

**Squadron Medical Limited**

**Directors' Report and Financial Statements**

**Year Ended 31 March 2022**

**Registered Number: 03081982**

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**DIRECTORS AND OTHER INFORMATION**

**Board of Directors as at 31 March 2022**

Conor Costigan  
Redmond McEvoy  
Harry Keenan  
Caroline Moran  
Patrick Tracey

**Registered Office**

Unit A  
Greaves Close  
Markham Vale  
Chesterfield  
S44 5FB

**Solicitors**

Pinsent Masons LLP  
1 Park Row  
Leeds  
West Yorkshire  
LS1 5AB

**Registered No:** 03081982

**Auditor**

KPMG  
Chartered Accountants  
1 Stokes Place  
St. Stephen's Green  
Dublin 2  
Ireland

**Bankers**

National Westminster Bank  
PO Box 120  
42 High Street  
Sheffield  
S1 1QG

## DIRECTORS' REPORT

The directors present their directors' report and the audited financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 March 2022.

### Principal activities and review of the business

The Company is dormant and did not trade during the year. It is not anticipated that the Company will recommence to trade for the foreseeable future.

### Results and dividends

The result for the year is set out in the profit and loss account on page 9.

The directors recommend that no dividend be paid in respect of year ended 31 March 2022 (2021: nil).

### Directors

The names of the persons who were directors at any time during the year ended 31 March 2022 are set out below. Unless indicated otherwise they served as directors for the entire year.

Conor Costigan  
Redmond McEvoy  
Harry Keenan  
Patrick Tracey  
Caroline Moran

### Disclosure of information to the Auditor

The directors, who were in office on the date of approval of these financial statements have confirmed, as far as they are aware, that there is no relevant audit information of which the auditor is unaware. Each of the directors have confirmed that they have taken all steps they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that it has been communicated to the auditor.

### Qualifying third party indemnity provisions

Qualifying third party indemnity provisions (as defined by section 234 of the Companies Act 2006) were in force during the course of the financial year ended 31 March 2022 for the benefit of the then Directors and, at the date of this report, are in force for the benefit of the Directors in relation to certain losses and liabilities which they may incur (or have incurred) in connection with their duties, powers or office.

### Financial risk management

Financial risk management has been discussed within the strategic report.

### Going concern

The Company has assessed the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on its operations at the reporting date and at the date of approval of the financial statements. This assessment encompassed a detailed recent review of the future outlook of the company which demonstrate that the Company should have adequate resources to continue operating for at least the 12 month period from date of approval of the financial statements. Accordingly, the directors consider it appropriate that the Company prepares its financial statements on a going concern basis.

### Subsequent events

The directors confirm to the best of their knowledge that there have been no subsequent events after the year end that would require either adjustments to, or disclosure in, these financial statements.

### Auditor

Pursuant to Section 487 of the Companies Act 2006, the auditor will be deemed to be reappointed and KPMG will therefore continue in office.

### By order of the board



Caroline Moran  
Director

Date: 20<sup>th</sup> June 2022

## **DIRECTORS AND OTHER INFORMATION**

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 FRS 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 assets, liabilities and financial position of the Company and of the profit or loss of the Company for that year. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- assess the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern; and
- use the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

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 responsible for such internal controls as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and have general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the Company and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

**By order of the board**



Caroline Moran  
Director



**KPMG**  
**Audit**  
1 Stokes Place  
St. Stephen's Green  
Dublin 2  
D02 DE03  
Ireland

## **INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF SQUADRON MEDICAL LIMITED**

### **Report on the audit of the financial statements**

#### ***Opinion***

We have audited the financial statements of Squadron Medical Limited ('the Company') for the year ended 31 March 2022 set out on pages 9 to 20, which comprise the profit and loss account, the statement of comprehensive income, the balance sheet, the statement of changes in equity and the related notes, including the summary of significant accounting policies set out in note 1. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is UK Law and FRS 101 *Reduced Disclosure Framework*.

