Registered number: 01488155

STIBO SYSTEMS LIMITED

DIRECTOR'S REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2018



COMPANY INFORMATION

Director

M Lyngso

Registered number

01488155

Registered office

4th Floor Brunel House

Station Road Reading RG1 1LG

Independent auditors

Ecovis Wingrave Yeats LLP Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditor Waverley House

7-12 Noel Street London W1F 8GQ

CONTENTS

	Page
Director's report	1 - 2
Independent auditors' report	3 - 5
Statement of comprehensive income	6
Balance sheet	7
Statement of changes in equity	8
Notes to the financial statements	9 - 17

DIRECTOR'S REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2018

The director presents his report and the financial statements for the year ended 30 April 2018.

Director

The director who served during the year was:

M Lyngso

Director's responsibilities statement

The director is responsible for preparing the Director's report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the director to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the director has elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'. Under company law the director must not approve the financial statements unless he is satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the profit or loss of the Company for that period.

In preparing these financial statements, the director is required to:

- select suitable accounting policies for the Company's financial statements and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

The director is 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 to enable him to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. He is 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.

Disclosure of information to auditors

The director at the time when this Director's report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as he is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditors are unaware, and
- he has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a director in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditors are aware of that information.

Auditors

The auditors, Ecovis Wingrave Yeats LLP, will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

DIRECTOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2018

Small companies note

Director

In preparing this report, the director has taken advantage of the small companies exemptions provided by section 415A of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the board on 1st June 2018

and signed on its behalf.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF STIBO SYSTEMS LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Stibo Systems Limited (the 'Company') for the year ended 30 April 2018, which comprise the Statement of comprehensive income, the Balance sheet, the Statement of changes in equity and the related notes, 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 Financial Reporting Standard 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 30 April 2018 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

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 Auditors' 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 United Kingdom, including the Financial Reporting Council'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.

Use of our report

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

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 director's use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the director has 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF STIBO SYSTEMS LIMITED (CONTINUED)

Other information

The director is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report, other than the financial statements and our Auditors' 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.

Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the Director's report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Director's report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Director's report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of director's remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the director was not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemptions in preparing the Director's report and from the requirement to prepare a Strategic report.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF STIBO SYSTEMS LIMITED (CONTINUED)

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the Director's responsibilities statement on page 1, the director is 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 director 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 director is 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 director either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditors' 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 Auditors' 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: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our Auditors' report.

Kate Barekati (Senior statutory auditor)

Econs Wingrave years LLP

for and on behalf of **Ecovis Wingrave Yeats LLP**

Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditor

Waverley House 7-12 Noel Street London W1F 8G0 5th June 2018

Date:

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2018

Neste	2018	2017
Note	£	£
	6,346,888	8,323,388
	(6,857,438)	(8, 286, 293)
	(510,550)	37,095
	(4,188,446)	(5, 142, 904)
	4,981,558	5,463,972
	282,562	358,163
	760	35,890
	1,033	(1,113)
	284,355	392,940
	(70,203)	(71,275)
	214,152	321,665
	Note	6,346,888 (6,857,438) (510,550) (4,188,446) 4,981,558 282,562 760 1,033 284,355 (70,203)

There was no other comprehensive income for 2018 (2017 - £Nil).

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

STIBO SYSTEMS LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER: 01488155

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 30 APRIL 2018

	Note		2018 £		2017 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	5		172,751		26,515
			172,751	•	26,515
Current assets					
Stocks	6	15,721		8,858	
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	7	1,708,175		2,283,036	
Cash at bank and in hand		3,335,276		2,815,832	
		5,059,172		5,107,726	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8 .	(3,180,516)		(3,355,487)	
Net current assets			1,878,656		1,752,239
Total assets less current liabilities			2,051,407	•	1,778,754
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year			(58,501)		-
Net assets			1,992,906		1,778,754
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	10		100		100
Profit and loss account			1,992,806		1,778,654
		,	1,992,906	•	1,778,754

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

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

1st June 2018

M Lyngso

Director

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

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2018

	Called up share capital £	Profit and loss account	Total equity £
At 1 May 2016	100	2,456,989	2,457,089
Comprehensive income for the year Profit for the year	-	321,665	321,665
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year Dividends: Equity capital	- -	321,665 (1,000,000)	321,665 (1,000,000)
Total transactions with owners		(1,000,000)	(1,000,000)
At 1 May 2017	100	1,778,654	1,778,754
Comprehensive income for the year Profit for the year	-	214,152	214,152
Other comprehensive income for the year		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	214,152	214,152
Total transactions with owners	-		
At 30 April 2018	100	1,992,806	1,992,906

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2018

1. General information

Stibo Systems Limited is a private company limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in England and Wales, registration number 01488155. The registered office is 4th Floor Brunel House, Station Road, Reading, RG1 1LG.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the Company's accounting policies (see note 3).

