Financial Statements

109 Statement of Directors' Responsibilities
110 Independent Auditors' Report to the Members of DCC plc
115 Group Income Statement
116 Group Statement of Comprehensive Income
117 Group Balance Sheet
118 Group Statement of Changes in Equity
119 Group Cash Flow Statement
120 Company Statement of Comprehensive Income
120 Company Balance Sheet
121 Company Statement of Changes in Equity
122 Company Cash Flow Statement
123 Notes to the Financial Statements

Financial Statements

Statement of Directors' Responsibilities

The Directors are responsible for preparing the Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

Irish company law requires the Directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the Directors have prepared the Group and Company financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ('IFRS') as adopted by the European Union. The financial statements are required by law to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and the Group and of the profit or loss of the Group.

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;
- comply with applicable International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union, 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 Group and the Company will continue in business.

The Directors are also required by applicable law and the Listing Rules issued by the Financial Conduct Authority, to prepare a Report of the Directors and reports relating to Directors' remuneration and corporate governance. In accordance with the Transparency (Directive 2004/109/EC) Regulations 2007 (the 'Transparency Regulations'), the Directors are required to include a management report containing a fair review of the business and a description of the principal risks and uncertainties facing the Group.

The Directors confirm that they have complied with the above requirements in preparing the financial statements.

The Directors are responsible for keeping proper books of account which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and the Group and to enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Acts 1963 to 2013 and, as regards the Group financial statements, Article 4 of the International Accounting Standards ('IAS') Regulation. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and the Group and for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The Directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the Company's website. Legislation in the Republic of Ireland governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

Directors' Statement Pursuant to the Transparency Regulations

Each of the Directors, whose names and functions are listed on pages 70 and 71, confirms that, to the best of each person's knowledge and belief:

As required by the Transparency Regulations:
- the financial statements, prepared in accordance with IFRS as adopted by the European Union, give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the Company and the Group and of the profit of the Group; and
- the Report of the Directors contained in the Annual Report includes a fair review of the development and performance of the Group's business and the position of the Company and Group, together with a description of the principal risks and uncertainties that they face.

As required by the UK Corporate Governance Code:
- the Annual Report and consolidated financial statements, taken as a whole, provides the information necessary to assess the Group's performance, business model and strategy and is fair, balanced and understandable.

On behalf of the Board

John Moloney
Non-executive Chairman

Tommy Breen
Chief Executive

Independent Auditors' Report to the Members of DCC plc

Report on the Financial Statements

Our opinion

In our opinion:

- the Group financial statements give a true and fair view, in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ('IFRSs') as adopted by the European Union, of the state of the Group's affairs as at 31 March 2015 and of its profit and cash flows for the year then ended;
- the Company financial statements give a true and fair view, in accordance with IFRSs as adopted by the European Union as applied in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Acts 1963 to 2013, of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 March 2015 and of its cash flows for the year then ended; and
- the Group and Company financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Acts 1963 to 2013 and, as regards the Group financial statements, Article 4 of the IAS Regulation.

What we have audited

DCC plc's financial statements comprise:

- the Group and Company Balance Sheets as at 31 March 2015;
- the Group Income Statement and the Group and Company Statements of Comprehensive Income for the year then ended;
- the Group and Company Cash Flow Statements for the year then ended;
- the Group and Company Statements of Changes in Equity for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the financial statements, which include a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Certain required disclosures have been presented elsewhere in the Annual Report, rather than in the notes to the financial statements. These are cross-referenced from the financial statements and are identified as audited.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in the preparation of the financial statements is Irish law and IFRSs as adopted by the European Union and, as regards the Company, as applied in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Acts 1963 to 2013.

Our audit approach

Overview

Materiality
- Overall Group materiality: £8.5 million (31 March 2014: £8.5 million) which represents circa. 5% of profit before tax and exceptional items.

Audit scope
- The Group is structured across four divisions; Energy, Technology, Healthcare and Environmental. The Group's Food & Beverage division is classified as discontinued at 31 March 2015. The Group financial statements are a consolidation of 54 reporting units, comprising the Group's operating businesses and central functions. We conducted audit work in all locations.
- Audits of the full financial information were undertaken for Group reporting purposes at territories and functions which together represent 99% of Group turnover and 99% of Group profit before tax from continuing operations.

Areas of focus
- Goodwill impairment assessment and acquisition and disposal accounting.
- Revenue recognition.
- Financial instruments accounting – presentation, valuation and disclosure.

The scope of our audit and our areas of focus

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland) ('ISAs (UK & Ireland)').

We designed our audit by determining materiality and assessing the risks of material misstatement in the financial statements. In particular, we looked at where the Directors made subjective judgements, for example in respect of significant accounting estimates that involved making assumptions and considering future events that are inherently uncertain. As in all of our audits, we also addressed the risk of management override of internal controls, including evaluating whether there was evidence of bias by the Directors that may represent a risk of material misstatement due to fraud.

The risks of material misstatement that had the greatest effect on our audit, including the allocation of our resources and effort, are identified as "areas of focus" in the table below together with an explanation of how we tailored our audit to address these specific areas. This is not a complete list of all risks identified by our audit.

Area of focus	How our audit addressed the area of focus
Goodwill impairment assessment and acquisition and disposal accounting	
Goodwill impairment assessment The Group has goodwill of £713.2 million at 31 March 2015 (see note 21). There are 27 individual Cash Generating Units ('CGUs'), the most significant of which is the Group's Certas Energy UK business (£253 million) and the Group's DCC Vital business (£135 million). We focused on this area given the scale of the assets and the judgement involved in determining key assumptions which form the basis for the assessment for impairment.	We evaluated the Directors' determination of recoverable amount, on a value in use basis, in respect of each CGU. We evaluated the adequacy and appropriateness of the impairment charge of £5.6 million recorded in DCC Vital in the year. Our evaluation included understanding and challenging cash flow forecasts and the process by which they were prepared, including testing the extraction of the forecast cash flows from the Board approved three year plans. Our assessment of management's forecast future cash flows for the CGUs included our independent consideration of (i) past performance against plan and (ii) challenge of management's expectations of forecast future trends by comparing them to historical results and economic and industry forecasts. Our work also included challenge of the discount rate, by assessing the cost of capital of the individual businesses against comparable organisations in those sectors. We also considered the long-term growth rates applied. We performed sensitivity analysis of the key assumptions and of the key drivers of the cash flow forecasts for the individual CGUs and considered the likelihood of such changes arising. We analysed in particular, the sensitivity analysis which considers reasonably possible changes in key assumptions in respect of a CGU in the Technology division where the headroom over carrying value is limited. We considered the disclosures in the Annual Report in relation to these matters. The Directors have described the impairment reviews in note 21.
Acquisition and disposal accounting During the year, DCC plc acquired 19 businesses for an aggregate initial consideration of £115.7 million. The most significant acquisitions in the year were Qstar, Williams Medical, Beacon and Captech. Accounting for acquisitions requires the Group to determine the fair value of the consideration transferred, any non-controlling interests and the assets and liabilities acquired as part of each acquisition.	We have read and considered the terms of the acquisition agreements and considered the judgements relating to the allocation of purchase price to the assets and liabilities acquired and adjustments made to align accounting policies of the acquired businesses to those of DCC plc.
In the period since year-end, the Group has entered into an agreement in principle to acquire 100% of Butagaz, a French LPG business. The Group has disclosed the fair value of consideration and the initial assessment of the assets acquired as part of the acquisition in respect of this commitment.	We have also obtained an understanding of the terms of the Group's commitments to acquire Butagaz and Computers Unlimited in the period since year-end. We have considered the disclosures in the Annual Report (see note 49) in relation to this commitment.
The Group disposed of Robert Roberts, Kelkin and part of the Allied Foods businesses within the Food & Beverage segment during the year. We focused on the presentation and classification of these businesses as discontinued and the classification of the Bottle Green business as held for sale at year-end. The disposal of the Food & Beverage businesses resulted in a gain on disposal of £8.2 million. The results for the period and the gain on disposal are classified as discontinued operations.	We tested the gain on disposal by agreeing the consideration to sales documents and cash received and agreed the net assets disposed of to underlying records. We considered the status of the disposal process in respect of the Group's remaining business in the Food & Beverage division at 31 March 2015, examined correspondence and considered whether the classification as held for sale at that date was appropriate. We also evaluated the presentation of items identified as held for sale or discontinued in the Annual Report (see note 16).

Independent Auditors' Report to the Members of DCC plc
Continued

Area of focus	How our audit addressed the area of focus
Revenue recognition The Group has a number of different divisions with different revenue recognition policies. We focused on the terms of sale arrangements within each of the Group's divisions, including the timing of transfer of risk and rewards and the nature of discount and rebate arrangements.	We evaluated the relevant IT systems and tested the internal controls over the completeness, accuracy and timing of revenue recognised in the financial statements. We read the relevant customer terms of sale and agreements and tested the accounting for consistency with those terms of sale for the Group's businesses. Our work included consideration of the accounting for and presentation of rebate and discount arrangements. We also tested journal entries posted to revenue accounts focusing on unusual or irregular items.
Financial instruments accounting – presentation, valuation and disclosure The Group manages its treasury function and engages in financial risk management using a variety of tools including derivative instruments to hedge exposure to interest rate, commodity and currency risks. In addition the Group actively manages corporate debt and during the year it issued new Private Placement debt. We focused on the accounting for financial instruments given the extent of the movement in US Dollar, Sterling and Euro exchange rates and the decrease in oil prices during the year.	We tested the fair values ascribed to treasury instruments, including derivatives by reference to observable foreign exchange rates, interest rates or broker prices. As set out in note 29 derivatives are valued in accordance with level 2 of the fair value hierarchy. We tested the year-end reconciliation process and we independently obtained third party confirmations of year-end balances. We tested the assessment of hedge ineffectiveness by evaluation of hedging processes and procedures, consideration of hedging documentation and independent valuation of the treasury instruments at year-end and considered the classification of hedge ineffectiveness within exceptional items in accordance with the Group's accounting policy. We obtained an understanding of the Group's Private Placement debt agreements and evaluated the related disclosures in note 30 of the Group financial statements. We considered the disclosure of financial instruments (note 47) and of key financial risks (note 2).

How we tailored the audit scope
We tailored the scope of our audit to ensure that we performed enough work to be able to give an opinion on the financial statements as a whole, taking into account the geographic structure of the Group, the accounting processes and controls, and the industries in which the Group operates.

The Group is comprised of four divisions; Energy, Technology, Healthcare and Environmental. The Group's Food & Beverage division is classified as discontinued at 31 March 2015. The four divisions and ultimately the Group financial statements are a consolidation of 54 reporting units, comprising the Group's operating businesses and centralised functions.

Audits of the full financial information were undertaken for Group reporting purposes at territories and functions which together represent 99% of Group turnover and 99% of Group profit before tax from continuing operations.

Materiality
The scope of our audit is influenced by our application of materiality. We set certain quantitative thresholds for materiality. These, together with qualitative considerations, helped us to determine the scope of our audit and the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures and to evaluate the effect of misstatements, both individually and on the financial statements as a whole.

Based on our professional judgement, we determined materiality for the financial statements as a whole as follows:

Overall Group materiality	£8.5 million (31 March 2014: £8.5 million).
How we determined it	This represents circa. 5% of profit before tax and exceptional items.
Rationale for benchmark applied	In our professional judgement, this benchmark is the best measure of recurring financial performance.