In our opinion,

- the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Company's affairs as at 31 March 2022 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- the financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with FRS 101 *Reduced Disclosure Framework*; and
- the financial statements 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 ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of financial statements in the UK, including the Financial Reporting Council (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.

#### ***Conclusions relating to going concern***

The directors have prepared the financial statements on the going concern basis as they do not intend to liquidate the Company or to cease its operations, and as they have concluded that the Company's financial position means that this is realistic. They have also concluded that there are no material uncertainties that could have cast significant doubt over its ability to continue as a going concern for a least a year from the date of approval of the financial statements ("the going concern period").

In our evaluation of the directors' conclusions, we have considered the inherent risks to the Company's business model and analysed how those risks might affect the Company's financial resources or ability to continue operations over the going concern period.

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

However, as we cannot predict all future events or conditions and as subsequent events may result in outcomes that are inconsistent with judgements that were reasonable at the time they were made, the absence of reference to a material uncertainty in this auditor's report is not a guarantee that the Company will continue in operation.



**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF SQUADRON MEDICAL LIMITED-**  
**continued**

**Report on the audit of the financial statements (*continued*)**

***Detecting irregularities including fraud***

We identified the areas of laws and regulations that could reasonably be expected to have a material effect on the financial statements and risks of material misstatement due to fraud, using our understanding of the entity's industry, regulatory environment and other external factors and inquiry with the directors. In addition, our risk assessment procedures included: inquiring with the directors as to the Company's policies and procedures regarding compliance with laws and regulations and prevention and detection of fraud; inquiring whether the directors have knowledge of any actual or suspected non-compliance with laws or regulations or alleged fraud; inspecting the Company's regulatory and legal correspondence; and reading Board minutes.

We discussed identified laws and regulations, fraud risk factors and the need to remain alert among the audit team.

The Company is subject to laws and regulations that directly affect the financial statements including companies and financial reporting legislation. We assessed the extent of compliance with these laws and regulations as part of our procedures on the related financial statement items, including assessing the financial statement disclosures and agreeing them to supporting documentation when necessary.

The Company is subject to many other laws and regulations where the consequences of non-compliance could have a material effect on amounts or disclosures in the financial statements, for instance through the imposition of fines or litigation. We identified the following areas as those most likely to have such an effect. The company is not subject to other laws and regulations where the consequences of non-compliance could have a material effect on amounts or disclosures in the financial statements.

Auditing standards limit the required audit procedures to identify non-compliance with these non-direct laws and regulations to inquiry of the directors and inspection of regulatory and legal correspondence, if any. These limited procedures did not identify actual or suspected non-compliance.

We assessed events or conditions that could indicate an incentive or pressure to commit fraud or provide an opportunity to commit fraud. As required by auditing standards, we performed procedures to address the risk of management override of controls. On this audit we do not believe there is a fraud risk related to revenue recognition. We did not identify any additional fraud risks.

In response to risk of fraud, we also performed procedures including: identifying journal entries posted in the last two weeks of the year and comparing the entries to supporting documentation; evaluating the business purpose of significant unusual transactions; assessing significant accounting estimates for bias; and assessing the disclosures in the financial statements."

Owing to the inherent limitations of an audit, there is an unavoidable risk that we may not have detected some material misstatements in the financial statements, even though we have properly planned and performed our audit in accordance with auditing standards. For example, the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations (irregularities) is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely the inherently limited procedures required by auditing standards would identify it.

In addition, as with any audit, there remains a higher risk of non-detection of irregularities, as these may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal controls. We are not responsible for preventing non-compliance and cannot be expected to detect non-compliance with all laws and regulations.



**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF SQUADRON MEDICAL LIMITED - continued**

**Report on the audit of the financial statements (*continued*)**

***Other information***

The directors are responsible for the other information presented in the Annual Report together with the financial statements. The other information comprises the information included in the strategic and directors' report. The financial statements and our auditor's report thereon do not comprise part of the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or, except as explicitly stated below, any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether, based on our financial statements audit work, the information therein is materially misstated or inconsistent with the financial statements or our audit knowledge. Based solely on that work we have not identified material misstatements in the other information.

***Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006***

Based solely on our work on the other information undertaken during the course of the audit

- we have not identified material misstatements in the directors' report or the strategic report;
- in our opinion, the information given in the directors' report and the strategic report is consistent with the financial statements;
- in our opinion, the directors' report and the strategic report have been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.

***Matters on which we are required to report by exception***

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required 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.

We have nothing to report in these respects.

**Respective responsibilities and restrictions on use**

***Responsibilities of directors for the financial statements***

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 4, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements including being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.





**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF SQUADRON MEDICAL LIMITED - continued**

**Respective responsibilities and restrictions on use (continued)**

***Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements***

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

A fuller description of our responsibilities is provided on the FRC's website at [www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities](http://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities)

***The purpose of our audit work and to whom we owe our responsibilities***

Our 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.

**David Moran [Senior Statutory Auditor]**  
for and on behalf of  
**KPMG Statutory Auditor**  
1 Stokes Place  
St. Stephen's Green  
Dublin 2

**20 June 2022**

**PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT**  
**Year Ended 31 March 2022**

	Notes	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Turnover	2	-	19,647
Cost of sales		-	(18,476)
		<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>Gross profit</b>		-	1,171
Distribution costs		-	(955)
Administrative expenses		-	(2,025)
		<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>Operating loss</b>	3	-	(1,809)
Interest payable and similar charges	4	-	(60)
		<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>Loss on ordinary activities before taxation</b>		-	(1,869)
Taxation	6	12	368
		<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>Profit /(loss) for the financial year</b>		12	(1,501)
		<hr/>	<hr/>

All of the above results are derived from discontinued activities.

**STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**  
**Year Ended 31 March 2022**

	<b>2022</b> <b>£'000</b>	<b>2021</b> <b>£'000</b>
Profit/(loss) for the financial year	12	(1,501)
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>Total comprehensive profit/(loss) for the year</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>(1,501)</b>
	<hr/>	<hr/>

**BALANCE SHEET**  
**As at 31 March 2022**

	Notes	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Tangible assets	7	-	-
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		-	-
<b>Current assets</b>			
Debtors	8	108	528
Cash at bank and in hand		2,641	2,275
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		2,749	2,803
<b>Creditors</b> (amounts falling due within one year)	9	(118)	(184)
		<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>Net current assets</b>		2,631	2,619
		<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		2,631	2,619
		<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>Provisions for liabilities and charges</b>	10	-	-
		<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>Total amounts falling due after more than one year</b>		-	-
		<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>Net assets</b>		2,631	2,619
		<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital	12	670	670
Profit and loss account		1,961	1,949
		<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>Total shareholders' funds</b>		2,631	2,619
		<hr/>	<hr/>

The notes on pages 13 to 20 form part of the financial statements.

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors on 20<sup>th</sup> June 2022 and were signed on its behalf by:



Caroline Moran  
 Director  
 Company Registration Number: 03081982

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY**  
**For the Year Ended 31 March 2022**

	<b>Called up share capital £'000</b>	<b>Profit and loss account £'000</b>	<b>Total equity £'000</b>
<b>Balance at 1 April 2020</b>	<b>670</b>	<b>3,450</b>	<b>4,120</b>
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>			
Loss for the year	-	(1,501)	(1,501)
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	(1,501)	(1,501)
<b>Balance at 31 March 2021</b>	<b>670</b>	<b>1,949</b>	<b>2,619</b>
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>			
Profit for the year	-	12	12
Total comprehensive profit for the year	-	12	12
<b>Balance at 31 March 2022</b>	<b>670</b>	<b>1,961</b>	<b>2,631</b>

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### 1 Accounting policies

Squadron Medical Limited (the "Company") is a private company incorporated domiciled and registered in the UK. The registered number is 03081982 and the registered address is Unit A, Greaves Close, Markham Vale, Chesterfield, S44 5FB.