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the Company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- the Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the transaction; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2018

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Motor vehicles
Office equipment

- 20.00% - 33.33%

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income.

2.4 Stocks

Work in progress is valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Net realisable value is based on selling price less anticipated costs to completion and selling costs.

2.5 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

2.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2018

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.7 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate or in the case of an out-right short-term loan not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially, at the present value of the future cash flow discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost.

2.8 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.9 Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

The Company's functional and presentational currency is GBP.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the Statement of comprehensive income within 'finance income or costs'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the Statement of comprehensive income within 'other operating income'.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2018

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.10 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the Statement of comprehensive income over the term of the debt using the effective interest 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.

2.11 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 at an annual general meeting. Dividends on shares recognised as liabilities are recognised as expenses and classified within interest payable.

2.12 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

The Company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the Statement of comprehensive income when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Balance sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

2.13 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income using the effective interest method.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2018

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.14 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income, except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Balance sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

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

Useful economic lives of tangible fixed assets

The annual depreciation charge for tangible assets is sensitive to changes in the estimated useful economic lives and residual values of the assets. The useful economic lives and residual values are reassessed annually. They are amended when necessary to reflect current estimates, based on technological advancement, future investments, economic utilisation and the physical condition of the assets. See Note 5 for the carrying amount of tangible fixed assets.

4. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 35 (2017 - 43).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2018

5. Tangible fixed assets

Motor	Office	
vehicles	equipment	Total
£	£	£
52,274	9,509	61,783
-	219,747	219,747
-	(9,509)	(9,509)
52,274	219,747	272,021
25,759	9,509	35,268
10,455	63,056	73,511
-	(9,509)	(9,509)
36,214	63,056	99,270
16,060	156,691	172,751
26,515		26,515
	vehicles £ 52,274 52,274 25,759 10,455 - 36,214 16,060	vehicles

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2018

6.	Stocks		
		2018 £	2017 £
	Work in progress	15,721	8,858
		15,721	8,858
7.	Debtors		
		2018 £	2017 £
	Trade debtors	1,584,284	2,144,495
	Amounts owed by group undertakings	32,417	-
	Other debtors	21,792	57,263
	Prepayments and accrued income	62,992	65, 259
	Deferred taxation	6,690	16,019
		1,708,175	2,283,036
8.	Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year		
		2018 £	2017 £
	Trade creditors	30,049	75,684
	Amounts owed to group undertakings	189,627	553,281
	Corporation tax	-	11,455
	Other taxation and social security	356,145	437,113
	Other creditors	54,004	52
	Accruals and deferred income	2,550,691	2,277,902
		3,180,516	3,355,487

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2018

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

•		
	2018	2017
	£	£
Other creditors	58,501	-
	58,501	-
Share capital		
Onaro capitar		
	2018	2017
Alletted collect up and fully noid	£	£
Allotted, called up and fully paid		

11. Pension commitments

10.

The company operates a defined contribution scheme for its employees. The pension charge represents contributions payable by the Company and amounted to £95,575 (2017 - £111,291). The amount outstanding at the year end was £13,544 (2017 - £12,414).

12. Commitments under operating leases

100 Ordinary shares of £1 each

At 30 April 2018 the Company had future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:

	2018 £	2017 £
Not later than 1 year	125,965	119,662
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	447,474	443,700
Later than 5 years	446,494	557,360
	1,019,933	1,120,722

13. Related party transactions

In accordance with FRS 102 section 1A, section 33 Related Party Disclosures paragraph 33.1A, the company is not required to disclose transactions with other wholly owned subsidiaries.

100

100

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2018

14. Controlling party

The immediate parent company is Stibo Systems A/S, a company incorporated in Denmark, by virtue of their 100% shareholding. The results of the company are included within the consolidated financial statements of Stibo Systems A/S, which has a registered office address of Axel Kiers Vej 11, 8270, Højbjerg, Denmark.

The ultimate parent company is Stibo Fonden, a company incorporated in Denmark. The directors consider there to be no ultimate controlling party.