

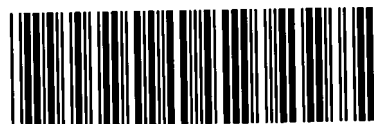
Registered number: 01399905

Deutsch UK

DIRECTORS' REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

TUESDAY



A74JNMTM

A12

24/04/2018

#106

COMPANIES HOUSE

DEUTSCH UK

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	H G Barksdale A Donachie S C Cooper
Registered number	01399905
Registered office	Site H Faraday Road Swindon SN3 5HH
Independent auditor	Deloitte LLP Bristol United Kingdom

DEUTSCH UK

CONTENTS

	Page
Directors' report	1 - 2
Directors' responsibilities statement	3
Independent auditor's report	4 - 6
Statement of comprehensive income	7
Balance sheet	8
Statement of changes in equity	9
Notes to the financial statements	10 - 15

DEUTSCH UK

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

The Directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2017.

Principal activity

The Company's principal activity in the period is the servicing of its inter-company deposit.

Business review

The Directors have reviewed the basis of preparation of the financial statements and have concluded that the going concern basis continues to be appropriate. Further information is given in note 2.3.

Results and dividends

The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to £26k (2016: £81k).

The Directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend (2016: £nil).

Directors

The Directors who served during the year and subsequently were:

H G Barksdale
A Donachie
S C Cooper
S A Hicks (resigned 26 January 2017)
J D G Pegler (resigned 7 December 2017)

Qualifying third party indemnity provisions

During the year, the Company had in force an indemnity provision in favour of the Directors of the Company against liability in respect of proceedings brought by third parties.

Disclosure of information to auditor

Each of the persons who are Directors at the time when this Directors' report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as the Director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware; and
- the Director 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 auditor is aware of that information.

Auditor

Under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006, Deloitte LLP will be deemed to have been reappointed as auditor 28 days after these financial statements were sent to the member or 28 days after the latest date prescribed for filing the accounts with the registrar, whichever is earlier.

DEUTSCH UK

**DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017**

Small companies note

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

This report was approved by the board on 5 April 2018 and signed on its behalf.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'S C Cooper', written over a horizontal line.

S C Cooper
Director

**DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017**

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 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 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 period.

In preparing these financial statements, the Directors are 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 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 to enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBER OF DEUTSCH UK

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 30 September 2017 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice including Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland"; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Company's Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements of Deutsch UK (the 'Company') which comprise:

- the Statement of comprehensive income;
- the Balance sheet;
- the Statement of changes in equity; and
- the related notes 1 to 14.

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).

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 are required by ISAs (UK) to report in respect of the following matters where:

- the Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in 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.

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBER OF DEUTSCH UK (CONTINUED)

Other information

The Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual report, 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 respect of these matters.

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 determine 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: 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 member 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 member 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 member for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

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

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 any material misstatements in the Directors' report.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBER OF DEUTSCH UK (CONTINUED)

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report in respect of the following matters 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 prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemptions in preparing the Directors' report and from the requirement to prepare a Strategic report.

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

Andrew Wright

Andrew Wright (Senior statutory auditor)
for and on behalf of
Deloitte LLP (Statutory Auditor)
Bristol, United Kingdom

6 April 2018

**STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017**

	Note	2017 £000	2016 £000
Administrative expenses		-	(10)
Operating profit/(loss)	4	-	(10)
Interest receivable and similar income	6	26	83
Profit before tax		26	73
Tax on profit	7	-	8
Profit for the financial year		26	81

There were no recognised gains and losses for 2017 or 2016 other than those included in the Statement of comprehensive income.

There was no other comprehensive income for 2017 (2016: £nil).

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

	Note	2017 £000	2016 £000
Fixed assets			
Investments	8	1,071	1,071
		<u>1,071</u>	<u>1,071</u>
Current assets			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	9	27,119	27,097
		<u>27,119</u>	<u>27,097</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	11	-	(4)
		<u>-</u>	<u>(4)</u>
Net current assets		27,119	27,093
Total assets less current liabilities being net assets		<u>28,190</u>	<u>28,164</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	12	3,300	3,300
Share premium account	13	6,832	6,832
Capital reserve	13	47	47
Profit and loss account	13	18,011	17,985
		<u>28,190</u>	<u>28,164</u>

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 5 April 2018.

S C Cooper
Director



**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017**

	Called up share capital £000	Share premium account £000	Capital reserve £000	Profit and loss account £000	Total equity £000
At 1 October 2015	3,300	6,832	47	17,904	28,083
Comprehensive income for the year					
Profit for the year	-	-	-	81	81
At 1 October 2016	3,300	6,832	47	17,985	28,164
Comprehensive income for the year					
Profit for the year	-	-	-	26	26
At 30 September 2017	3,300	6,832	47	18,011	28,190

The notes on pages 10 to 15 form part of these financial statements.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017**

1. General information

Deutsch UK is a company incorporated in the United Kingdom under the Companies Act. The Company is a private and unlimited entity and is registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is Faraday Road, Dorcan, Swindon, SN3 5HH.

The Company's functional and presentational currency is British pounds.

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 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 judgement in applying the Company's accounting policies (see note 3).

