Directors' report and financial statements

15 month period ended 31 March 2017

Registered number: 4285452 England and Wales

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# Directors' report and financial statements

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### Directors and other information

**Directors**D Thompson
R Leggett

P Brown (appointed 5 April 2016)
P Bryan (appointed 5 April 2016)
G O'Keeffe (appointed 5 April 2016)

M Ryan (resigned 5 April 2016)

Secretary R Hinds (appointed 5 April 2016)

D Thompson (resigned 5 April 2016)

Registered office Technology House

Magnesium Way

Hapton Burnley Lancashire BB12 7BF

**Auditor** KPMG

**Chartered Accountants** 

1 Stokes Place St. Stephen's Green

Dublin 2

Registered number 4285452 England and Wales

### Directors' report

The directors have pleasure in presenting their report and the audited financial statements for the 15 month period ended 31 March 2017.

#### Principal activity and review of the business

On 5 April 2016, 100% of the share capital of Siracom Limited was acquired by Exertis (UK) Limited. On 1 July 2016, the assets and liabilities of the Company were transferred to the immediate parent company, Exertis (UK) Ltd, at net book value. Following this transfer, the company ceased to trade. Prior to the transfer, the principal activity of the Company is the sale and distribution of computer network systems.

#### Results and dividends

The Company's profit for the financial year was £9,403 (2015: £584,666). No payment of a dividend was recommended for this year (2015: £80,000).

Trading took place for the 6 months to 30 June 2016, this ceased with the transfer to Exertis (UK) Ltd. All Profit on Ordinary Activities before taxation then formed part of the Exertis (UK) Ltd trading performance.

#### **Directors and their interests**

The directors who served during the year and up to the date of signing the financial statements are detailed:

D Thompson (resigned as Secretary 5 April 2016)
R Leggett
P Brown (appointed 5 April 2016)
P W Bryan (appointed 5 April 2016)
G P O'Keeffe (appointed 5 April 2016)

#### Strategic report

M Ryan

The directors have taken advantage of the small companies' exemption in preparing the directors' report. The directors and have availed of the exemption under the Companies Act 2006 ("Strategic Report and Directors' Report") Regulations 2013 from implementing the Strategic Report requirements as the Company qualifies as a small company for law purposes.

(resigned 5 April 2016)

#### Disclosure of information to auditors

Each person who is 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 the steps he ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditors are aware of that information.

#### Post balance sheet events

There were no significant post balance sheet events that would require adjustment to, or disclosure in, the Company's financial statements.

Directors' report (continued)

**Auditor** 

During the year, KPMG were appointed auditor pursuant to Section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

G O'Keeffe Director 28 November 2017

# Statement of directors' responsibilities in respect of the directors' report and the financial statements

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 they have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and UK Accounting Standards (UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including 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 state of affairs 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 UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- 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 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.

On behalf of the board

G O'Keeffe
Director



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

### Independent auditor's report to the members of Siracom Limited

We have audited the financial statements of Siracom Limited for the 15 month period 31 March 2017 which comprise the profit and loss account, the balance sheet, the statement of changes in equity and the related notes. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and UK Accounting Standards (UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice) including FRS 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework. Our audit was conducted in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) (UK & Ireland).

### Opinions and conclusions arising from our audit

#### 1 Our opinion on the financial statements is unmodified

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 March 2017 and of its profit for the period then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice;
   and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

# 2 Our conclusions on other matters on which we are required to report by the Companies Act 2006 are set out below

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

#### 3 We have nothing to report in respect of matters on which we are required to report by exception

Under ISAs (UK & Ireland), we are required to report to you if, based on the knowledge we acquired during our audit, we have identified other information in the annual report that contains a material inconsistency with either that knowledge or the financial statements, a material misstatement of fact, or that is otherwise misleading.

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; or
- the directors were not entitled to take advantage of the small companies exemption from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the above responsibilities.