#### Statement of Compliance

These financial statements were prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 *Reduced Disclosure Framework* ("FRS 101").

In preparing these financial statements, the Company applies the recognition, measurement and disclosure requirements of International Accounting Standards in conformity with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as adopted by the "IFRS", 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.

The Company's ultimate parent undertaking, DCC plc, includes the Company in its consolidated financial statements. The consolidated financial statements of DCC plc are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and are available to the public and may be obtained from DCC House, Leopardstown Road, Foxrock, Dublin 18, Ireland.

In these financial statements, the Company has applied the exemptions available under FRS 101 in respect of the following disclosures:

- Cash Flow Statement and related notes;
- Comparative period reconciliations for share capital, tangible fixed assets and intangible assets;
- Disclosures in respect of transactions with wholly owned subsidiaries;
- Disclosures in respect of capital management;
- The effects of new but not yet effective IFRSs; and
- Disclosures in respect of the compensation of Key Management Personnel.

As the consolidated financial statements of DCC plc include the equivalent disclosures, the Company has also taken the exemptions under FRS 101 available in respect of the following disclosures:

- Certain disclosures required by IFRS 13 *Fair Value Measurement* and the disclosures required by IFRS 7 *Financial Instrument Disclosures*

The accounting policies set out below have, unless otherwise stated, been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements.

Judgements made by the directors in the application of these accounting policies that have a significant effect on the financial statements and estimates with a significant risk of material adjustments in the next year are discussed in note 17.

#### Measurement convention

The financial statements are prepared on the historical cost basis.

#### Tangible fixed assets

All tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Depreciation is charged to the profit and loss account on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each part of an item of tangible fixed assets. The annual rates of depreciation are as follows:

Land and buildings	2%
Fixtures, fittings and equipment	10 - 33%
Plant and equipment	10 - 33%
Computer equipment	33%

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each balance sheet date.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued

### 1 Accounting policies – continued

#### **Non-derivative financial instruments**

Non-derivative financial instruments comprise trade and other debtors, cash and cash equivalents and trade and other creditors.

#### *Trade and other debtors*

Trade and other debtors are recognised initially at fair value. Subsequent to initial recognition they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any expected credit.

#### *Trade and other creditors*

Trade and other creditors are recognised initially at fair value. Subsequent to initial recognition they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

#### *Cash and cash equivalents*

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances.

#### **Stocks**

Stocks are valued on the average cost basis, at the lower of cost and net realisable value after making due allowance for any obsolete or slow moving items.

#### **Turnover**

The Company derives its revenue from the sale of a broad range of third party medical devices. Turnover comprises the fair value of the sale of goods and services to customers net of value added tax, allowances and discounts.

#### **Taxation**

Tax on the profit or loss for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the profit and loss account except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity or other comprehensive income, in which case it is recognised directly in equity or other comprehensive income.

Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year, using tax rates and laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is provided on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. The following temporary differences are not provided for: the initial recognition of goodwill; the initial recognition of assets or liabilities that affect neither accounting nor taxable profit other than in a business combination, and differences relating to investments in subsidiaries to the extent that they will probably not reverse in the foreseeable future. The amount of deferred tax provided is based on the expected manner of realisation or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, using tax rates and laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

A deferred tax asset is recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary difference can be utilised.

#### **Foreign currencies**

Transactions denominated in foreign currencies relating to revenues, costs and non-monetary assets are translated into pounds at the rates of exchange ruling on the dates on which the transactions occurred. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into pounds at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. The resulting profits or losses are dealt with in the profit and loss account.

#### **Pension costs**

Retirement benefits to employees are funded by the Company and employees. Defined contributions are made to individual pension funds which are financially separate from the Company and these are charged to the profit and loss account as incurred.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued

### 1 Accounting policies - continued

#### Dividends

Dividends on equity shares are recognised in the financial statements when they have been appropriately approved or authorised by the shareholders and are no longer at the discretion of the Company. Interim dividends declared by the directors are recognised when paid.

