

Company Registration Number FC034656

HALO TECHNOLOGY BIDCO LIMITED

Report and Financial Statements

Year ended 31 March 2019

10/12/2019 COMPANIES HOUSE

REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Year ended 31 March 2019

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CORPORATE INFORMATION

DIRECTORS

A Aguirre S Krzywicki J Ma A Majumdar M McCormick R Sweet

SECRETARY

A Jeremiah

REGISTERED OFFICE

De Catapan House, Grange Road, St Peter Port, Guernsey GY1 2QG

BANKER

Royal Bank of Scotland International Limited Royal Bank Place 1 Glategny Esplanade St Peter Port Guernsey GY1 4BQ

SOLICITOR

Goodwin Procter (UK) LLP 100 Cheapside London United Kingdom EC2V 6DY

AUDITOR

BDO LLP Level 12 Thames Tower Station Road Reading RGI 1LX

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The directors present their report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019. The financial statements have been prepared on the basis set out in note 2 to the financial statements. The company is incorporated in Guernsey.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY

The company is a holding company of the Halo group of companies whose principle activities are the provision of high-quality network and connectivity products that are compatible with leading Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEMs).

Halo is challenging OEM dominance with superior products and service. Customers can make significant cost savings against the major networking vendors with no loss of quality or reliability, backed by extensive warranties and first class support.

DIRECTORS

The directors who held office during the year were:

A Aguirre (appointed 19 April 2018)
S Krzywicki (appointed 20 September 2018)
J D'Esopo (resigned 11 January 2019)
C Green (resigned 8 June 2018)
S Holness (resigned 15 April 2018)

J Ma A Majumdar M McCormick R Sweet

DIVIDENDS

No interim ordinary dividends were paid to the shareholders of the company in respect of the current year (2018: \$nil). Dividends of \$nil (2018: \$2,461,000) were received in respect of the current year.

No final dividend is proposed for the year ended 31 March 2019 (2018: \$ni!).

GOING CONCERN

After reviewing the group's and company's forecasts and projections, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the group and company have adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Whilst the group has moved to a net liability position, the cash amounts held remain high and the Directors believe that cash reserve and future operating cash flows will be sufficient to continue as a going concern. The group and company therefore continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing these financial statements.

RE-APPOINTMENT OF AUDITORS

The auditors will be deemed to be reappointed and BDO LLP will therefore continue in office.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued)

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

The directors are responsible for preparing financial statements for each financial year which 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 and in accordance with applicable laws. 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; 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 proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and which enable them to ensure that the financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies (Guernsey) Law, 2008. 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.

So far as the directors are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware, having taken all steps the directors ought to have taken to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

Director

29 July 2019

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF HALO TECHNOLOGY BIDCO LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Halo Technology Bidco Limited ("the company") for the year ended 31 March 2019 which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Financial Position, the Statement of Changes in Equity, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 March 2019 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 properly prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies (Guernsey) Law, 2008.

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 the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the 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

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the report and financial statements, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF HALO TECHNOLOGY BIDCO LIMITED (continued)

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies (Guernsey) Law, 2008 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- proper accounting records have not been kept by the company; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records; or
- we have failed to obtain all the information and explanations which, to the best of our knowledge and belief, are necessary for the purposes of our audit.

Responsibilities of Directors

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 and for such internal control as the directors determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for 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

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 further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Section 262 of the Companies (Guernsey) Law, 2008. 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.

BDO LLP Chartered Accountants Reading, UK 29 July 2019

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BDO LLP is a limited liability partnership registered in England and Wales (with registered number OC305127).

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME Year ended 31 March 2019

	Note	Year Ended 2019 \$000	Restated 292 Day Period Ended 2018 \$000
Administrative expenses		(256)	(5,564)
Exceptional items	5	•	(14)
OPERATING LOSS		(256)	(5,564)
Income from investments		-	2,461
Interest receivable and similar income	6	3,074	1,099
Interest payable and similar charges	7	(9,402)	(4,495)
LOSS ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES BEFORE TAXATION		(6,584)	(6,499)
Tax on loss on ordinary activities	8	(1,200)	-
LOSS AND TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE LOSS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR		(7,784)	(6,499)

All results, including operating loss in the year has been derived from continuing operations.