We agreed with the Audit Committee that we would report to them misstatements identified during our audit above £0.45 million (2014: £0.45 million) as well as misstatements below that amount that, in our view, warranted reporting for qualitative reasons.

Going concern
As noted in the Directors' statement, the Directors have concluded that it is appropriate to prepare the Group and Company financial statements using the going concern basis of accounting. The going concern basis presumes that the Group and Company have adequate resources to remain in operation, and that the Directors intend them to do so, for at least one year from the date the financial statements were signed. As part of our audit we have concluded that the Directors' use of the going concern basis is appropriate.

However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, these statements are not a guarantee as to the Group's and the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Other required reporting

Consistency of other information

Companies Acts 1963 to 2013 opinions

In our opinion the information given in the Directors' Report is consistent with the financial statements and the description in the Corporate Governance Statement of the main features of the internal control and risk management systems in relation to the process for preparing the Group financial statements is consistent with the Group financial statements.

ISAs (UK & Ireland) reporting

Under ISAs (UK & Ireland) we are required to report to you if, in our opinion:

– information in the Annual Report is: – materially inconsistent with the information in the audited financial statements; or – apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, our knowledge of the Group and Company acquired in the course of performing our audit; or – is otherwise misleading.	We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.
– the statement given by the Directors on page 109, in accordance with provision C.1.1 of the UK Corporate Governance Code (the 'Code'), that they consider the Annual Report taken as a whole to be fair, balanced and understandable and provides the information necessary for members to assess the Group's performance, business model and strategy is materially inconsistent with our knowledge of the Group acquired in the course of performing our audit.	We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.
– the section of the Annual Report on pages 78 and 79, as required by provision C.3.8 of the Code, describing the work of the Audit Committee does not appropriately address matters communicated by us to the Audit Committee.	We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Directors' remuneration

Under the Companies Acts 1963 to 2013 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion, the disclosure of Directors' remuneration and transactions specified by law have not been made. We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Corporate governance statement

Under the United Kingdom Listing Authority Listing Rules we are required to review the part of the Corporate Governance Statement relating to the Company's compliance with ten provisions of the UK Corporate Governance Code specified for our review. We have nothing to report having performed our review.

Other matters on which we are required to report by the Companies Acts 1963 to 2013

- We have obtained all the information and explanations which we consider necessary for the purposes of our audit.
- In our opinion proper books of account have been kept by the Company.
- The Company Balance Sheet is in agreement with the books of account.
- The net assets of the Company, as stated in the Company Balance Sheet, are more than half of the amount of its called-up share capital and, in our opinion, on that basis there did not exist at 31 March 2015 a financial situation which under Section 40(1) of the Companies (Amendment) Act, 1983 would require the convening of an extraordinary general meeting of the Company.

Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit

Our responsibilities and those of the directors

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities set out on page 109, the Directors are responsible for the preparation of the Group and Company financial statements giving a true and fair view.

Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the Group and Company financial statements in accordance with Irish law and ISAs (UK & Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

This report, including the opinions, has been prepared for and only for the Company's members as a body in accordance with Section 193 of the Companies Act, 1990 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving these opinions, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.

Independent Auditors' Report to the Members of DCC plc
Continued

What an audit of financial statements involves
An audit 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 Group's and 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.

We primarily focus our work in these areas by assessing the Directors' judgements against available evidence, forming our own judgements, and evaluating the disclosures in the financial statements.

We test and examine information, using sampling and other auditing techniques, to the extent we consider necessary to provide a reasonable basis for us to draw conclusions. We obtain audit evidence through testing the effectiveness of controls, substantive procedures or a combination of both.

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.

Paul Hennessy
for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Audit Firm
Dublin

18 May 2015

Group Income Statement

For the year ended 31 March 2015

	Note	2015 Pre exceptionals £'000	2015 Exceptionals (note 11) £'000	2015 Total £'000	Restated 2014 Pre exceptionals £'000	Restated 2014 Exceptionals (note 11) £'000	Restated 2014 Total £'000
Continuing operations							
Revenue	5	**10,606,080**	**–**	**10,606,080**	11,044,763	–	11,044,763
Cost of sales		**(9,781,910)**	**–**	**(9,781,910)**	(10,283,389)	–	(10,283,389)
Gross profit		**824,170**	**–**	**824,170**	761,374	–	761,374
Administration expenses		**(262,923)**	**–**	**(262,923)**	(246,515)	–	(246,515)
Selling and distribution expenses		**(350,978)**	**–**	**(350,978)**	(330,582)	–	(330,582)
Other operating income	6	**19,657**	**3,798**	**23,455**	19,253	30,491	49,744
Other operating expenses	6	**(8,210)**	**(23,602)**	**(31,812)**	(2,833)	(39,053)	(41,886)
Operating profit before amortisation of intangible assets	5	**221,716**	**(19,804)**	**201,912**	200,697	(8,562)	192,135
Amortisation of intangible assets	5	**(24,057)**	**–**	**(24,057)**	(19,656)	–	(19,656)
Operating profit		**197,659**	**(19,804)**	**177,855**	181,041	(8,562)	172,479
Finance costs	12	**(60,216)**	**(2,191)**	**(62,407)**	(50,540)	(2,128)	(52,668)
Finance income	12	**31,288**	**–**	**31,288**	29,409	–	29,409
Share of equity accounted investments' profit after tax	14	**402**	**–**	**402**	520	–	520
Profit before tax from continuing operations		**169,133**	**(21,995)**	**147,138**	160,430	(10,690)	149,740
Profit for the financial year from discontinued operations	16	**5,088**	**11,079**	**16,167**	6,006	(4,721)	1,285
Profit before tax		**174,221**	**(10,916)**	**163,305**	166,436	(15,411)	151,025
Income tax expense	15	**(18,881)**	**–**	**(18,881)**	(21,827)	(5,255)	(27,082)
Profit after tax for the financial year		**155,340**	**(10,916)**	**144,424**	144,609	(20,666)	123,943
Profit attributable to:							
Owners of the Parent				**144,427**			121,234
Non-controlling interests				**(3)**			2,709
				144,424			123,943
Profit after tax for the financial year comprises:							
Profit after tax from continuing operations				**128,661**			123,369
Profit after tax from discontinued operations				**15,763**			574
				144,424			123,943
Earnings per ordinary share							
Basic – continuing operations	19			**153.20p**			144.02p
Basic – discontinued operations	19			**18.77p**			0.68p
Basic	19			**171.97p**			144.70p
Diluted – continuing operations	19			**152.10p**			143.22p
Diluted – discontinued operations	19			**18.63p**			0.68p
Diluted	19			**170.73p**			143.90p

John Moloney, Tommy Breen, Directors

Group Statement of Comprehensive Income

For the year ended 31 March 2015

	Note	2015 £'000	2014 £'000
Group profit for the financial year		**144,424**	123,943
Other comprehensive income:			
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Currency translation:			
– arising in the year		**(15,007)**	(7,575)
– recycled to the Income Statement on disposal		**(2,721)**	324
Movements relating to cash flow hedges		**(6,942)**	(3,455)
Movement in deferred tax liability on cash flow hedges		**324**	288
		(24,346)	(10,418)
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Group defined benefit pension obligations:			
– remeasurements	33	**(19,302)**	(835)
– movement in deferred tax asset		**2,187**	152
		(17,115)	(683)
Other comprehensive income for the financial year, net of tax		**(41,461)**	(11,101)
Total comprehensive income for the financial year		**102,963**	112,842
Attributable to:			
Owners of the Parent		**103,555**	110,189
Non-controlling interests		**(592)**	2,653
		102,963	112,842
Attributable to:			
Continuing operations		**103,378**	114,479
Discontinued operations		**(415)**	(1,637)
		102,963	112,842

John Moloney, Tommy Breen, Directors

Group Balance Sheet

As at 31 March 2015

	Note	2015 £'000	Restated 2014 £'000
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	20	**464,689**	464,864
Intangible assets	21	**759,179**	742,516
Equity accounted investments	22	**4,963**	6,124
Deferred income tax assets	32	**9,380**	11,251
Derivative financial instruments	29	**233,150**	56,240
		1,471,361	1,280,995
Current assets			
Inventories	24	**320,655**	501,408
Trade and other receivables	25	**847,274**	957,821
Derivative financial instruments	29	**5,395**	1,221
Cash and cash equivalents	28	**1,260,942**	962,139
		2,434,266	2,422,589
Assets classified as held for sale	16	**12,196**	–
		2,446,462	2,422,589
Total assets		**3,917,823**	3,703,584
EQUITY			
Capital and reserves attributable to owners of the Parent			
Share capital	37	**14,688**	14,688
Share premium	38	**83,032**	83,032
Share based payment reserve	39	**12,756**	10,630
Cash flow hedge reserve	39	**(10,462)**	(3,844)
Foreign currency translation reserve	39	**32,683**	49,822
Other reserves	39	**932**	932
Retained earnings	40	**849,119**	786,158
Equity attributable to owners of the Parent		**982,748**	941,418
Non-controlling interests	41	**4,245**	4,837
Total equity		**986,993**	946,255
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
Borrowings	30	**1,314,386**	725,831
Derivative financial instruments	29	**92**	45,636
Deferred income tax liabilities	32	**30,533**	27,518
Post employment benefit obligations	33	**10,230**	16,033
Provisions for liabilities and charges	35	**29,016**	24,157
Contingent acquisition consideration	34	**40,149**	36,949
Government grants	36	**1,272**	1,323
		1,425,678	877,447
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	26	**1,312,136**	1,489,054
Current income tax liabilities		**16,095**	32,244
Borrowings	30	**149,472**	316,726
Derivative financial instruments	29	**7,902**	18,699
Provisions for liabilities and charges	35	**8,096**	6,785
Contingent acquisition consideration	34	**3,235**	16,374
		1,496,936	1,879,882
Liabilities associated with assets classified as held for sale	16	**8,216**	–
		1,505,152	1,879,882
Total liabilities		**2,930,830**	2,757,329
Total equity and liabilities		**3,917,823**	3,703,584

John Moloney, Tommy Breen, Directors

Group Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended 31 March 2015

	Attributable to owners of the Parent						
	Share capital £'000	**Share premium £'000**	**Retained earnings £'000**	**Other reserves (note 39) £'000**	**Total £'000**	**Non-controlling interests £'000**	**Total equity £'000**
At 1 April 2014	**14,688**	**83,032**	**786,158**	**57,540**	**941,418**	**4,837**	**946,255**
Profit for the financial year	**–**	**–**	**144,427**	**–**	**144,427**	**(3)**	**144,424**
Other comprehensive income:							
Currency translation:							
– arising in the year	**–**	**–**	**–**	**(14,418)**	**(14,418)**	**(589)**	**(15,007)**
– recycled to the Income Statement on disposal	**–**	**–**	**–**	**(2,721)**	**(2,721)**	**–**	**(2,721)**
Group defined benefit pension obligations:							
– remeasurements	**–**	**–**	**(19,302)**	**–**	**(19,302)**	**–**	**(19,302)**
– movement in deferred tax asset	**–**	**–**	**2,187**	**–**	**2,187**	**–**	**2,187**
Movements relating to cash flow hedges	**–**	**–**	**–**	**(6,942)**	**(6,942)**	**–**	**(6,942)**
Movement in deferred tax liability on cash flow hedges	**–**	**–**	**–**	**324**	**324**	**–**	**324**
Total comprehensive income	**–**	**–**	**127,312**	**(23,757)**	**103,555**	**(592)**	**102,963**
Re-issue of treasury shares	**–**	**–**	**1,699**	**–**	**1,699**	**–**	**1,699**
Share based payment	**–**	**–**	**–**	**2,126**	**2,126**	**–**	**2,126**
Dividends	**–**	**–**	**(66,050)**	**–**	**(66,050)**	**–**	**(66,050)**
At 31 March 2015	**14,688**	**83,032**	**849,119**	**35,909**	**982,748**	**4,245**	**986,993**