### Independent auditor's report to the members of Siracom Limited (continued)

#### Basis of our report, responsibilities and restrictions on use

As explained more fully in the statement of directors' responsibilities set out on page 4, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view and otherwise comply with the Companies Act 2006. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with UK law and International Standards on Auditing (UK & Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Financial Reporting Council's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

An audit undertaken in accordance with ISAs (UK & Ireland) 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 annual report to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies, we consider the implications for our report.

Whilst an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK & Ireland) is designed to provide reasonable assurance of identifying material misstatements or omissions it is not guaranteed to do so. Rather the auditor plans the audit to determine the extent of testing needed to reduce to an appropriately low level the probability that the aggregate of uncorrected and undetected misstatements does not exceed materiality for the financial statements as a whole. This testing requires us to conduct significant audit work on a broad range of assets, liabilities, income and expense as well as devoting significant time of the most experienced members of the audit team, in particular the engagement partner responsible for the audit, to subjective areas of the accounting and reporting.

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

28 November 2017

Colm O'Sé (Senior Statutory Auditor)

for and on behalf of KPMG

**Chartered Accountants, Statutory Audit Firm** 

1 Stokes Place St. Stephen's Green Dublin 2

# Profit and loss account and other comprehensive income for the 15 month period ended 31 March 2017

		15 month	
		period ended	Year ended
		31 March	31 December
	Note	2017	2015
		£	£
Turnover	2	4,045,556	11,453,702
Cost of sales		(3,374,532)	(9,690,729)
Gross profit		671,024	1,762,973
cross prom		0. 1,02.4	1,702,070
Selling and distribution costs		(298,790)	(567,176)
Establishment expenses		(26,858)	(43,996)
Administrative expenses		(216,340)	(398,870)
		129,036	752,931
Exceptional Items	5	(111,500)	-
Operating profit		17,536	752,931
Interest payable	6		(11,540)
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation		17,536	741,391
Taxation	7	(8,133)	(156,725)
Profit for the period/year		9,403	584,666

Trading took place for the 6 months to 30 June 2016, this ceased with the transfer to Exertis (UK) Ltd. All Profit on Ordinary Activities before taxation then formed part of the Exertis (UK) Ltd trading performance.

There are no items of other comprehensive income other than the profit attributable to the shareholders of the Company for the current and comparative year. Accordingly, no statement of other comprehensive income has been presented.

## Balance sheet

as at 31 March 2017

Registered as a company in England and Wales 4285452	Note	31 March 2017 £	31 December 2015 £
Fixed assets Tangible assets	8	-	16,332
		•	16,332
Current assets Stock Debtors Cash at bank and in hand	9 10	3,108,030 - 	336,046 1,825,807 2,203,535
		3,108,030	4,365,388
Current liabilities Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	11	<u>-</u>	(1,514,093)
Net current assets		3,108,030	4,365,388
Net assets		3,108,030	2,867,627
Capital and reserves Called up share capital Non-distributional reserve Profit and loss account	12	2,000 231,180 2,874,850	1,780 400 2,865,447
Total shareholders' funds		3,108,030	2,867,627

These financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board on 28 November 2017.

On behalf of the board

G O'Keeffe Director

# Statement of changes in equity for the 15 month period ended 31 March 2017

Called up share capital £	Non- distributable capital redemption reserve £	Profit and loss account £	Total £
1,780	400	2,360,781	2,362,961
-	_	584,666	584,666
1,780	400	2,945,447	2,947,627
-	<u> </u>	(80,000)	(80,000)
1,780	400	2,865,447	2,867,627
-	-	9,404	9,403
1,780	400	2,874,850	2,877,030
220	230,780	<u> </u>	231,000
2,000	231,180	2,874,850	3,108,030
	1,780  1,780  1,780  220	Called up share capital redemption reserve £  1,780 400	Called up share capital redemption reserve £   1,780   400   2,360,781

#### **Notes**

forming part of the financial statements

#### 1 Accounting policies

#### Reporting entity

Siracom Limited (the "Company") is a company incorporated and domiciled in the United Kingdom.

#### **Basis of preparation**

The Company's ultimate parent undertaking, DCC Group includes the Company in its consolidated The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework ("FRS 101"). The financial statements have been prepared under the historical convention. These are the first financial statements of the Company prepared in accordance with FRS101.