#### Leases

At inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company uses the definition of a lease in IFRS 16.

#### *As a lessee*

At commencement or on modification of a contract that contains a lease component, the Company allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component and non-lease component on the basis of its relative stand-alone prices.

The Company recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the end of the lease term, unless the lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset to the Company by the end of the lease term or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Company will exercise a purchase option. In that case the right-of-use asset will be depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset, which is determined on the same basis as those of tangible fixed assets. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company's incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.

The Company determines its incremental borrowing rate with reference to its current financing sources and makes certain adjustments to reflect the terms of the lease and type of the asset leased.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following:

- fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments;
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;
- amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee; and
- the exercise price under a purchase option that the Company is reasonably certain to exercise, lease payments in an optional renewal period if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise an extension option, and penalties for early termination of a lease unless the Company is reasonably certain not to terminate early.

The lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when there is a change in the future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if there is a change in the Company's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, if the Company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option or if there is a revised in-substance fixed lease payment.



## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued

**1 Changes in significant accounting policies – continued**

When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

The Company presents right-of-use assets that do not meet the definition of investment property in 'right of use assets' and lease liabilities in 'lease liability' in the statement of financial position.

*Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets*

The Company has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for leases of low-value assets and short-term lease. The Company recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

**2 Turnover**

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Sale of goods	-	19,647
<b>Total turnover</b>	<u>-</u>	<u>19,647</u>
By geographical market		
United Kingdom	-	19,647
Other	-	-
<b>Total turnover</b>	<u>-</u>	<u>19,647</u>

**3 Expenses and auditor's remuneration**

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Included in operating loss are the following:		
Depreciation	-	284
Exceptional costs related to the winding down of operations	-	1,177
Leases under IFRS 16		
- Interest on lease liabilities	-	60
- Expenses relating to short-term leases	-	59
	<u>-</u>	<u>1,580</u>
<i>Auditor's remuneration</i>		
Audit of these financial statements	-	15
	<u>-</u>	<u>1,595</u>

Auditor's remuneration of £1,000 for year ended 31 March 2022 has been borne by another group company.

**4 Interest payable and similar charges**

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Finance cost on lease liabilities	-	60

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued

<b>5 Employee information</b>	<b>2022 Number</b>	<b>2021 Number</b>
The average number of persons employed by the Company including executive directors, during the year was as follows:		
Sales	-	27
Administration	-	8
	<u>-</u>	<u>35</u>
	<u>-</u>	<u>35</u>
The Company's employment costs for all employees, including executive directors, comprise:		
	<b>2022 £'000</b>	<b>2021 £'000</b>
Wages and salaries	-	1,073
Social security costs	-	101
Retirement benefit costs	-	33
Redundancy costs	-	816
	<u>-</u>	<u>2,023</u>
	<u>-</u>	<u>2,023</u>
<b>6 Taxation</b>	<b>2022 £'000</b>	<b>2021 £'000</b>
<b>Recognised in the profit and loss account</b>		
<i>UK corporation tax</i>		
Current tax on loss for the period	-	(330)
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	(64)	(44)
Total current tax	<u>(64)</u>	<u>(374)</u>
<i>Deferred tax</i>		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	52	6
Total deferred tax	<u>52</u>	<u>6</u>
Tax on loss on ordinary activities	<u>(12)</u>	<u>(368)</u>
<b>Reconciliation of effective tax rate</b>		
Loss on ordinary activities before taxation	-	(1,869)
Tax using the UK corporation tax rate of 19 % (2021: 19%)	-	(355)
Non-deductible expenses	-	19
Prior year adjustments	(12)	(32)
Accelerated capital allowances and other timing differences	-	-
Tax on loss on ordinary activities	<u>(12)</u>	<u>(368)</u>