For the year ended 31 March 2014

	Attributable to owners of the Parent						
	Share capital £'000	Share premium £'000	Retained earnings £'000	Other reserves (note 39) £'000	Total £'000	Non-controlling interests £'000	Total equity £'000
At 1 April 2013	14,688	83,032	725,514	66,717	889,951	2,391	892,342
Profit for the financial year	–	–	121,234	–	121,234	2,709	123,943
Other comprehensive income:							
Currency translation:							
– arising in the year	–	–	–	(7,519)	(7,519)	(56)	(7,575)
– recycled to the Income Statement on disposal	–	–	–	324	324	–	324
Group defined benefit pension obligations:							
– remeasurements	–	–	(835)	–	(835)	–	(835)
– movement in deferred tax asset	–	–	152	–	152	–	152
Movements relating to cash flow hedges	–	–	–	(3,455)	(3,455)	–	(3,455)
Movement in deferred tax liability on cash flow hedges	–	–	–	288	288	–	288
Total comprehensive income	–	–	120,551	(10,362)	110,189	2,653	112,842
Re-issue of treasury shares	–	–	1,981	–	1,981	–	1,981
Share based payment	–	–	–	1,185	1,185	–	1,185
Dividends	–	–	(61,888)	–	(61,888)	(207)	(62,095)
At 31 March 2014	14,688	83,032	786,158	57,540	941,418	4,837	946,255

John Moloney, Tommy Breen, Directors

Group Cash Flow Statement

For the year ended 31 March 2015

	Note	2015 £'000	Restated 2014 £'000
Operating activities			
Cash generated from operations before exceptionals	42	**377,818**	346,863
Exceptionals		**(16,454)**	(21,097)
Cash generated from operations		**361,364**	325,766
Interest paid		**(59,678)**	(50,011)
Income tax paid		**(32,361)**	(33,033)
Net cash flows from operating activities		**269,325**	242,722
Investing activities			
Inflows:			
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		**16,054**	8,579
Government grants received	36	**52**	100
Dividends received from equity accounted investments		**828**	633
Disposals of subsidiaries and equity accounted investments	16	**55,090**	11,073
Interest received		**31,222**	30,210
		103,246	50,595
Outflows:			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		**(79,401)**	(78,557)
Acquisition of subsidiaries	46	**(107,223)**	(39,876)
Contingent acquisition consideration paid		**(16,326)**	(10,196)
		(202,950)	(128,629)
Net cash flows from investing activities		**(99,704)**	(78,034)
Financing activities			
Inflows:			
Re-issue of treasury shares		**1,699**	1,981
Increase in interest-bearing loans and borrowings		**448,989**	342,950
Net cash inflow on derivative financial instruments		**–**	4,554
Increase in finance lease liabilities		**–**	324
		450,688	349,809
Outflows:			
Repayment of interest-bearing loans and borrowings		**(169,631)**	(60,364)
Repayment of finance lease liabilities		**(486)**	(499)
Net cash outflow on derivative financial instruments		**(9,832)**	–
Dividends paid to owners of the Parent	18	**(66,050)**	(61,888)
Dividends paid to non-controlling interests	41	**–**	(207)
		(245,999)	(122,958)
Net cash flows from financing activities		**204,689**	226,851
Change in cash and cash equivalents		**374,310**	391,539
Translation adjustment		**(58,206)**	(8,355)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		**813,561**	430,377
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	31	**1,129,665**	813,561
Cash and cash equivalents consists of:			
Cash and short term bank deposits	28	**1,260,942**	962,139
Overdrafts	31	**(133,629)**	(148,578)
Cash and short term deposits attributable to assets held for sale	16	**2,352**	–
		1,129,665	813,561

John Moloney, Tommy Breen, Directors

Company Statement of Comprehensive Income

For the year ended 31 March 2015

	Note	2015 £'000	2014 £'000
Profit for the financial year	17	**127,185**	40,894
Other comprehensive income:			
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Currency translation effects		**(24,962)**	(3,489)
Other comprehensive income for the financial year, net of tax		**(24,962)**	(3,489)
Total comprehensive income for the financial year		**102,223**	37,405
Attributable to:			
Owners of the Parent		**102,223**	37,405

Company Balance Sheet

As at 31 March 2015

	Note	2015 £'000	2014 £'000
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Investments in subsidiary undertakings	23	**122,792**	142,692
		122,792	142,692
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables	25	**258,033**	335,662
Cash and cash equivalents	28	**617**	2,999
		258,650	338,661
Total assets		**381,442**	481,353
EQUITY			
Capital and reserves attributable to owners of the Parent			
Share capital	37	**14,688**	14,688
Share premium	38	**83,032**	83,032
Other reserves	39	**34,839**	59,801
Retained earnings	40	**69,865**	7,031
Total equity		**202,424**	164,552
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
Amounts due to subsidiary undertakings		**14,128**	36,976
		14,128	36,976
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	26	**164,890**	279,825
		164,890	279,825
Total liabilities		**179,018**	316,801
Total equity and liabilities		**381,442**	481,353

John Moloney, Tommy Breen, Directors

Company Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended 31 March 2015

	Share capital £'000	Share premium £'000	Retained earnings £'000	Other reserves (note 39) £'000	Total equity £'000
At 1 April 2014	**14,688**	**83,032**	**7,031**	**59,801**	**164,552**
Profit for the financial year	**–**	**–**	**127,185**	**–**	**127,185**
Other comprehensive income:					
Currency translation	**–**	**–**	**–**	**(24,962)**	**(24,962)**
Total comprehensive income	**–**	**–**	**127,185**	**(24,962)**	**102,223**
Re-issue of treasury shares	**–**	**–**	**1,699**	**–**	**1,699**
Dividends	**–**	**–**	**(66,050)**	**–**	**(66,050)**
At 31 March 2015	**14,688**	**83,032**	**69,865**	**34,839**	**202,424**

For the year ended 31 March 2014

	Share capital £'000	Share premium £'000	Retained earnings £'000	Other Reserves (note 39) £'000	Total equity £'000
At 1 April 2013	14,688	83,032	26,044	63,290	187,054
Profit for the financial year	–	–	40,894	–	40,894
Other comprehensive income:					
Currency translation	–	–	–	(3,489)	(3,489)
Total comprehensive income	–	–	40,894	(3,489)	37,405
Re-issue of treasury shares	–	–	1,981	–	1,981
Dividends	–	–	(61,888)	–	(61,888)
At 31 March 2014	14,688	83,032	7,031	59,801	164,552

John Moloney, Tommy Breen, Directors

Company Cash Flow Statement

For the year ended 31 March 2015

	Note	2015 £'000	2014 £'000
Operating activities			
Cash generated from operations	42	**(94,544)**	51,362
Interest paid		**(3,210)**	(2,085)
Net cash flows from operating activities		**(97,754)**	49,277
Investing activities			
Inflows:			
Interest received		**10,371**	12,178
Proceeds on disposal		**37,775**	–
Dividends received from subsidiaries		**115,716**	14
		163,862	12,192
Outflows:			
Acquisition of subsidiaries		**(3,945)**	(1,880)
		(3,945)	(1,880)
Net cash flows from investing activities		**159,917**	10,312
Financing activities			
Inflows:			
Re-issue of treasury shares		**1,699**	1,981
		1,699	1,981
Outflows:			
Dividends paid to owners of the Parent	18	**(66,050)**	(61,888)
		(66,050)	(61,888)
Net cash flows from financing activities		**(64,351)**	(59,907)
Change in cash and cash equivalents		**(2,188)**	(318)
Translation adjustment		**(194)**	(64)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		**2,999**	3,381
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		**617**	2,999

John Moloney, Tommy Breen, Directors

Notes to the Financial Statements

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Statement of Compliance

The consolidated financial statements of DCC plc have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ('IFRS') and their interpretations approved by the International Accounting Standards Board ('IASB') as adopted by the European Union (EU) and those parts of the Companies Acts, 1963 to 2013 applicable to companies reporting under IFRS. IFRS as adopted by the EU differ in certain respects from IFRS as issued by the IASB. Both the Parent Company and the Group financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS as adopted by the EU and references to IFRS hereafter should be construed as references to IFRS as adopted by the EU. In presenting the Parent Company financial statements together with the Group financial statements, the Company has availed of the exemption in Section 148(8) of the Companies Act 1963 not to present its individual Income Statement and related notes that form part of the approved Company financial statements. The Company has also availed of the exemption from filing its individual Income Statement with the Registrar of Companies as permitted by Section 7(1A) of the Companies (Amendment) Act 1986.

The Going Concern Statement on page 76 forms part of the Group financial statements.

DCC plc, the ultimate Parent Company, is a publicly traded limited company incorporated and domiciled in the Republic of Ireland.

Basis of Preparation

The consolidated financial statements, which are presented in sterling, rounded to the nearest thousand, have been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by the measurement at fair value of share-based payments, post employment benefit obligations and certain financial assets and liabilities including derivative financial instruments. The carrying values of recognised assets and liabilities that are hedged are adjusted to record changes in the fair values attributable to the risks that are being hedged.

The accounting policies applied in the preparation of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2015 are set out below. These policies have been applied consistently by the Group's subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates for all periods presented in these consolidated financial statements.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. In addition, it requires management to exercise judgement in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. The areas involving a high degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the consolidated financial statements are documented in note 3.

Adoption of IFRS and International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ('IFRIC') Interpretations

The Group has adopted the following standards, interpretations and amendments to existing standards during the financial year:

- IFRS 10 *Consolidated Financial Statements*. This standard replaces all of the guidance on control and consolidation in IAS 27 and SIC 12. IFRS 10 changes the definition of control so that the same criteria are applied to all entities to determine control. The core principle that a consolidated entity presents a parent and its subsidiaries as if they are a single entity remains unchanged, as do the mechanics of consolidation. IAS 27 is renamed '*Separate Financial Statements*' and is now a standard dealing solely with separate financial statements. This standard and the amendment to IAS 27 did not have a significant impact on the Group's financial statements;
- IFRS 11 *Joint Arrangements*. Under IAS 31 *Interests in Joint Ventures*, the Group's net interests in its joint arrangements were classified as joint ventures and the Group's share of assets, liabilities, revenue, income and expense were proportionately consolidated. IFRS 11 makes equity accounting mandatory for participants in joint ventures. The change to equity accounting had no impact on the Group's profit after tax but impacted each line item in the Consolidated Income Statement. Similarly, the Consolidated Balance Sheet was impacted on a line by line basis but net assets remained unchanged. As required by IAS 8 *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors*, the nature and effect of changes arising as a result of the adoption of IFRS 11 on the Consolidated Income Statement, Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows and Consolidated Balance Sheet are disclosed in note 16. Under the transitional provisions of IFRS 11 the Group is not required to disclose the impact that the adoption of IFRS 11 has had on the current period;
- IFRS 12 *Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities*. This standard sets out the required disclosures for entities reporting under IFRS 10 and IFRS 11. IFRS 12 requires entities to disclose information about the nature, risks and financial effects associated with the entity's interests in subsidiaries, associates, joint arrangements and unconsolidated structured entities. This standard did not have a significant impact on the Group's financial statements; and
- Amendment to IAS 32 *Financial Instruments: Presentation*. This amendment clarifies that the right of set-off within financial assets and financial liabilities must not be contingent on a future event. It must also be legally enforceable for all counterparties in the normal course of business, as well as in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy. The amendment also considers settlement mechanisms. This amendment did not have a significant impact on the Group's financial statements.