The consolidated financial statements of Siracom Ltd 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.

The Company has transitioned from FRS 102 to FRS 101 for all periods presented. There were no adjustments to the Financial Statements arising on the adoption of FRS 101. An explanation of how the transition to FRS 101 has affected financial position and financial performance of the Company is provided in note 14. The Company intends to continue to prepare its financial statements in accordance with the reduced disclosure framework of FRS 101 going forward.

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

- a cash flow statement and related notes;
- comparative period reconciliations for share capital and intangible assets;
- disclosures in respect of transactions with wholly owned subsidiaries;
- the effect of new but not yet effective IFRS's;
- disclosures in respect of the compensation of Key Management Personnel; and
- disclosures of transactions with a management entity that provides key management personnel services to the Company.

#### Going concern

The directors have considered the factors likely to affect the Company's future development, performance and position, and have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus they continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the annual financial statements.

#### Foreign currencies

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates ruling at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the exchange rates ruling at the balance sheet date, with the exception of trade creditors that are hedged through forward currency contracts, which are held in the balance sheet at the relevant currency rate. Any translation differences are dealt with in the profit and loss account.

#### Notes (continued)

#### 1 Accounting policies (continued)

#### Related party transactions

FRS 101.8(k) exempts the requirement of IAS 24 *Related Party Disclosures* to disclose related party transactions between wholly-owned subsidiaries. Consequently, these financial statements do not contain disclosures of transactions with entities in the DCC plc Group.

#### Turnover

Turnover is the amount derived from the provision of goods and services falling within the Company's ordinary activities after deduction of value added tax and trade discounts

#### **Pension costs**

The Company contributes to various pension schemes of the defined contribution type.

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts. Obligations for contributions to defined contribution pension plans are recognised as an expense in the profit and loss account in the periods during which services are rendered by employees.

#### **Deferred taxation**

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 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.

#### 2 Turnover

The geographical analysis of the Company's turnover is as follows:

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	15 month	
	period ended	Year ended
	31 March	31 December
	2017	2015
	£	£
Geographical segment		
United Kingdom	3,869,285	10,954,646
Rest of Europe	44,099	124,853
Rest of the world	374,203	374,203
	4,045,556	11,453,702

Notes (continued)

3

•	Directors' remuneration	15 month period ended 31 March 2017	Year ended 31 December 2015 £
	Aggregate emoluments and benefits	83,465	223,366
		83,465	223,366
	The experiments of the highest poid director included above		
	The emoluments of the highest paid director included above	was. 15 month	
		period ended	Year ended
		31 March	31 December
		2017	2015
		£	£
	Aggregate emoluments (excluding pension contributions)	33,750	89,989
		15 month	
		period ended	Year ended
		31 March	31 December
		2017	2015
		Number	Number
	The number of directors to whom retirement benefits are		
	accruing in respect of qualifying services for money	_	_
	purchase schemes is	2	2

No directors' pension premium payments were made this period or last year.

### 4 Employee information

The average number of persons employed by the company, including directors, during the period was as follows:

15 month period ended 31 March 2017 Number	Year ended 31 December 2015 Number
4 5	6 12
9	18
	period ended 31 March 2017 Number 4 5

# Notes (continued)

4	Employee information (continued)	15 month period ended 31 March 2017 £	Year ended 31 December 2015 £
	Staff costs (for the above persons) Wages and salaries Social security Other pension costs	313,017 31,200 2,138 ————————————————————————————————————	562,712 59,475 - 622,187
5	Exceptional items	15 month period ended 31 March 2017 £	Year ended 31 December 2015 £
	Restructuring costs	111,500	5
		111,500	5

Exceptional restructuring costs were incurred in relation to the departure of the Company's property upon the transfer of the Company's trade to Exertis (UK) Ltd on 30 June 2016 (see Note 15).