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued

7 Tangible assets	Plant & Machinery	Fixtures, fittings and equipment	Total
	£'000	£'000	£'000
<b>Cost</b>			
At 1 April 2021	172	864	1,036
Disposal	(172)	(864)	(1,036)
At 31 March 2022	-	-	-
<b>Accumulated depreciation</b>			
At 1 April 2021	172	864	1,036
Disposal	(172)	(864)	(1,036)
At 31 March 2022	-	-	-
<b>Net book value</b>			
At 31 March 2022	-	-	-
At 31 March 2021	-	-	-

8 Debtors	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
<i>Amounts due within one year</i>		
Trade debtors	-	22
Prepayments and accrued income	-	21
Deferred tax assets	-	52
Amount due from group undertakings	103	103
Corporation tax recoverable	5	330
	108	528

The movement in the Company's impairment loss/(gain) allowance for trade receivables amounted to £nil for the year (2021: £nil). Amounts owed by group companies are non-interest bearing and are repayable on demand. The expected credit loss associated with the above balances is considered to be insignificant.

9 Creditors (amounts falling due within one year)	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Trade creditors	-	79
Accruals	118	105
	118	184

Amounts due to group undertakings are interest free and repayable on demand.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued

<b>10 Provisions for liabilities and charges</b>	<b>2022 £'000</b>	<b>2021 £'000</b>
As at 1 April 2021	-	120
Provision in the year	-	-
Released during the year	-	(120)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance at 31 March 2022	-	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>

**11 Deferred tax assets and liabilities***Recognised deferred tax assets and liabilities*

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are attributable to the following:

	<b>Assets 2022 £'000</b>	<b>Assets 2021 £'000</b>
Tangible fixed assets	-	52
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Net tax assets	-	52
	<hr/>	<hr/>

*Movement in deferred tax during the year*

	<b>1 April 2021 £'000</b>	<b>Recognised in income £'000</b>	<b>Recognised in equity £'000</b>	<b>31 March 2022 £'000</b>
Tangible fixed assets	52	(52)	-	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
<i>Movement in deferred tax during the prior year</i>				
Tangible fixed assets	58	(6)	-	52
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

<b>12 Called up share capital</b>	<b>2022 £'000</b>	<b>2021 £'000</b>
<b>Authorised:</b>		
1,000,000 ordinary shares of Stg £1 each	1,000	1,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>Allotted, called up and fully paid:</b>		
670,000 ordinary shares of Stg £1 each	670	670
	<hr/>	<hr/>

**13 Related party disclosures**

Squadron Medical Limited is 100% owned by TPS Squadron Holdings Limited which is ultimately owned by DCC plc. FRS 101.8(k) exempts the requirement of IAS 24 "Related Party Disclosures" to disclose related party transactions between wholly owned subsidiaries.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued

### 14 Ultimate parent company and parent company

The Company is a subsidiary undertaking of TPS Squadron Holdings Limited. The ultimate controlling party is DCC plc, incorporated in Ireland.

The smallest and largest group in which the results of the Company are consolidated is that headed by DCC Plc, incorporated in Ireland. The consolidated financial statements of DCC Plc are available to the public and may be obtained from the Company Secretary, DCC House, Leopardstown Road, Foxrock, Dublin 18, Ireland.

### 15 Going concern

The Company has assessed the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on its operations at the reporting date and at date of approval of the financial statements. This assessment encompassed a detailed recent review of the future outlook of the company which demonstrate that the Company should have adequate resources to continue operating for at least the 12 month period from date of approval of the financial statements. Accordingly, the directors consider it appropriate that the Company prepares its financial statements on a going concern basis.

### 16 Subsequent events

The directors confirm to the best of their knowledge that there have been no subsequent events after the year end that would require either adjustments to, or disclosure in, these financial statements.

### 17 Accounting estimates and judgements

#### *Recoverability of certain assets*

The Company has made provisions against the book value of trade debtors. The total amount of these provisions at 31 March 2022 was £nil (2021: £25,000). These provisions are reviewed regularly and adjustments made as required.

### 22 Approval of financial statements

The financial statements were approved by the board on 20<sup>th</sup> June 2022.