There are a number of other changes to IFRS which became effective for the Group during the financial year but did not result in material changes to the Group's consolidated financial statements.

Standards, interpretations and amendments to published standards that are not yet effective

The Group has not applied certain new standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards that have been issued but are not yet effective, the most significant of which are as follows:

- IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* (effective date: DCC financial year beginning 1 April 2018). This standard is designed to replace IAS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement* and is being completed in a number of phases with the final version issued by the IASB in July 2014. The Standard includes requirements for recognition, measurement, impairment and de-recognition of financial instruments and general hedge accounting. Subject to EU endorsement, the Group will apply IFRS 9 from its effective date. The Group is currently assessing the impact of IFRS 9 with the new standard likely to affect the Group's accounting for some financial instruments; and

Notes to the Financial Statements Continued

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies Continued

– IFRS 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* (effective date: DCC financial year beginning 1 April 2017). This standard will replace IAS 18 *Revenue*, IAS 11 *Construction Contracts* and related interpretations. The standard deals with revenue recognition and establishes principles for reporting useful information to users of financial statements about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from an entity's contracts with customers. Revenue is recognised when a customer obtains control of a good or service and therefore has the ability to direct the use and obtain the benefits from the good or service. Subject to EU endorsement, the Group will apply IFRS 15 from its effective date. The Group is currently assessing the impact of IFRS 15.

Other changes to IFRS have been issued but are not yet effective for the Group. However, they are either not expected to have a material effect on the consolidated financial statements or they are not currently relevant for the Group.

Basis of Consolidation

Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are all entities (including structured entities) over which the Group has control. The Group controls an entity when the Group is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity.

The results of subsidiary undertakings acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the Group Income Statement from the date of their acquisition or up to the date of their disposal. Where necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies into line with those used by the Group.

Joint ventures

The Group applies IFRS 11 to all joint arrangements. Under IFRS 11 investments in joint arrangements are classified as either joint operations or joint ventures depending on the contractual rights and obligations of each investor. The Group has assessed the nature of its joint arrangements and determined them to be joint ventures. Joint ventures are accounted for using the equity method. Under the equity method of accounting, interests in joint ventures are initially recognised at cost and adjusted thereafter to recognise the Group's share of the post-acquisition profits or losses and movements in other comprehensive income (the equity method of accounting). When the Group's share of losses in a joint venture equals or exceeds its interests in the joint ventures (which includes any long-term interests that, in substance, form part of the Group's net investment in the joint ventures), the Group does not recognise further losses, unless it has incurred obligations or made payments on behalf of the joint ventures.

Associates

Associates are all entities over which the Group has significant influence but not control, generally accompanying a shareholding of between 20% and 50% of the voting rights. Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method of accounting and are initially recognised at cost. The Group's investment in associates includes goodwill identified on acquisition, net of any accumulated impairment loss. Goodwill attributable to investments in associates is treated in accordance with the accounting policy for goodwill.

The Group's share of its associates' post-acquisition profits or losses is recognised in the Group Income Statement, and its share of post-acquisition movements in reserves is recognised in reserves. The cumulative post-acquisition movements are adjusted against the carrying amount of the investment. When the Group's share of losses in an associate equals or exceeds its interest in the associate, including any other unsecured receivables, the Group does not recognise further losses, unless it has incurred obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate.

The results of associates are included from the effective date on which the Group obtains significant influence and are excluded from the effective date on which the Group ceases to have significant influence.

Transactions eliminated on consolidation

Intra-group balances and transactions, and any unrealised gains arising from such transactions, are eliminated in preparing the consolidated financial statements. Unrealised gains arising from transactions with joint ventures and associates are eliminated to the extent of the Group's interest in the entity. Unrealised losses are eliminated in the same manner as unrealised gains, but only to the extent that there is no evidence of impairment.

Investments in Subsidiary Undertakings

Investments in subsidiaries are stated at cost less any accumulated impairments and are reviewed for impairment if there are indications that the carrying value may not be recoverable.

Revenue Recognition

Revenue comprises the fair value of the sale of goods and services to external customers net of value added tax, volume and promotional rebates, allowances and discounts. Revenue is generally recognised on a duty inclusive basis where applicable. Revenue is recorded when the collection of the amount is reasonably assured and when specific criteria have been met for each of the Group's activities as detailed below.

Sales of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods are transferred to the customer and when the amount of revenue and costs incurred can be measured reliably. This generally arises on delivery or in accordance with specific terms and conditions agreed with individual customers. In the case of consignment stock arrangements, revenue is recognised on the date that legal title passes. Sales returns and discounts are recorded in the same period as the original revenue.

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies Continued

DCC Energy derives the majority of its revenue from the sale of oil and LPG. Revenue is recognised when the products are delivered to the customer. Products can be sold under short or long term agreements at prevailing market prices or at fixed prices for which DCC Energy will have fixed supply prices.

DCC Technology derives the majority of its revenue from the sale of consumer and SME focused technology products. Revenue is generally recognised on despatch. Should volume and promotional rebates be granted to customers they are recognised as a reduction in sales revenue at the time of the sale based on managements' estimate of the likely rebate to be awarded to customers. Estimates are based on historical results, taking into consideration the type of customer, the type of transaction and the specifics of each arrangement.

DCC Healthcare derives its revenue from the sale of a broad range of third party and own-branded pharmaceutical and medical devices. Revenue is also generated from the manufacture of products for health and beauty brand owners focused principally on the areas of nutrition and beauty. Revenue is recognised on delivery of the product to the customer in the majority of cases.

Revenue in DCC Environmental is recognised on receipt of waste and on sale of recyclable materials. Revenue includes amounts which are based on market prices for recyclate products. Revenue is also derived from the sale of chemicals and processed oil which is recognised on delivery to the customer.

Sales of services
Revenue from the rendering of services is recognised in the period in which the services are rendered. Where services are performed rateably over a period of time revenue is recognised on a straight-line basis over the period of the contract.

Service revenue in DCC Energy is generated from a variety of value added services provided to customers. Revenue is recognised as the service is provided.

DCC Technology generates service revenue from providing a range of value-added services to both its customers and suppliers including third party logistics, web site development and management, outsourced managed services, training and certain supply chain management services such as quality assurance and compliance. Revenue relating to these services is recognised as the service is provided.

DCC Healthcare generates service revenue from a variety of sources such as logistics services including stock management, distribution services to hospitals and healthcare manufacturers as well as engineering and preventative maintenance services. Revenue is recognised as the service is rendered and completed.

Service revenue in DCC Environmental is recognised at the point when the service has been performed. When contractual agreements provide for specific services, revenue is recognised at the point of delivery of each separate service.

Interest income
Interest income is accrued on a timely basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable.

Dividend income
Dividend income from investments is recognised when shareholders' right to receive payment have been established.

Rental income
Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight line basis over the term of the lease. The related assets are recorded as plant and machinery within property, plant and equipment and are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the useful lives of the assets.

Segment Reporting
Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments. The Group has determined that it has four reportable operating segments: DCC Energy, DCC Technology, DCC Healthcare and DCC Environmental.

Foreign Currency Translation
Functional and presentation currency
The functional currency of the Company is euro. The consolidated financial statements are presented in sterling which is the Company's and the Group's presentation currency as the majority of the Group's revenue and operating profit is generated in sterling. Items included in the financial statements of each of the Group's entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates.

Transactions and balances
Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Currency translation differences on monetary assets and liabilities are taken to the Group Income Statement except when cash flow or net investment hedge accounting is applied.

Notes to the Financial Statements Continued

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies Continued

Group companies

Results and cash flows of subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates which do not have sterling as their functional currency are translated into sterling at average exchange rates for the year. Average exchange rates are a reasonable approximation of the cumulative effect of the rates on the transaction dates. The related balance sheets are translated at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Adjustments arising on translation of the results of such subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates at average rates, and on the restatement of the opening net assets at closing rates, are dealt with in a separate translation reserve within equity, net of differences on related currency instruments designated as hedges of such investments.

On disposal of a foreign operation, such cumulative currency translation differences are recognised in the Income Statement as part of the overall gain or loss on disposal. In accordance with IFRS 1, cumulative currency translation differences arising prior to the transition date to IFRS (1 April 2004) have been set to zero for the purposes of ascertaining the gain or loss on disposal of a foreign operation.

Goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on acquisition of a foreign operation are regarded as assets and liabilities of the foreign operation, are expressed in the functional currency of the foreign operation and are recorded at the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and subsequently retranslated at the applicable closing rates.

Exceptional Items

The Group has adopted an Income Statement format which seeks to highlight significant items within the Group results for the year. Such items may include restructuring, profit or loss on disposal or termination of operations, litigation costs and settlements, profit or loss on disposal of investments, profit or loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment, IAS 39 ineffective mark to market movements together with gains or losses arising from currency swaps offset by gains or losses on related fixed rate debt, acquisition costs, profit or loss on defined benefit pension scheme restructuring, adjustments to contingent consideration (arising on business combinations from 1 April 2010) and impairment of assets. Judgement is used by the Group in assessing the particular items, which by virtue of their scale and nature, should be presented in the Income Statement and disclosed in the related notes as exceptional items.

Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Depreciation is provided on a straight-line basis at the rates stated below, which are estimated to reduce each item of property, plant and equipment to its residual value level by the end of its useful life:

	Annual Rate
Freehold and long term leasehold buildings	2%
Plant and machinery	5 – 33⅓%
Cylinders	6⅔%
Motor vehicles	10 – 33⅓%
Fixtures, fittings & office equipment	10 – 33⅓%

Land is not depreciated. The residual values and useful lives of property, plant and equipment are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each balance sheet date.

In accordance with IAS 36 *Impairment of Assets*, the carrying amounts of items of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each balance sheet date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. An impairment loss is recognised whenever the carrying amount of an asset or its cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount.

Impairment losses are recognised in the Income Statement. Following the recognition of an impairment loss, the depreciation charge applicable to the asset or cash-generating unit is adjusted prospectively in order to systematically allocate the revised carrying amount, net of any residual value, over the remaining useful life.

Subsequent costs are included in an asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the replaced item can be measured reliably. All other repair and maintenance costs are charged to the Income Statement during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the construction of property, plant and equipment are capitalised as part of the cost of those assets.

Business Combinations

Business combinations from 1 April 2010

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the aggregate of the consideration transferred, measured at acquisition date fair value. For each business combination, the acquirer measures the non-controlling interest in the acquiree either at fair value or at the proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. Acquisition costs are expensed as incurred.

When the Group acquires a business it assesses the financial assets and liabilities assumed for appropriate classification and designation in accordance with the contractual terms, economic circumstances and pertinent conditions as at the acquisition date.

If the business combination is achieved in stages, the acquisition date fair value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree is re-measured to fair value at the acquisition date through the Income Statement.

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies Continued

Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the acquirer will be recognised at fair value at the acquisition date. Subsequent changes to the fair value of the contingent consideration which is deemed to be an asset or liability will be recognised in accordance with IAS 39 in the Income Statement.

Goodwill is initially measured at cost being the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred and the amount recognised for non-controlling interest over the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. If this consideration is lower than the fair value of the net assets of the subsidiary acquired in the case of a bargain purchase, the difference is recognised in the Income Statement.