6	Interest payable and similar charges	15 month period ended 31 March 2017 £	Year ended 31 December 2015 £
	Interest payable: Bank loans and overdrafts Finance charges payable:	-	103
	Invoice discounting		11,437
			11,540

## Notes (continued)

7	Tax on profit (loss) on ordinary activities  (a) Analysis of charge in period	15 month period ended 31 March 2017 £	Year ended 31 December 2015 £
	Current tax: UK Corporation tax on profits of the period/year	8,133	157,746
	Total current tax (note 7(b))	8,133	157,746
	Deferred tax: Origination and reversal of timing differences	-	(1,021)
	Total deferred tax	-	(1,021)
	Tax on profit on ordinary activities	8,133	156,725

### (b) Factors affecting tax charge for period

The tax assessed last year was higher than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK, being between 21% and 20%. The differences are explained below:

	15 month period ended 31 March 2017 £	Year ended 31 December 2015 £
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	17,537	741,391
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20% (2015: 20.25%)	3,507	150,132
Effects of: Expenses not deductible for tax purposes Capital allowances for period/year less than/in excess of	5,536	6,096
depreciation Smaller company and marginal rate tax saving Reduction in tax rate on deferred tax balances	(910) - -	1,989 (471) (1021)
Total tax charge for period/year (note 7(a))	8,133	156,725

### (c) Factors that may affect future tax charges

There were no differences this period following the reduction in standard rate from 1 April 2015 to 20%

# Notes (continued)

8	Tangible fixed assets	Fixtures, fittings & computer equipment £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
	Cost At 1 January 2016 Additions Disposals/scrapped during the period	160,987 2,586 (163,573)	17,595 - (17,595)	178,582 2,586 (181,168)
	At 31 March 2017	-	-	-
	<b>Depreciation</b> At 1 January 2016 Charge for the period Disposals/scrapped during the period	151,416 2,754 (154,170)	10,834 1,392 (12,226)	162,250 4,146 (166,396)
	At 31 March 2017	-	-	
	Net book value At 31 March 2017	-	-	
	At 31 December 2015	9,571	6,761	16,332
9	Stock and work in progress		31 March 2017 £	31 December 2015 £
	Goods for resale		-	336,046
			-	336,046

# Notes (continued)

10	Debtors	31 March 2017 £	31 December 2015 £
	Trade debtors Invoice discounting receivable Other debtors Prepayments and deferred expenses Amounts owed to group undertakings (Note 15)	3,108,030	1,757,034 40,000 660 28,113
		3,108,030	1,825,807

Amounts owed by group companies are repayable on demand and non-interest bearing. No security is held against these amounts.

11	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	31 March 2017 £	31 December 2015 £
	Trade creditors Corporation tax Other taxes and social security costs Provision for directors' bonuses Directors' current accounts Other creditors, accruals and deferred income	- - - -	1,057,241 157,746 132,411 4,590 1,794 160,311
			1,514,093
12	Called up share capital	31 March 2017 £	31 December 2015 £
	Ordinary shares of £1 each		
	Allotted, called up and fully paid At beginning of period/year Issued during the period/year	1,780 220	1,780
	At end of period/year	2,000	1,780
		·	

#### Notes (continued)

#### 13 Ultimate parent company

The Company is a wholly-owned subsidiary of DCC Limited, a company incorporated in England and Wales. The Company regards DCC plc, a company incorporated in the Republic of Ireland, as its ultimate parent company. The largest and smallest group in which the results of the Company are consolidated is that headed by DCC plc. Copies of the Group financial statements of DCC plc are available from its registered office at DCC House, Leopardstown Road, Foxrock, Dublin 18, Republic of Ireland.

#### 14 Explanation of transition to FRS 101 from FRS 102

As stated in note 1, these are the Company's first financial statements prepared in accordance with FRS 101.

The accounting policies set out in note 1 have been applied in preparing the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017. The transition from FRS 102 to FRS 101 has not affected the Company's financial position or performance.

#### 15 Group Reorganisation

On 30 June 2016, the Company entered an asset purchase agreement with Exertis (UK) Ltd, a fellow group company, to transfer the trade and assets at book value in return for an intercompany receivable.