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Financial reporting standard 102 - reduced disclosure exemptions

The Company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions in preparing these financial statements, as permitted by FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland":

- the requirements of Section 4 Statement of Financial Position paragraph 4.12(a)(iv);
- the requirements of Section 7 Statement of Cash Flows;
- the requirements of Section 3 Financial Statement Presentation paragraph 3.17(d);
- the requirements of Section 11 Financial Instruments paragraphs 11.41(b), 11.41(c), 11.41(e), 11.41(f), 11.42, 11.44 to 11.45, 11.47, 11.48(a)(iii), 11.48(a)(iv), 11.48(b) and 11.48(c);
- the requirements of Section 12 Other Financial Instruments paragraphs 12.26 to 12.27, 12.29(a), 12.29(b) and 12.29A;
- the requirements of Section 33 Related Party Disclosures paragraph 33.7.

This information is included in the consolidated financial statements of TE Connectivity Ltd., a company incorporated in Switzerland as at 30 September 2017. Copies of the consolidated financial statements of TE Connectivity Ltd. can be obtained from The Company Secretary, Rheinstrasse 20, 8200 Schaffhausen, Switzerland.

2.3 Going concern

The Directors have considered the appropriateness of the going concern basis for the preparation of these financial statements. The current activity of the Company is the servicing of its inter-company deposit. The Company meets its day-to-day working capital requirements from a cash-pooling arrangement with an associated company, therefore the Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Exemption from preparing consolidated financial statements

The Company is a parent Company that is also a subsidiary included in the consolidated financial statements of its immediate parent undertaking established under the law of a non-EEA state and is therefore exempt from the requirement to prepare consolidated financial statements under section 401 of the Companies Act 2006.

2.5 Valuation of investments

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost less accumulated impairment.

2.6 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.

2.7 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instruments 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 outright 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.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

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.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.9 Taxation

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. Judgements in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

The Company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are addressed below:

- Impairment of investments. The recoverable amount of fixed asset investments requires judgement with regards to future cash flows and trading activities.

4. Operating profit/(loss)

The auditor's remuneration, amounting to £4k (2016: £3k), has been borne by another group undertaking, Tyco Electronics UK Limited, and not recharged. No non-audit services have been provided by the auditor to this entity.

5. Directors' remuneration

The Company has no employees other than the Directors. No remuneration is paid to the Directors for their services as Directors of the Company. They are each remunerated by one other company within the group and this is not recharged. It is not practicable to reallocate the cost between group companies. We consider key management to be Directors of the Company.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017**

6. Interest receivable and similar income

	2017 £000	2016 £000
Interest receivable from group companies	26	83

7. Taxation

	2017 £000	2016 £000
Corporation tax		
Adjustments in respect of previous periods	-	(8)
Total current tax	-	(8)

Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2016: lower than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.5% (2016: 20%). The differences are explained below:

	2017 £000	2016 £000
Profit before tax:	26	73
Profit multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.5% (2016: 20%)	5	15
Effects of:		
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of prior periods	-	(8)
Unprovided deferred tax	-	2
Group relief	(5)	(17)
Total tax charge for the year	-	(8)

Factors that may affect future tax charges

A deferred tax balance was transferred with the trade to Tyco Electronics UK Limited in 2015. We did not recognise the potential deferred tax asset of £2k (2016: £2k) relating to the post-cessation expenses carried forward on the basis that it is unlikely that the Company will have relevant income in the future against which to set off the losses.

Changes to the UK corporation tax rates were substantively enacted as part of Finance Bill 2015 (on 26 October 2015) and Finance Bill 2016 (on 7 September 2016). These include reductions to the main rate to reduce the rate to 19% from 1 April 2017 and to 17% from 1 April 2020. Deferred taxes at the Balance sheet date have been measured using these enacted tax rates and are reflected in these financial statements.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017**

8. Fixed asset investments

	Investments in subsidiary companies £000
Cost or valuation	
At 1 October 2016 and 30 September 2017	1,071
	<hr/>
Net book value	
At 30 September 2016 and 30 September 2017	1,071
	<hr/> <hr/>

Subsidiary undertakings

The following was a subsidiary undertaking of the Company:

Name	Country of incorporation	Class of shares	Holding	Principal activity
Servo Interconnect Limited	England	Ordinary	100 %	Non-trading

9. Debtors

	2017 £000	2016 £000
Amounts owed by group undertakings (see note 10)	27,119	27,097
	<hr/>	<hr/>

10. Amounts owed by group undertakings

	2017 £000	2016 £000
Interest bearing cash-pooling loan accounts	23,067	23,045
Non-interest bearing balance receivable on demand	4,052	4,052
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	27,119	27,097
	<hr/>	<hr/>

The loan accounts are unsecured and repayable on demand. Interest on the cash-pool is calculated at rates linked to the London Interbank Offer Rate.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017**

11. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2017 £000	2016 £000
Accruals and deferred income	-	4

12. Share capital

	2017 £000	2016 £000
Shares classified as equity		
Authorised, allotted, called up and fully paid		
3,299,602 Ordinary shares of £1 each	3,300	3,300

13. Reserves

Share premium account

The share premium account reserve contains the premium arising on the issue of equity shares.

Profit and loss account

The profit and loss reserve contains cumulative profits or losses, net of dividends paid and other adjustments.

Capital reserve

The capital reserve contains a capital contribution arising from share-based payments.

14. Controlling party

The immediate parent company is Deutsch GB Limited, a company incorporated in the UK.

The company's ultimate parent company and controlling party is TE Connectivity Ltd., which is incorporated in Switzerland.

TE Connectivity Ltd. is the parent of the largest and smallest group in which the results of the Company are consolidated. The financial statements of that company may be obtained from The Company Secretary, Rheinstrasse 20, 8200 Schaffhausen, Switzerland.