A financial liability is recognised in relation to the other shareholder's option to put its shareholding, being the fair value of the estimate of amounts payable to acquire the subsidiary shareholding. The financial liability is included in contingent consideration. The discount component is unwound as an interest charge in the Income Statement over the life of the obligation. Subsequent changes to the financial liability are recognised in the Income Statement.

Business combinations prior to 1 April 2010

Business combinations were accounted for using the purchase method. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition formed part of the acquisition costs. The non-controlling interest was measured at the proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets.

Business combinations achieved in stages were accounted for as separate steps. Any additional acquired share of interest did not affect previously recognised goodwill.

Contingent consideration was recognised if the Group had a present obligation, the economic outflow was more likely than not and a reliable estimate was determinable. Subsequent adjustments to the contingent consideration were recognised as part of goodwill.

A financial liability was recognised in relation to the other shareholder's option to put its shareholding, being the fair value of the estimate of amounts payable to acquire the subsidiary shareholding. The financial liability was included in contingent consideration. The discount component was unwound as an interest charge in the Income Statement over the life of the obligation. Subsequent changes to the financial liability were recognised as an adjustment to goodwill.

Non-Current Assets Held for Sale

Non-current assets and disposal groups are classified as assets held for sale if their carrying amounts will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. This condition is regarded as met only when the sale is highly probable and the asset or disposal group is available for immediate sale in its present condition. Management must be committed to the sale, which should be expected to qualify for recognition as a completed sale within one year from the date of classification. The assets held for sale are stated at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell.

Goodwill

Goodwill arising in respect of acquisitions completed prior to 1 April 2004 (being the transition date to IFRS) is included at its carrying amount, which equates to its net book value recorded under previous GAAP. In accordance with IFRS 1, the accounting treatment of business combinations undertaken prior to the transition date was not reconsidered and goodwill amortisation ceased with effect from the transition date.

Goodwill on acquisitions is initially measured at cost being the excess of the cost of the business combination over the acquirer's interest in the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities. Goodwill acquired in a business combination is allocated, from the acquisition date, to the cash-generating units or groups of cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the business combination in which the goodwill arose.

Following initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is reviewed for impairment annually or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired.

The carrying amount of goodwill in respect of associates, net of any impairment, is included in investments in associates under the equity method in the Group Balance Sheet.

Goodwill is subject to impairment testing on an annual basis and at any time during the year if an indicator of impairment is considered to exist; the goodwill impairment tests are undertaken at a consistent time in each annual period. Impairment is determined by assessing the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the goodwill relates. Where the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than the carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognised. Impairment losses arising in respect of goodwill are not reversed following recognition.

Where a subsidiary is sold, any goodwill arising on acquisition, net of any impairments, is included in determining the profit or loss arising on disposal.

Where goodwill forms part of a cash-generating unit and part of the operations within that unit are disposed of, the goodwill associated with the operation disposed of is included in the carrying amount of the operation when determining the gain or loss on disposal of the operation. Goodwill disposed of in this circumstance is measured on the basis of the relative values of the operation disposed of and the proportion of the cash-generating unit retained.

Notes to the Financial Statements Continued

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies Continued

Intangible Assets (other than Goodwill)
Intangible assets acquired separately are capitalised at cost. Intangible assets acquired in the course of a business combination are capitalised at fair value being their deemed cost as at the date of acquisition.

Following initial recognition, intangible assets which have a finite life are carried at cost less any applicable accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses. Where amortisation is charged on assets with finite lives this expense is taken to the Income Statement.

The amortisation of intangible assets is calculated to write off the book value of intangible assets over their useful lives on a straight-line basis on the assumption of zero residual value. In general, finite-lived intangible assets are amortised over periods ranging from two to ten years, depending on the nature of the intangible asset.

The carrying amount of finite-lived intangible assets are reviewed for indicators of impairment at each reporting date and are subject to impairment testing when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying values may not be recoverable. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units).

The Group does not have any indefinite-lived intangible assets other than goodwill.

Inventories
Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

Cost is determined on a first in first out basis and in the case of raw materials, bought-in goods and expense inventories, comprises purchase price plus transport and handling costs less trade discounts and subsidies. Cost, in the case of products manufactured by the Group, consists of direct material and labour costs together with the relevant production overheads based on normal levels of activity. Net realisable value represents the estimated selling price less costs to completion and appropriate selling and distribution costs.

Provision is made, where necessary, for slow moving, obsolete and defective inventories.

Financial Instruments
A financial instrument is recognised when the Group becomes a party to its contractual provisions. Financial assets are derecognised when the Group's contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial assets expire, are extinguished or transferred to a third party. Financial liabilities are derecognised when the Group's obligations specified in the contracts expire, are discharged or cancelled.

Leases
Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance leases are capitalised as assets of the Group at the inception of the lease at the lower of the fair value of the leased asset and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The corresponding liability to the lessor is included in the Balance Sheet as a short, medium or long term lease obligation as appropriate. Lease payments are apportioned between finance charges and reduction of the lease obligation so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are recognised in the Income Statement.

Rentals payable under operating leases (net of any incentives received from the lessor) are charged to the Income Statement on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease.

Trade and Other Receivables
Trade and other receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method less provision for impairment.

A provision for impairment of trade receivables is established when there is objective evidence that the Group will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of receivables. Significant financial difficulties of the debtor, probability that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or financial reorganisation, and default in payments are considered indicators that the trade receivable is impaired. The amount of the provision is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows. The amount of the provision is recognised in the Income Statement.

Trade and Other Payables
Trade and other payables are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost, which approximates to fair value given the short-dated nature of these liabilities.

Cash and Cash Equivalents
Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and in hand and short term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less.

For the purpose of the Group Cash Flow Statement, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and cash equivalents as defined above, net of bank overdrafts.

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies Continued

Interest-Bearing Loans and Borrowings

All loans and borrowings are initially recorded at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Loans and borrowings are subsequently stated at amortised cost; any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognised in the Income Statement over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method.

Derivative Financial Instruments

The Group uses derivative financial instruments (principally interest rate, currency and cross currency interest rate swaps and forward foreign exchange and commodity contracts) to hedge its exposure to interest rate and foreign exchange risks and to changes in the prices of certain commodity products arising from operational, financing and investment activities.

Derivative financial instruments are recognised at inception at fair value, being the present value of estimated future cash flows. The method of recognising the resulting gain or loss depends on whether the derivative is designated as a hedging instrument, and if so, the nature of the item being hedged.

Changes in the fair value of currency swaps that are hedging borrowings and for which the Group has not elected to apply hedge accounting, along with changes in the fair value of derivatives hedging borrowings, that are part of designated fair value hedge relationships, are reflected in the Income Statement in 'Finance Costs' and presented in note 12.

Changes in the fair value of other derivative financial instruments for which the Group has not elected to apply hedge accounting are reflected in the Income Statement, in 'Other Operating Income' or 'Other Operating Expenses' and presented in note 6.

Hedging

For the purposes of hedge accounting, hedges are designated either as fair value hedges (which hedge the exposure to movements in the fair value of recognised assets or liabilities or firm commitments that are attributable to hedged risks) or cash flow hedges (which hedge exposures to fluctuations in future cash flows derived from a particular risk associated with recognised assets or liabilities or highly probable forecast transactions).

The Group documents, at the inception of the transactions, the relationship between hedging instruments and hedged items, as well as its risk management objectives and strategy for undertaking various hedging transactions. The Group also documents its assessment, both at hedge inception and on an ongoing basis, of whether the derivatives that are used in hedging transactions are highly effective in offsetting changes in fair values or cash flows of hedged items.

The fair values of various derivative instruments are disclosed in note 29 and the movements on the cash flow hedge reserve in equity are shown in note 39. The full fair value of a derivative is classified as a non-current asset or non-current liability if the remaining maturity of the derivative is more than twelve months and as a current asset or current liability if the remaining maturity of the derivative is less than twelve months.

Fair value hedge

In the case of fair value hedges which satisfy the conditions for hedge accounting, any gain or loss arising from the re-measurement of the fair value of the hedging instrument is reported in the Income Statement, together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk. As a result, the gain or loss on interest rate swaps and cross currency interest rate swaps that are in hedge relationships with borrowings are included within 'Finance Income' or 'Finance Costs'. In the case of the related hedged borrowings, any gain or loss on the hedged item which is attributable to the hedged risk is adjusted against the carrying amount of the hedged item and reflected in the Income Statement within 'Finance Costs' or 'Finance Income'. The gain or loss on commodity derivatives that are designated as fair value hedges of firm commitments are recognised in the Income Statement. Any change in the fair value of the firm commitment attributable to the hedged risk is recognised as an asset or liability on the Balance Sheet with a corresponding gain or loss in the Income Statement.

If a hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, the adjustment to the carrying amount of the hedged item is amortised to the Income Statement over the period to maturity.

Cash flow hedge

Where a derivative financial instrument is designated as a hedge of the variability in cash flows of a recognised asset or liability or a highly probable forecasted transaction, the effective part of any gain or loss on the derivative financial instrument is recognised as a separate component of equity. The ineffective portion is reported in the Income Statement in 'Finance Income' and 'Finance Costs' where the hedged item is private placement debt, and in 'Other Operating Income' or 'Other Operating Expenses' for all other cases. When a forecast transaction results in the recognition of an asset or a liability, the cumulative gain or loss is removed from equity and included in the initial measurement of the asset or liability. Otherwise, the associated gains or losses that had previously been recognised in equity are transferred to the Income Statement in the same reporting period as the hedged transaction in Revenue or Costs of Sales (depending on whether the hedge related to a forecasted sale or purchase).

When a hedging instrument expires or is sold, or when a hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, any cumulative gain or loss existing in equity at that time remains in equity and is recognised when the forecast transaction is ultimately recognised in the Income Statement. When a forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, the cumulative gain or loss that was reported in equity is immediately transferred to the Income Statement.

Notes to the Financial Statements Continued

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies Continued

Provisions

A provision is recognised in the Balance Sheet when the Group has a present obligation (either legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, and it is probable that a transfer of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are measured at the Directors' best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligation at the balance sheet date and are discounted to present value where the effect is material.

A provision for restructuring is recognised when the Group has approved a detailed and formal restructuring plan and announced its main provisions.

Provisions arising on business combinations are only recognised to the extent that they would have qualified for recognition in the financial statements of the acquiree prior to the acquisition.

A contingent liability is not recognised but is disclosed where the existence of the obligation will only be confirmed by future events or where it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation or where the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with reasonable reliability. Contingent assets are not recognised but are disclosed where an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

Environmental Provisions

The Group's waste management and recycling activities are subject to various laws and regulations governing the protection of the environment. In addition, the Group has certain site remediation obligations to be incurred in compliance with local or national environmental regulations together with constructive obligations stemming from established best practice. The measurement of these provisions is based on the evaluation of currently available facts with respect to each individual site and is adjusted periodically as remediation efforts progress or as additional information becomes available. Inherent uncertainties exist in such measurements primarily due to unknown timing, site conditions and changing regulations.

Full provision is made for the net present value of the estimated costs in relation to the Group's environmental liabilities. The net present value of the estimated costs is capitalised as property, plant and equipment and the unwinding of the discount element on the environmental provision is reflected in the Income Statement.