The notes on pages 9 to 17 form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION As at 31 March 2019

			2019	Rest 20	ated 18
	Note	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
FIXED ASSETS Investments	10		68,168		68,168
CURRENT ASSETS Debtors Cash at bank and in hand	11	5,298 750		6,488 -	
		6,048		6,488	
CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR	12	(12,114)		(6,158)	
NET CURRENT (LIABILITIES) / ASSETS			(6,066)		330
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			62,102		68,498
CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE AFTER MORE THAN ONE YEAR	13		(75,185)		(74,997)
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES	15		(1,200)		-
TOTAL NET LIABILITIES			(14,283)		(6,499)
CAPITAL AND RESERVES Called up share capital Profit and loss account	16		- (14,283)		(6,499)
EQUITY ATTRIBUTABLE TO OWNERS OF THE COMPANY			(14,283)		(6,499)

The financial statements of Halo Technology Bidco Limited, registered number 63665, were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 29 July 2019.

The notes on pages 9 to 17 form part of these financial statements.

Signed on behalf of the board of directors

S Krzywicki Director

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY Year ended 31 March 2019

	Note	Called up Share capital \$000	Restated Profit and Loss account \$600	Restated Total \$000
At 13 June 2017		-	-	-
Issue of new shares	16	-	-	-
Total comprehensive loss for the period		-	(7,752)	(7,752)
At 31 March 2018		-	(7,752)	(7,752)
PYA 2018 (note 2)			1,253	1,253
Restated March 2018			(6,499)	(6,499)
Total comprehensive loss for the period		-	(7,784)	(7,784)
At 31 March 2019		•	(14,283)	(14,283)

The notes on pages 9 to 17 form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Year ended 31 March 2019

1. STATUTORY INFORMATION

Halo Technology Bidco Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in Guernsey under the Companies (Guernsey) Law 2008, registration number 63665. The registered office is De Catapan House, 1 Grange Terrace, St Peter Port, Guernsey GY1 2QG.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The following accounting policies have been applied in the year in dealing with items which are considered material in relation to the company's financial statements.

Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland under historical cost accounting rules. The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires the management to exercise judgement in applying the company's accounting policies, as highlighted in note 3.

The company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions in preparing these financial statements, as permitted by FRS 102 for qualifying entities:

- Section 3 Financial Statement Presentation paragraph 3.17(d) and Section 7 Statement of Cash Flows not to prepare a statement of cash flows; and
- Section 33 Related Party Disclosures paragraph 33.7 not to disclose key management personnel compensation in total.

The company's results are included in the publicly available consolidated financial statements of Halo Technology Limited and these financial statements can be obtained from the address given in note 16.

Period of account

The results of these statements are shown for the year ended 31 March 2019. Comparative figures are shown for the 292 day period ended 31 March 2018, due to the company incorporating in the previous financial period (13 June 2017).

Consolidated financial statements

The company does not prepare consolidated financial statements as it is not a requirement under FRS 102 where an entity is not reporting under UK law is following a statutory framework that does not require it. The Companies (Guernsey) Law 2008 does not require the preparation of consolidated financial statements.

Prior year adjustments

In addition, a review of the treatment of transaction costs of prior years' acquisitions was undertaken. In the year ended 31 March 2018 the transactions costs associated with the Barings Bank loan were recognised in full in the income statement (included within exceptional costs). In accordance with FRS 102 section 11 and our accounting policy, financial liabilities should be initially recognised at transaction price including transaction costs. As a result the prior year financial statements have been restated to reverse the expense and capitalise within the carrying value of the loan which will be subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate. The impact of this restatement on the prior year has been:

- In the income statement a decrease in exceptional costs \$1,320,000 with an increase of interest costs of \$67,000 for a net profit and loss effect of \$1,253,000 overall.
- In the balance sheet, creditors falling due more than one year decreased by \$1,253,000, with an equal increase in the value of net assets and retained earnings.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Year ended 31 March 2019

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Financial assets

Financial assets, other than investments and derivatives, are initially measured at transaction price (including transaction costs) and subsequently held at cost.

Financial liabilities and equity

Financial liabilities and equity are classified according to the substance of the financial instrument's contractual obligations, rather than the financial instrument's legal form. Financial liabilities, excluding derivatives, are initially measured at transaction price (including transaction costs) and subsequently held at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to profit or loss over the term of the debt using the effective interest rate method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

Foreign currency translation

Items included in the financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('the functional currency'). These financial statements are presented in US dollars, which is the company's functional currency.

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the company's functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in profit or loss.

