

Company Registration No. 02498901 (England and Wales)

SIRSI LIMITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR



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SIRSI LIMITED

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SIRSI LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019

		2019		2018 as restated	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		277,717		358,683
Investments	4		72,778		72,778
			<u>350,495</u>		<u>431,461</u>
Current assets					
Debtors	5	1,924,962		1,986,790	
Cash at bank and in hand		1,117,914		1,049,384	
		<u>3,042,896</u>		<u>3,036,174</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(3,781,822)		(3,484,253)	
Net current liabilities			<u>(738,926)</u>		<u>(448,079)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>(388,431)</u>		<u>(16,618)</u>
Provisions for liabilities			<u>(4,880)</u>		<u>(4,880)</u>
Net liabilities			<u><u>(393,311)</u></u>		<u><u>(21,498)</u></u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	8		670		670
Profit and loss reserves			<u>(393,981)</u>		<u>(22,168)</u>
Total equity			<u><u>(393,311)</u></u>		<u><u>(21,498)</u></u>

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 12 December 2020 and are signed on its behalf by:

J K Martin
Director

W Davison Jr
Director

Company Registration No. 02498901

SIRSI LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Sirsi Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Sirsidynix, First Floor, Axis 6, Rhodes Way, Watford, Hertfordshire, United Kingdom, WD24 4YW.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

The company has taken advantage of the exemption under section 399 of the Companies Act 2006 not to prepare consolidated accounts, on the basis that the group of which this is the parent qualifies as a small group. The financial statements present information about the company as an individual entity and not about its group.

1.2 Going concern

The company made a loss for the financial year of £248,571 and has net liabilities of £270,069.

COVID-19 had not started having an impact in UK at 31 December 2019. The ongoing pandemic and related lockdowns and restrictions have resulted in minimal impact on the business operations during 2020. There has been no need to furlough staff and reduce staff numbers.

The directors regularly review cash flow forecasts to determine whether the company has sufficient cash reserves to enable it to meet its liabilities as they fall due.

The directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for a period of not less than one year from the date of approval of these financial statements. As a result the directors consider it appropriate to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing these financial statements.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

SIRSI LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that it is probable will be recovered.

1.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Leasehold land and buildings	over the life of lease
Office equipment	3 to 5 years
Fixtures and fittings	7 years

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

1.5 Fixed asset investments

Interests in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the company. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

1.6 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

1.7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.8 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally 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.

SIRSI LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

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

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

1.9 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1.10 Provisions

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

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the reporting end date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where the effect of the time value of money is material, the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation is recognised at present value. When a provision is measured at present value, the unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

1.11 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

SIRSI LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.12 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

1.13 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation in the period are included in profit or loss.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

	2019 Number	2018 Number
Total	36	32

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery etc	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 January 2019	109,661	799,196	908,857
Additions	-	115,315	115,315
Disposals	-	(9,410)	(9,410)
At 31 December 2019	109,661	905,101	1,014,762
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 January 2019	31,796	518,378	550,174
Depreciation charged in the year	18,752	177,529	196,281
Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	(9,410)	(9,410)
At 31 December 2019	50,548	686,497	737,045
Carrying amount			
At 31 December 2019	59,113	218,604	277,717
At 31 December 2018	77,865	280,818	358,683

SIRSI LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

4 Fixed asset investments

	2019 £	2018 £
Shares in group undertakings and participating interests	72,778	72,778

Movements in fixed asset investments

	Shares in group undertakings £
Cost or valuation	
At 1 January 2019 & 31 December 2019	72,778
Carrying amount	
At 31 December 2019	72,778
At 31 December 2018	72,778

5 Debtors

	2019 £	2018 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	928,571	1,172,991
Amounts owed by group undertakings	477,392	598,143
Other debtors	36,084	37,005
Prepayments and accrued income	482,935	178,651
	1,924,982	1,986,790

6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2019 £	2018 £
Trade creditors	92,822	6,893
Amounts owed to group undertakings	751,586	323,800
Taxation and social security	229,390	135,809
Deferred income	2,516,618	2,845,680
Other creditors	33,447	125,120
Accruals	157,959	46,951
	3,781,822	3,484,253

SIRSI LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

7 Retirement benefit schemes

	2019	2018
Defined contribution schemes	£	£
Charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes	85,173	81,316

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

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The pension cost charge for the year represents contributions payable by the company to the scheme and amounted to £85,173 (2018: £81,316).

Contributions totalling nil (2018: nil) were payable to the scheme at the end of the year and are included in creditors.

8 Called up share capital

	2019	2018
Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid	£	£
670 Ordinary shares of £1 each	670	670

9 Audit report information

As the income statement has been omitted from the filing copy of the financial statements, the following information in relation to the audit report on the statutory financial statements is provided in accordance with s444(5B) of the Companies Act 2006:

The auditor's report was unqualified.

The senior statutory auditor was Selwyn Arnold.

The auditor was Sobell Rhodes LLP.

10 Financial commitments, guarantees and contingent liabilities

The total amount of financial commitments not included in the balance sheet is £478,914 (2018: £540,052).

11 Parent company

The ultimate parent undertaking is SD Intermediate Inc, a company incorporated in the USA. SD Intermediate Inc is the parent undertaking of the smallest and largest group of undertakings to consolidate these financial statements but does not make those accounts publicly available.

The company's immediate parent is Sirsi Corporation, incorporated in USA.

SIRSI LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

12 Prior period adjustment

The company has restated the prior year profit and loss account in respect of the accounting treatment of staff commission recognised in of £30,608. As a result of this adjustment the loss for the year ended 31 December 2018 as previously reported of £112,940 is restated to £143,548.

In addition the company has adjusted its opening profit and loss reserves at 1 January 2018 by £171,565 in respect of commission recognised for earlier periods. Therefore the profit and loss reserve as previously reported of £292,945 is restated to £121,380.

The cumulative affect of these adjustments is to reduce debtors due within one year at 31 December 2018 as previously reported of £2,188,963 by £202,173 resulting in restated balance of £1,986,790. There the closing profit and loss reserves at 31 December 2018 as previously reported of £180,005 (credit) is restated to £22,168 (debit)

At 31 December 2018 the net assets as previously report of £180,675 is restated to £21,498 net liabilities.

Changes to the balance sheet

	As previously reported £	Adjustment at 1 Jan 2018 £	Adjustment at 31 Dec 2018 £	As restated at 31 Dec 2018 £
Current assets				
Debtors due within one year	2,188,963	(171,565)	(30,608)	1,986,790
Net assets	180,675	(171,565)	(30,608)	(21,498)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Capital and reserves				
Profit and loss	180,005	(171,565)	(30,608)	(22,168)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Changes to the profit and loss account

	As previously reported £	Adjustment £	As restated £
Period ended 31 December 2018			
Loss for the financial period	(112,940)	(30,608)	(143,548)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.