Finance Costs

Finance costs comprise interest payable on borrowings calculated using the effective interest rate method, net losses on hedging instruments that are recognised in the Income Statement, facility fees and the unwinding of discounts on provisions. The interest expense component of finance lease payments is recognised in the Income Statement using the effective interest rate method. The net finance cost on defined benefit pension scheme liabilities is recognised in the Income Statement in accordance with IAS 19.

The 'mark to market of designated swaps and related debt' and the 'mark to market of undesignated currency swaps and related debt' are included in 'Finance Costs' in the case of a net loss. The mark to market of designated swaps and related debt comprises the gain or loss on interest rate swaps and cross currency interest rate swaps that are in hedge relationships with borrowings, together with the gain or loss on the hedged borrowings which is attributable to the hedged risk. The mark to market of undesignated swaps and related debt comprises the gain or loss on currency swaps which are not designated as hedging instruments, but which are used to offset movements in foreign exchange rates on certain borrowings, along with the currency movement on those borrowings.

Finance Income

Interest income is recognised in the Income Statement as it accrues, using the effective interest method, and includes net gains on hedging instruments that are recognised in the Income Statement.

The mark to market of designated swaps and related debt and the mark to market of undesignated currency swaps and related debt, both as defined above, are included in 'Finance Income' in the case of a net gain.

Income Tax

Current tax

Current tax represents the expected tax payable or recoverable on the taxable profit for the year using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date and taking into account any adjustments stemming from prior years.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on all temporary differences at the balance sheet date which is defined as the difference between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not subject to discounting and are measured using the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences with the exception of the following:

(i) where the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or the initial recognition of an asset or a liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and affects neither the accounting profit nor the taxable profit or loss at the time of the transaction; and

(ii) where, in respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates, the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference is subject to control by the Group and it is probable that reversal will not occur in the foreseeable future.

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies Continued

Deferred tax assets are recognised in respect of all deductible temporary differences, carry-forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which to offset these items except:

(i) where the deferred tax asset arises from the initial recognition of an asset or a liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and affects neither the accounting profit nor the taxable profit or loss at the time of the transaction; and

(ii) where, in respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investment in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates, a deferred tax asset is recognised only if it is probable that the deductible temporary difference will reverse in the foreseeable future and that sufficient taxable profits will be available against which the temporary difference can be utilised.

The carrying amounts of deferred tax assets are reviewed at each balance sheet date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits would be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised.

Pension and Other Post Employment Obligations

The Group operates defined contribution and defined benefit pension schemes.

The costs arising in respect of the Group's defined contribution schemes are charged to the Income Statement in the period in which they are incurred. The Group has no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions after payment of fixed contributions.

The Group operates a number of defined benefit pension schemes which require contributions to be made to separately administered funds. The liabilities and costs associated with the Group's defined benefit pension schemes are assessed on the basis of the projected unit credit method by professionally qualified actuaries and are arrived at using actuarial assumptions based on market expectations at the balance sheet date. The Group's net obligation in respect of defined benefit pension schemes is calculated separately for each plan by estimating the amount of future benefits that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods. That benefit is discounted to determine its present value, and the fair value of any plan asset is deducted. Plan assets are measured at bid values.

The discount rate employed in determining the present value of the schemes' liabilities is determined by reference to market yields at the balance sheet date on high quality corporate bonds of a currency and term consistent with the currency and term of the associated post-employment benefit obligations.

The net surplus or deficit arising in the Group's defined benefit pension schemes are shown within either non-current assets or liabilities in the Group Balance Sheet. The deferred tax impact of pension scheme surpluses and deficits is disclosed separately within deferred tax liabilities or assets as appropriate. Remeasurements, comprising actuarial gains and losses and the return on plan assets (excluding net interest) are recognised immediately in the Group Balance Sheet with a corresponding entry to retained earnings through Other Comprehensive Income in the period in which they occur. Remeasurements are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

The defined benefit pension asset or liability in the Group Balance Sheet comprises the total for each plan of the present value of the defined benefit obligation less the fair value of plan assets out of which the obligations are to be settled directly. Plan assets are assets that are held by a long-term employee benefit fund or qualifying insurance policies. Fair value is based on market price information and, in the case of published securities, it is the published bid price. The value of any defined benefit asset is limited to the present value of any economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plan and reductions in the future contributions to the plan.

A curtailment arises when the Group is demonstrably committed to make a significant reduction in the number of employees covered by a plan. A past service cost, negative or positive, arises following a change in the present value of the defined benefit obligation for employee service in prior periods, resulting in the current period from the introduction of, or changes to, post employment benefits. A settlement arises where the Group is relieved of responsibility for a pension obligation and eliminates significant risk relating to the obligation and the assets used to effect the settlement. Past-service costs, negative or positive, are recognised immediately in the Income Statement. Losses arising on settlement or curtailment not allowed for in the actuarial assumptions are measured at the date on which the Group becomes demonstrably committed to the transaction. Gains arising on a settlement or curtailment are measured at the date on which all parties whose consent is required are irrevocably committed to the transaction. Curtailment and settlement gains and losses are dealt with in the Income Statement.

Share-Based Payment Transactions

Employees (including Directors) of the Group receive remuneration in the form of share-based payment transactions, whereby employees render service in exchange for shares or rights over shares.

The fair value of share entitlements granted is recognised as an employee expense in the Income Statement with a corresponding increase in equity. At the end of each reporting period, the Group revises its estimates of the number of options that are expected to vest based on the non-market vesting conditions and service conditions. It recognises the impact of the revision to original estimates, if any, in the Income Statement, with a corresponding adjustment to equity. The fair value at the grant date is determined using a Monte Carlo simulation technique for the DCC plc Long Term Incentive Plan 2009 and a binomial model for the DCC plc 1998 Employee Share Option Scheme.

The DCC plc Long Term Incentive Plan 2009 contains both market and non-market based vesting conditions. Accordingly, the fair value assigned to the related equity instrument on initial application of IFRS 2 *Share-based Payment* is adjusted to reflect the anticipated likelihood at the grant date of achieving the market based vesting conditions. The cumulative non-market based charge to the Income Statement is only reversed where entitlements do not vest because non-market performance conditions have not been met or where an employee in receipt of share entitlements relinquishes service before the end of the vesting period.

Notes to the Financial Statements Continued

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies Continued

The DCC plc 1998 Employee Share Option Scheme contains non-market based vesting conditions which are not taken into account when estimating the fair value of entitlements as at the grant date. The expense in the Income Statement represents the product of the total number of options anticipated to vest and the fair value of those options. This amount is allocated on a straight-line basis over the vesting period to the Income Statement with a corresponding credit to Share Based Payment Reserve. The cumulative charge to the Income Statement is only reversed where entitlements do not vest because non-market performance conditions have not been met or where an employee in receipt of share entitlements relinquishes service before the end of the vesting period.

Where the share-based payments give rise to the issue of new equity share capital, the proceeds received by the Company are credited to Share Capital (nominal value) and Share Premium when the share entitlements are exercised. Where the share-based payments give rise to the re-issue of shares from treasury shares, the proceeds of issue are credited to shareholders equity.

The measurement requirements of IFRS 2 have been implemented in respect of share options entitlements granted after 7 November 2002. In accordance with the standard, the disclosure requirements of IFRS 2 have been applied to all outstanding share-based payments regardless of their grant date. The Group does not operate any cash-settled share-based payment schemes or share-based payment transactions with cash alternatives as defined in IFRS 2.

Government Grants

Grants are recognised at their fair value when there is a reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attaching conditions have been complied with.

Capital grants received and receivable by the Group are credited to government grants and are amortised to the Income Statement on a straight-line basis over the expected useful lives of the assets to which they relate.

Revenue grants are recognised as income over the periods necessary to match the grant on a systematic basis to the costs that it is intended to compensate.

Equity

Treasury shares

Where the Company purchases the Company's equity share capital, the consideration paid is deducted from total equity and classified as treasury shares until they are cancelled. Where such shares are subsequently sold or re-issued, any consideration received is included in total equity.

Dividends

Dividends on Ordinary Shares are recognised as a liability in the Group's financial statements in the period in which they are approved by the shareholders of the Company. Proposed dividends that are approved after the balance sheet date are not recognised as a liability at that balance sheet date, but are disclosed in the dividends note.

Non-Controlling Interests

Non-controlling interests represent the portion of the equity of a subsidiary not attributable either directly or indirectly to the Parent Company and are presented separately in the Group Income Statement and within equity in the Group Balance Sheet, distinguished from shareholders' equity attributable to owners of the Parent. Acquisitions of non-controlling interests are accounted for as transactions with equity holders in their capacity as equity holders and therefore no goodwill is recognised as a result of such transactions. On an acquisition by acquisition basis, the Group recognises any non-controlling interest in the acquiree either at fair value or at the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of the acquiree's net assets.

2. Financial Risk Management

Financial Risk Factors

The Group uses derivative financial instruments (principally interest rate, currency and cross currency interest rate swaps and forward foreign exchange and commodity contracts) to hedge certain risk exposures, as detailed below, arising from operational, financing and investment activities. The Group does not trade in financial instruments nor does it enter into any leveraged derivative transactions.

Financial risk management within the Group is governed by policies and guidelines reviewed and approved annually by the Board of Directors. These policies and guidelines primarily cover foreign exchange risk, commodity price risk, credit risk, liquidity risk and interest rate risk. Monitoring of compliance with the policies and guidelines is managed by the Group Risk Management function.

The Group's financial risks are detailed in note 47.

Fair Value Estimation

The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets is based on quoted market prices at the balance sheet date. The quoted market price used for financial assets held by the Group is the current bid price.

The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market (for example, over-the-counter derivatives) is determined by using valuation techniques. The Group uses a variety of techniques and makes assumptions that are based on market conditions existing at each balance sheet date.

2. Financial Risk Management Continued

The fair value of interest rate, currency and cross currency interest rate swaps is calculated as the present value of the estimated future cash flows based on observable yield curves. The fair value of forward foreign exchange contracts is determined using quoted forward exchange rates at the balance sheet date with the resulting value discounted back to present value. The fair value of forward commodity contracts is determined using quoted forward commodity prices at the balance sheet date with the resulting value discounted back to present value. The fair values of borrowings (none of which are listed) are measured by discounting cash flows at prevailing interest and exchange rates.

The nominal value less impairment provision of trade receivables and payables approximate to their fair values, largely due to their short-term maturities.

Fair values of the Group's financial assets and financial liabilities are summarised in note 47.

3. Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements

The Group's main accounting policies affecting its results of operations and financial condition are set out on pages 123 to 132. In determining and applying accounting policies, judgement is often required in respect of items where the choice of specific policy, accounting estimate or assumption to be followed could materially affect the reported results or net asset position of the Group should it later be determined that a different choice would be more appropriate. Management considers the accounting estimates and assumptions discussed below to be its critical accounting estimates and judgements:

Goodwill

The Group has capitalised goodwill of £713.2 million at 31 March 2015. Goodwill is required to be tested for impairment at least annually or more frequently if changes in circumstances or the occurrence of events indicating potential impairment exist. The Group uses the present value of future cash flows to determine recoverable amount. In calculating the value in use, management judgement is required in forecasting cash flows of cash-generating units, in determining terminal growth values and in selecting an appropriate discount rate. Sensitivities to changes in assumptions are detailed in note 21.

Business Combinations

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method which requires that the assets and liabilities assumed are recorded at their respective fair values at the date of acquisition. The application of this method requires certain estimates and assumptions particularly concerning the determination of the fair values of the acquired assets and liabilities assumed at the date of acquisition.