Derivative instruments

The company hedges interest rates to reduce exposure to interest rate movements. Derivative financial instruments are initially measured at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently measured at fair value through profit and loss. Derivative contracts are held by subsidiary undertakings with any gain or loss being recharged to the company. Derivatives are carried as assets when the fair value is positive and as liabilities when the fair value is negative, fair value of the interest rate hedge is calculated by reference to current interest rates.

Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders.

Dividends unpaid at the reporting date are only recognised as a liability at that date to the extent they are appropriately authorised and are no longer at the discretion of the company. Unpaid dividends that do not meet these criteria are disclosed in the notes to these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Year ended 31 March 2019

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Reserves

The company's reserves are as follows:

- Called up share capital reserve represents the nominal value of the shares issued; and
- Profit and loss account represents cumulative profits or losses, net of dividends paid and other adjustments.

Exceptional items

Exceptional items are expenses incurred by the company which the directors identify as being both material and one off in nature. These are disclosed separately in the statement of comprehensive income as they are relevant to an understanding of the company's financial performance.

Current and deferred taxation

Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except that a change attributable to an item of income or 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 company maintains a provision for any withholding tax falling due where recoverability at the year-end is uncertain

The income tax is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the company's subsidiaries operate and generate taxable income.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the reporting date where transactions or events that result in an obligation to pay more tax in the future or a right to pay less tax in the future have occurred at the reporting date. Timing differences are differences between the company's taxable profits and its results that arise from the inclusion of gains and losses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements.

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

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of the retained earnings of overseas subsidiaries only to the extent that, at the reporting date, dividends have been accrued as receivable or a binding agreement to distribute past earnings in future has been entered into by the subsidiary.

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

3. SIGNIFICANT JUDGEMENTS AND ESTIMATIONS

The preparation of these financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported for assets and liabilities as at the statement of financial position date and the amounts reported for revenues and expenses during the year.

The directors believe there are no significant sources of estimation uncertainty in preparing these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Year ended 31 March 2019

4. OPERATING LOSS

Operating loss is stated after charging \$nil (2018 - \$5,517,000) of foreign exchange losses predominantly arising on exchange rate movements of sterling denominated loans due to group undertakings. On 1 April 2018, these GBP loans were re-denominated into USD at exchange rate prevailing as of 31 March 2018.

5.	EXCEPTIONAL ITEMS	Year Ended 2019 \$000	Restated Period Ended 2018 \$000
	Costs incurred in respect of group restructure	-	14
			14
6.	INTEREST RECEIVABLE AND SIMILAR INCOME		
		Year Ended 2019 \$000	Period Ended 2018 \$000
	Interest received from group undertakings	3,074	1,099
7.	INTEREST PAYABLE AND SIMILAR CHARGES		
		Year Ended 2019 \$000	Restated Period Ended 2018 \$000
	Bank loans and overdrafts	3,758	1,248
	Interest payable to group undertakings	5,644	3,247
		9,402	4,495

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Year ended 31 March 2019

8. TAX ON LOSS ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES

	Year Ended 2019 \$000	Period Ended 2018 \$000
Current tax on loss for the period	•	-
Overseas tax	1,200	
Tax on loss on ordinary activities	1,200	-

Factors affecting the tax charge for the current period

The current tax charge for the period is higher than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2018: 19%). The differences are explained below.

	Year Ended 2019 \$000	Restated Period Ended 2018 \$000
Current tax reconciliation		
Loss on ordinary activities before tax	(6,584)	(6,499)
Current tax at 19%	(1,251)	(1,235)
Effects of:		
Income not deductible for tax purposes	(278)	(640)
Group relief	1,595	1,338
Foreign tax credits	1,200	-
Deferred tax not recognised	-	539
Adjust closing deferred tax to average rate	-	63
Ton on loss or sufficient of the		
Tax on loss on ordinary activities	1,200	

9. DIVIDENDS

No interim ordinary dividends were paid to the shareholders of the company in respect of the current year (2018: \$nil). Dividends of \$nil (2018: \$2,461,000) were received in respect of the current period.

