement in paragraph 38 of IAS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements' to present comparative information in respect of:
 - paragraph 79(a)(iv) of IAS 1;
- the requirements of paragraphs 10(d), 10(f), 16, 38A, 38B, 38C, 38D, 40A, 40B, 40C, 40D, 111 and 134-136 of IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements
- the requirements of IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows
- the requirements of paragraphs 30 and 31 of IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors
- the requirements of paragraph 17 of IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures

Barcom Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2015

1. Accounting policies (continued)

- the requirements in IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures to disclose related party transactions entered into between two or more members of a group, provided that any subsidiary which is a party to the transaction is wholly owned by such a member.

1.3 Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

The directors have reviewed the financial position of the company, including the arrangements with group undertakings. The directors have considered the financial position of the company's immediate group and ultimate parent.

On the basis of their assessment of the company's financial position and of the enquiries made by the directors the company's directors have no reason to believe that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt about the ability of the immediate group to continue as a going concern. Accordingly they expect that the company will be able to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future and hence continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the annual financial statements.

1.4 Investments

Investments in subsidiaries are valued at cost less provision for impairment.

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

1.5 Taxation

Tax is recognised in the profit and loss account, except that a change 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 tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the company operates and generates income.

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

A net deferred tax asset is recognised only if it can be regarded as more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted.

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

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Barcom Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2015

2. Judgments in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

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

Critical accounting estimates and judgments

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.

Impairment of investments

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

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

Where the carrying value exceeds the estimated recoverable amount (being the greater of fair value less costs of disposal and value-in-use), an impairment loss is recognised by writing down the investment to its recoverable amount. Impairment losses arising in respect of investments are not reversed once recognised.

3. Auditors' remuneration

Remuneration of £4,000 (2014: £4,000) paid to the auditors for their services to the company was borne by a fellow group undertaking.

4. Staff costs

The company has no employees (2014: nil). The directors did not receive any remuneration during the year in respect of their services as directors of the company (2014: £nil).

5. Interest receivable and similar income

	2015 £000	2014 £000
Interest receivable from group companies	-	1

6. Interest payable and similar charges

	2015 £000	2014 £000
On loans from group undertakings	734	724

Barcom Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2015

7. Taxation

	2015 £000	2014 £000
UK corporation tax credit on loss for the year	-	-

Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is higher than (2014: higher than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20.25% (2014: 21.5%) The differences are explained below:

	2015 £000	2014 £000
Loss on ordinary activities before tax	(1,092)	(1,482)
Loss on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20.25% (2014: 21.5%)	(221)	(318)
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	70	162
Group relief for Enil consideration	151	156
Total tax charge for the year	-	-

Factors that may affect future tax charges

The UK corporation tax rate was reduced from 21% to 20% on 1 April 2015. Further reductions to 19% (effective 1 April 2017) and to 18% (effective 1 April 2020) were substantively enacted at the balance sheet date. This will reduce any current tax charges accordingly. There are no other factors that may significantly affect future tax charges. Subsequently, the UK government announced that the UK corporation tax rate will reduce further to 17% from 1 April 2020.

There were no amounts of provided or unprovided deferred taxation as at 31 December 2015 or 31 December 2014.

Barcom Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2015

8. Fixed asset investments

	Investments in subsidiary companies £000
Cost or valuation	
At 1 January 2015	102,718
At 31 December 2015	102,718
Impairment	
At 1 January 2015	74,276
Charge for the period	348
At 31 December 2015	74,624
Net book value	
At 31 December 2015	28,094
At 31 December 2014	28,442

In the opinion of the directors, the investments in the Company's subsidiary undertakings are worth at least the amount at which they are stated in the balance sheet.

Subsidiary undertakings

The following were subsidiary undertakings of the company:

Name	Country of incorporation	Class of shares	Holding	Principal activity
GE Capital Equipment Services Limited	England and Wales	Ordinary	100 %	Fleet management, sale and servicing of plant
Key Leasing Limited	England and Wales	Ordinary	100 %	Leasing

Barcom Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2015

9. Debtors

	2015 £000	2014 £000
Due within one year		
Amounts owed by group undertakings	-	3

10. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2015 £000	2014 £000
Amounts owed to group undertakings	891	-
Accruals and deferred income	5	-
	896	-

11. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year

	2015 £000	2014 £000
Amounts owed to group undertakings	17,000	17,155
	17,000	17,155

12. Share capital

	2015 £000	2014 £000
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
232,706,716 ordinary shares of £0.20 each	46,541	46,541

13. Ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party

The company's immediate parent undertaking is GE Capital Corporation (Holdings), a company registered in England and Wales.

The smallest and largest group in which the results of the company are consolidated is that headed by its ultimate parent undertaking, General Electric Company, a company incorporated in the United States of America. The consolidated financial statements of this company are available to the public and may be obtained from 3135 Easton Turnpike, Fairfield, Connecticut, 06828, USA or at www.ge.com.

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Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2015

14. First time adoption of FRS 101

The policies applied under the entity's previous accounting framework are not materially different to FRS 101 and have not impacted on equity or profit or loss.