For intangible assets acquired, the Group bases valuations on expected future cash flows. This method employs a discounted cash flow analysis using the present value of the estimated after-tax cash flows expected to be generated from the purchased intangible asset using risk adjusted discount rates and revenue forecasts as appropriate. The period of expected cash flows is based on the expected useful life of the intangible asset acquired.

Taxation

The Group is subject to income taxes in a number of jurisdictions. Provisions for tax liabilities require management to make judgements and estimates in relation to tax issues and exposures. Amounts provided are based on management's interpretation of country specific tax laws and the likelihood of settlement. Where the final tax outcome is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will impact the current tax and deferred tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the unused tax losses and unused tax credits can be utilised. The Group estimates the most probable amount of future taxable profits, using assumptions consistent with those employed in impairment calculations, and taking into account applicable tax legislation in the relevant jurisdiction. These calculations require the use of estimates.

Provision for Impairment of Trade Receivables

The Group trades with a large and varied number of customers on credit terms. Some debts due will not be paid through the default of a small number of customers. The Group uses estimates based on historical experience and current information in determining the level of debts for which a provision for impairment is required. The level of provision required is reviewed on an ongoing basis.

Useful Lives for Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets

Long-lived assets comprising primarily of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets represent a significant portion of the Group's total assets. The annual depreciation and amortisation charge depends primarily on the estimated lives of each type of asset and, in certain circumstances, estimates of residual values. Management regularly review these useful lives and change them if necessary to reflect current conditions. In determining these useful lives management consider technological change, patterns of consumption, physical condition and expected economic utilisation of the assets. Changes in the useful lives can have a significant impact on the depreciation and amortisation charge for the period.

Post Employment Benefits

The Group operates a number of defined benefit retirement plans. The Group's total obligation in respect of defined benefit plans is calculated by independent, qualified actuaries, updated at least annually and totals £95.4 million at 31 March 2015. At 31 March 2015 the Group also has plan assets totalling £85.2 million, giving a net pension liability of £10.2 million. The size of the obligation is sensitive to actuarial assumptions. These include demographic assumptions covering mortality and longevity, and economic assumptions covering price inflation, benefit and salary increases together with the discount rate used. The size of the plan assets is also sensitive to asset return levels and the level of contributions from the Group. Sensitivities to changes in assumptions are detailed in note 33.

Notes to the Financial Statements Continued

4. Adoption of New Accounting Standards

As noted under Accounting Policies above, the Group adopted IFRS 11 *Joint Arrangements* on 1 April 2014. As required by IAS 8 *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors*, the financial impact of the adoption of this standard is outlined below.

Impact on Group Income Statement

	Year ended 31 March 2014				
				Analysed as:	
	As reported £'000	Change in accounting policy £'000	Restated £'000	Restated continuing operations £'000	Restated discontinued operations £'000
Revenue	11,231,666	(20,834)	11,210,832	11,044,763	166,069
Operating profit before exceptional items and amortisation of intangible assets	208,403	(1,137)	207,266	200,697	6,569
Net operating exceptionals	(13,283)	–	(13,283)	(8,562)	(4,721)
Amortisation of intangible assets	(20,416)	–	(20,416)	(19,656)	(760)
Operating profit	174,704	(1,137)	173,567	172,479	1,088
Finance costs (net)	(23,539)	–	(23,539)	(23,259)	(280)
Share of equity accounted investments	33	964	997	520	477
Profit before tax	151,198	(173)	151,025	149,740	1,285
Income tax expense	(27,255)	173	(27,082)	(26,371)	(711)
Profit after tax for the financial year	123,943	–	123,943	123,369	574
Earnings per ordinary share					
Basic	144.70p	–	144.70p	144.02p	0.68p
Diluted	143.90p	–	143.90p	143.22p	0.68p
Adjusted earnings per ordinary share					
Basic	191.20p	–	191.20p	184.09p	7.11p
Diluted	190.14p	–	190.14p	183.06p	7.08p

4. Adoption of New Accounting Standards Continued

Impact on Group Balance Sheet

	As at 31 March 2014		
	As reported £'000	Change in accounting policy £'000	Restated £'000
Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	469,417	(4,553)	464,864
Intangible assets	744,073	(1,557)	742,516
Equity accounted investments	824	5,300	6,124
Deferred income tax assets	11,260	(9)	11,251
Inventories	501,765	(357)	501,408
Trade and other receivables	959,655	(1,834)	957,821
Cash and cash equivalents	963,144	(1,005)	962,139
Other current and non-current assets	57,461	–	57,461
Total assets	3,707,599	(4,015)	3,703,584
Equity			
Total equity	946,255	–	946,255
Liabilities			
Deferred income tax liabilities	27,526	(8)	27,518
Trade and other payables	1,492,968	(3,914)	1,489,054
Current income tax liabilities	32,276	(32)	32,244
Provisions for liabilities and charges (current and non-current)	31,003	(61)	30,942
Other current and non-current liabilities	1,177,571	–	1,177,571
Total liabilities	2,761,344	(4,015)	2,757,329
Total equity and liabilities	3,707,599	(4,015)	3,703,584
Net debt included above	(86,287)	(1,005)	(87,292)

Impact on Group Cash Flow Statement

	Year ended 31 March 2014		
	As reported £'000	Change in accounting policy £'000	Restated £'000
Net cash flows from operating activities	244,363	(1,641)	242,722
Net cash flows from investing activities	(79,346)	1,312	(78,034)
Net cash flows from financing activities	226,851	–	226,851
Change in cash and cash equivalents	391,868	(329)	391,539
Translation adjustment	(8,376)	21	(8,355)
Opening cash and cash equivalents	431,074	(697)	430,377
Closing cash and cash equivalents	814,566	(1,005)	813,561

Notes to the Financial Statements Continued

5. Segment Information

Analysis by operating segment and by geography

DCC is a sales, marketing, distribution and business support services group headquartered in Dublin, Ireland. Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker. The chief operating decision maker has been identified as Mr. Tommy Breen, Chief Executive and his executive management team. The Group is organised into four operating segments: DCC Energy, DCC Technology, DCC Healthcare and DCC Environmental.

DCC Energy markets and sells oil products and services for transport, commercial/industrial, marine, aviation and home heating use in Europe. DCC Energy markets and sells liquefied petroleum gas for similar uses in Europe. DCC Energy also owns, operates and supplies unmanned and manned retail service stations in Europe.

DCC Technology sells, markets and distributes a broad range of consumer and SME focused technology products in Europe.

DCC Healthcare sells, markets and distributes pharmaceuticals and medical devices in the British and Irish markets. DCC Healthcare also provides outsourced product development, manufacturing, packaging and other services to health and beauty brand owners in Europe.

DCC Environmental provides a broad range of waste management and recycling services to the industrial, commercial, construction and public sectors in Britain and Ireland.

The chief operating decision maker monitors the operating results of segments separately in order to allocate resources between segments and to assess performance. Segment performance is predominantly evaluated based on operating profit before amortisation of intangible assets and net operating exceptional items. Net finance costs and income tax are managed on a centralised basis and therefore these items are not allocated between operating segments for the purpose of presenting information to the chief operating decision maker and accordingly are not included in the detailed segmental analysis below.

Intersegment revenue is not material and thus not subject to separate disclosure.

During the year ended 31 March 2015, the Group disposed of the DCC Food & Beverage division. This resulted in a change in the composition of operating segments. Following this change, we have revised our segmental reporting and restated the prior year segmental disclosures as required under IFRS 8.

The segment results for the year ended 31 March 2015 are as follows:

Income Statement items

	Year ended 31 March 2015				
	DCC Energy £'000	DCC Technology £'000	DCC Healthcare £'000	DCC Environmental £'000	Total £'000
Segment revenue	**7,624,082**	**2,350,284**	**488,114**	**143,600**	**10,606,080**
Operating profit*	**119,392**	**49,341**	**39,689**	**13,294**	**221,716**
Amortisation of intangible assets	**(14,334)**	**(2,794)**	**(6,143)**	**(786)**	**(24,057)**
Net operating exceptionals (note 11)	**(7,137)**	**(11,101)**	**(1,161)**	**(405)**	**(19,804)**
Operating profit	**97,921**	**35,446**	**32,385**	**12,103**	**177,855**
Finance costs					**(62,407)**
Finance income					**31,288**
Share of equity accounted investments' profit after tax					**402**
Profit before income tax					**147,138**
Income tax expense					**(18,477)**
Profit for the year					**128,661**

* Operating profit before amortisation of intangible assets and net operating exceptionals

5. Segment Information Continued

	Year ended 31 March 2014 (restated)				
	DCC Energy £'000	DCC Technology £'000	DCC Healthcare £'000	DCC Environmental £'000	Total £'000
Segment revenue	8,243,645	2,263,973	406,510	130,635	11,044,763
Operating profit*	110,467	48,092	30,392	11,746	200,697
Amortisation of intangible assets	(13,686)	(1,974)	(2,711)	(1,285)	(19,656)
Net operating exceptionals (note 11)	(4,219)	(11,371)	3,285	3,743	(8,562)
Operating profit	92,562	34,747	30,966	14,204	172,479
Finance costs					(52,668)
Finance income					29,409
Share of equity accounted investments' profit after tax					520
Profit before income tax					149,740
Income tax expense					(26,371)
Profit for the year					123,369

* Operating profit before amortisation of intangible assets and net operating exceptionals

Balance Sheet items

	As at 31 March 2015					
	DCC Energy £'000	**DCC Technology £'000**	**DCC Healthcare £'000**	**DCC Environmental £'000**	**Discontinued operations £'000**	**Total £'000**
Segment assets	**1,295,081**	**575,816**	**348,753**	**172,147**	**–**	**2,391,797**
Reconciliation to total assets as reported in the Group Balance Sheet						
Equity accounted investments						**4,963**
Derivative financial instruments (current and non-current)						**238,545**
Deferred income tax assets						**9,380**
Cash and cash equivalents						**1,260,942**
Assets classified as held for sale						**12,196**
Total assets as reported in the Group Balance Sheet						**3,917,823**
Segment liabilities	**789,025**	**429,028**	**102,878**	**38,523**	**–**	**1,359,454**
Reconciliation to total liabilities as reported in the Group Balance Sheet						
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings (current and non-current)						**1,463,858**
Derivative financial instruments (current and non-current)						**7,994**
Income tax liabilities (current and deferred)						**46,628**
Contingent acquisition consideration (current and non-current)						**43,384**
Government grants (current and non-current)						**1,296**
Liabilities associated with assets classified as held for sale						**8,216**
Total liabilities as reported in the Group Balance Sheet						**2,930,830**

Notes to the Financial Statements Continued

5. Segment Information Continued

	As at 31 March 2014 (restated)					
	DCC Energy £'000	DCC Technology £'000	DCC Healthcare £'000	DCC Environmental £'000	Discontinued operations £'000	Total £'000
Segment assets	1,400,781	711,053	301,976	172,558	80,241	2,666,609
Reconciliation to total assets as reported in the Group Balance Sheet						
Equity accounted investments						6,124
Derivative financial instruments (current and non-current)						57,461
Deferred income tax assets						11,251
Cash and cash equivalents						962,139
Total assets as reported in the Group Balance Sheet						3,703,584
Segment liabilities	852,116	516,131	92,376	36,807	38,579	1,536,009
Reconciliation to total liabilities as reported in the Group Balance Sheet						
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings (current and non-current)						1,042,557
Derivative financial instruments (current and non-current)						64,335
Income tax liabilities (current and deferred)						59,762
Contingent acquisition consideration (current and non-current)						53,323
Government grants (current and non-current)						1,343
Total liabilities as reported in the Group Balance Sheet						2,757,329