No final dividend is proposed for the period ended 31 March 2019 (2018: \$nil).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Year ended 31 March 2019

10. FIXED ASSET INVESTMENTS

	a .				\$000
	Cost At 1 April 2018				68,168
	At 31 March 2019				68,168
	Accumulated impairment At 31 March 2018				-
	At 31 March 2019				-
	Net book value At 31 March 2019				68,168
	At 31 March 2018				68,168
	The undertakings in which the compa	any's interest at th	e balance sheet date is mo	re than 20% are as	follows:
	Subsidiary undertakings	Country of incorporation	Principal activity	Percentage of	shares held
	ProLabs Holdings Limited ProLabs (UK) Limited Halo Technology Bidco Inc AddOn Computer Peripherals LLC	England England USA USA	Holding company Accessories vendor Holding company Accessories vendor		100% 100% 100% 100%
11.	DEBTORS			2019 \$000	2018 \$000
	Amounts owed by group undertaking Other debtors	g s		5,221 77	6,319 169
				5,298	6,488
12.	CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLI	ING DUE WITH	IN ONE YEAR	2019	2018
				\$000	\$000
	Amounts owed to group undertakings Accruals and deferred income	S		12,074 40	6,150 8
				12,114	6,158

2019

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Year ended 31 March 2019

13. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE AFTER MORE THAN ONE YEAR

	2019 \$000	2018 \$000
Bank loans and overdrafts Amounts owed to group undertakings	42,935 32,250	42,747 32,250
	75,185	74,997

Bank loans and overdrafts and amounts owed to group undertakings due after more than one year are repayable as follows:

	2019 2018 5000 \$00 0
More than five years 75	,185 74,997

The bank facility totalling \$44,000,000 accrues interest at US LIBOR plus 5.5%, which is paid quarterly in arrears. The facility is repayable in full on 21 November 2024. The bank loans and overdrafts are secured via a charge over the assets of each group company.

Liquidity risk is managed through detailed cash forecasting and the application of strict cash management practices to ensure the group has sufficient funds for operations.

14. FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

The company's financial instruments may be analysed as follows:		Restated
	2019	2018
	\$000	\$000
Financial assets		
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	5,221	6,319
Interest rate caps measured at fair value through profit and loss	77	169
		-
Financial liabilities		
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	87,299	81,155

Financial assets measured at amortised cost comprise amounts owed by group undertakings and other debtors.

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost comprise amounts owed to group undertakings, bank loans and overdrafts, and accruals.

The company manages interest rate risk by purchasing interest rate caps. The interest on the group's bank debt is linked to US Libor, with the group purchasing an interest rate cap at 2% on \$22,000,000, being half of the debt. Derivative contracts are held by subsidiary undertakings with any gain or loss being recharged to the company. In accordance with FRS 102, these are held at fair value with an unrealised gain of \$77,000 (2018: \$169,000) at the statement of financial position date recognised in profit and loss.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Year ended 31 March 2019

15. PROVISION FOR LIABILITIES

The company had the following provisions during the year:

	Tax Provision \$000
As at 1 April 2018 Additions recognised in profit or loss Provisions utilised in the year	1,200
At 31 March 2019	1,200

The company is currently in the process of agreeing its tax residency position, and until it does so, could have to account to the tax authorities for withholding tax on interest payments made. Whilst the Directors anticipate that these amounts will not be due, given the level of uncertainty as at the year end, they have decided to provide for the amounts in full in these financial statements. As at the year end the group has made interest payments of \$4.2m, therefore a provision of \$1.2m has been recognised.

16. CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL

	2019	2010
	\$000	\$000
Authorised, allotted, called up and fully paid		
1 Ordinary shares of £1.00 each (converted to US Dollars on date of issue)	-	-
	-	
	-	-
		_

On incorporation the company issued 1 £1.00 Ordinary shares at par. Share capital is converted from sterling to US Dollars using the exchange rate on the date of issue.

The entire share capital of the company is owned by Halo Technology Midco Limited.

17. ULTIMATE CONTROLLING PARTY

At the balance sheet date, the ultimate controlling party of the group was Halo Technology Limited, a Guernsey registered entity. The company's parent company at the balance sheet date is Halo Technology Midco Limited.

The largest group within which these accounts are consolidated as at 31 March 2019 is Halo Technology Limited. The smallest group within which these accounts are consolidated as at 31 March 2019 is Halo Technology Midco Limited. The consolidated accounts of Halo Technology Limited and Halo Technology Midco Limited, can be obtained from: Eagle House, Lakeside Business Park, South Cerney, Circncester, Gloucestershire, GL7 5XL.

There are no provisions against related party receivables at the statement of financial position date (2018: \$nil).

Withholding

2010

2010

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Year ended 31 March 2019

18. POST BALANCE SHEET EVENTS

No matters or circumstances have arisen since the end of the financial year which significantly affected or may significantly affect the operations of the company, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the group in future financial years.