Other segment information

	Year ended 31 March 2015					
	DCC Energy £'000	**DCC Technology £'000**	**DCC Healthcare £'000**	**DCC Environmental £'000**	**Discontinued operations £'000**	**Total £'000**
Capital expenditure – additions	**49,648**	**8,653**	**7,241**	**9,062**	**722**	**75,326**
Capital expenditure – business combinations	**26,594**	**736**	**2,916**	**–**	**22**	**30,268**
Depreciation	**39,759**	**4,859**	**6,412**	**7,558**	**1,122**	**59,710**
Total consideration – business combinations	**43,365**	**15,645**	**54,337**	**–**	**2,365**	**115,712**
Intangible assets acquired – business combinations	**34,582**	**1,587**	**53,303**	**–**	**2,156**	**91,628**
Impairment of goodwill (note 11)	**–**	**–**	**5,637**	**–**	**–**	**5,637**

5. Segment Information Continued

	Year ended 31 March 2014 (restated)					
	DCC Energy £'000	DCC Technology £'000	DCC Healthcare £'000	DCC Environmental £'000	Discontinued operations £'000	Total £'000
Capital expenditure – additions	62,447	7,976	6,223	8,062	1,062	85,770
Capital expenditure – business combinations	3,990	28	4,629	524	–	9,171
Depreciation	35,498	4,551	6,006	7,497	1,850	55,402
Total consideration – business combinations	10,466	4,799	25,433	1,536	1,899	44,133
Intangible assets acquired – business combinations	10,493	5,574	17,503	1,228	2,136	36,934
Impairment of goodwill	–	7,286	1,606	–	5,031	13,923

Geographical analysis

The Group has a presence in 14 countries worldwide. The following represents a geographical analysis of the segment information presented above in accordance with IFRS 8, which requires disclosure of information about the country of domicile (Republic of Ireland) and countries with material revenue and non-current assets. The analysis of items included in the Income Statement represents continuing operations whilst the analysis of balance sheet items and other segment information includes both continuing and discontinued operations.

	Year ended 31 March							
	UK		**Republic of Ireland**		**Rest of the World**		**Total**	
	2015 £'000	Restated 2014 £'000	**2015 £'000**	Restated 2014 £'000	**2015 £'000**	Restated 2014 £'000	**2015 £'000**	Restated 2014 £'000
Income Statement items								
Revenue	**8,023,403**	8,342,727	**717,077**	767,573	**1,865,600**	1,934,463	**10,606,080**	11,044,763
Operating profit*	**170,014**	158,710	**17,671**	15,518	**34,031**	26,469	**221,716**	200,697
Amortisation of intangible assets	**(15,200)**	(11,721)	**(1,164)**	(1,315)	**(7,693)**	(6,620)	**(24,057)**	(19,656)
Net operating exceptionals	**(12,822)**	8,107	**(5,222)**	(14,537)	**(1,760)**	(2,132)	**(19,804)**	(8,562)
Segment result	**141,992**	155,096	**11,285**	(334)	**24,578**	17,717	**177,855**	172,479
Balance Sheet items								
Segment assets	**1,759,724**	1,984,007	**213,479**	325,201	**418,594**	357,401	**2,391,797**	2,666,609
Segment liabilities	**974,137**	1,151,614	**114,892**	136,558	**270,425**	247,837	**1,359,454**	1,536,009
Other segment information								
Non-current assets**	**951,649**	905,113	**120,238**	186,459	**156,944**	121,932	**1,228,831**	1,213,504
Capital expenditure – additions	**52,078**	69,403	**12,325**	10,795	**10,923**	5,572	**75,326**	85,770
Capital expenditure – business combinations	**2,921**	8,709	**22**	84	**27,325**	378	**30,268**	9,171
Depreciation	**43,003**	40,785	**9,115**	10,049	**7,592**	4,568	**59,710**	55,402
Total consideration – business combinations	**55,791**	37,058	**2,372**	2,030	**57,549**	5,045	**115,712**	44,133
Intangible assets acquired	**54,434**	24,890	**2,163**	2,105	**35,031**	9,939	**91,628**	36,934
Impairment of goodwill	**–**	5,031	**5,637**	8,892	**–**	–	**5,637**	13,923

* Operating profit before amortisation of intangible assets and net operating exceptionals
** Non-current assets comprise intangible assets, property, plant and equipment and equity accounted investments

Notes to the Financial Statements Continued

5. Segment Information Continued

Revenue and operating profit are derived almost entirely from the sale of goods and are disclosed based on the location of the entity producing the goods. There are no material dependencies or concentrations on individual customers which would warrant disclosure under IFRS 8. The Balance Sheet and other segment information presented above are disclosed based on the location of the assets.

6. Other Operating Income/Expense

Other operating income and expense comprise the following credits/(charges):

	2015 £'000	Restated 2014 £'000
Other operating income		
Fair value gains on non-hedge accounted derivative financial instruments – commodities	**663**	44
Fair value gains on non-hedge accounted derivative financial instruments – forward exchange contracts	**2,463**	982
Throughput	**5,432**	6,226
Haulage	**1,941**	766
Rental income	**5,479**	3,870
Other operating income	**3,679**	7,365
	19,657	19,253
Other operating income included in net exceptional items (note 11)	**3,798**	30,491
Total other operating income	**23,455**	49,744
Other operating expenses		
Expensing of employee share options (note 10)	**(2,126)**	(1,185)
Fair value losses on non-hedge accounted derivative financial instruments – commodities	**(425)**	(57)
Fair value losses on non-hedge accounted derivative financial instruments – forward exchange contracts	**(2,727)**	(1,026)
Other operating expenses	**(2,932)**	(565)
	(8,210)	(2,833)
Other operating expenses included in net exceptional items (note 11)	**(23,602)**	(39,053)
Total other operating expenses	**(31,812)**	(41,886)

7. Group Profit for the Year

Group profit for the year has been arrived at after charging/(crediting) the following amounts which include amounts relating to discontinued operations:

	Continuing operations 2015 £'000	**Discontinued operations 2015 £'000**	**Total 2015 £'000**	Continuing operations 2014 £'000	Discontinued operations 2014 £'000	Total 2014 £'000
Depreciation (note 20)	**58,588**	**1,122**	**59,710**	53,552	1,850	55,402
Amortisation of intangible assets (note 21)	**24,057**	**1,288**	**25,345**	19,656	760	20,416
Impairment of goodwill	**5,637**	**–**	**5,637**	8,892	5,031	13,923
Impairment of property, plant and equipment	**1,508**	**–**	**1,508**	550	–	550
Profit on sale of property, plant and equipment	**(3,252)**	**(4)**	**(3,256)**	(1,716)	(67)	(1,783)
Amortisation of government grants (note 36)	**(358)**	**–**	**(358)**	(383)	–	(383)
Foreign exchange loss/(gain)	**987**	**(128)**	**859**	405	11	416
Operating lease rentals						
– land and buildings	**16,145**	**193**	**16,338**	15,473	338	15,811
– plant and machinery	**471**	**162**	**633**	435	279	714
– motor vehicles	**11,281**	**252**	**11,533**	11,080	67	11,147
	27,897	**607**	**28,504**	26,988	684	27,672

7. Group Profit for the Year Continued

During the year the Group obtained the following services from the Group's auditors (PricewaterhouseCoopers) including amounts relating to discontinued operations:

	2015 £'000	2014 £'000
Statutory auditor:		
Audit fees	**621**	683
Tax compliance and advisory services	**249**	154
Other non-audit services	**31**	4
	901	841
Other PricewaterhouseCoopers network firms:		
Audit fees	**986**	917
Tax compliance and advisory services	**356**	572
Other non-audit services	**112**	26
	1,454	1,515

Auditor statutory disclosure

The audit fee for the Parent Company is £12,860 (2014: £13,759). This amount is paid to PricewaterhouseCoopers, Ireland, the statutory auditor.

8. Directors' Emoluments and Interests

Directors' emoluments (which are included in operating costs) and interests are presented in the Remuneration Report on pages 82 to 100.

9. Employment

The average weekly number of persons (including executive Directors) employed by the Group in continuing and discontinued operations during the year analysed by class of business was:

	2015 Number	Restated 2014 Number
DCC Energy	**4,698**	4,635
DCC Technology	**1,767**	1,753
DCC Healthcare	**1,963**	1,602
DCC Environmental	**1,019**	952
Continuing operations	**9,447**	8,942
Discontinued operations (DCC Food & Beverage)	**309**	399
	9,756	9,341

The employee benefit expense (excluding termination payments – note 11) for the above were:

	2015 £'000	Restated 2014 £'000
Wages and salaries	**326,427**	308,030
Social welfare costs	**37,696**	32,420
Share based payment expense (note 10)	**2,126**	1,185
Pension costs – defined contribution plans	**11,173**	9,371
Pension costs – defined benefit plans (note 33)	**394**	614
	377,816	351,620
The employee benefit expense is analysed as:		
Continuing operations	**362,799**	333,995
Discontinued operations	**15,017**	17,625
	377,816	351,620

Notes to the Financial Statements Continued

10. Employee Share Options and Awards

The Group's employee share options and awards are equity-settled share-based payments as defined in IFRS 2 *Share-based Payment*. The IFRS requires that a recognised valuation methodology be employed to determine the fair value of share options granted. The expense reported in the Income Statement of £2.126 million (2014: £1.185 million) has been arrived at by applying a Monte Carlo simulation technique for share awards issued under the DCC plc Long Term Incentive Plan 2009 and a binomial model, which is a lattice option-pricing model, for options issued under the DCC plc 1998 Employee Share Option Scheme.

Impact on Income Statement

In compliance with IFRS 2 *Share-based Payment*, the Group has implemented the measurement requirements of the IFRS in respect of share options that were granted after 7 November 2002 and had not vested by 1 April 2004.

The total share option expense is analysed as follows:

Date of grant	Grant price	Minimum duration of vesting period	Number of share awards/ options granted	Weighted average fair value	Expense in Income Statement 2015 £'000	Expense in Income Statement 2014 £'000
DCC plc Long Term Incentive Plan 2009						
20 August 2009	€15.63	3 years	255,406	€8.97	**(10)**	–
15 November 2010	€21.25	3 years	212,525	€12.00	**(9)**	(62)
15 November 2011	€17.50	3 years	252,697	€9.17	**299**	270
12 November 2012	€22.66	3 years	215,489	€12.09	**619**	731
12 November 2013	£28.54	3 years	153,430	£14.42	**651**	246
12 November 2014	£34.56	5 years	192,407	£26.96	**576**	–
Total expense					**2,126**	1,185

Share options and awards

DCC plc Long Term Incentive Plan 2009

At 31 March 2015, under the DCC plc Long Term Incentive Plan 2009, Group employees hold awards to subscribe for 792,149 ordinary shares.

The general terms of the DCC plc Long Term Incentive Plan 2009 are set out in the Remuneration Report on pages 82 to 100.

The DCC plc Long Term Incentive Plan 2009 contains both market and non-market based vesting conditions. Accordingly, the fair value assigned to the related equity instrument on initial application of IFRS 2 *Share-based Payment* is adjusted to reflect the anticipated likelihood at the grant date of achieving the market based vesting conditions. The cumulative non-market based charge to the Income Statement is only reversed where entitlements do not vest because non-market performance conditions have not been met or where an employee in receipt of share entitlements relinquishes service before the end of the vesting period.

A summary of activity under the DCC plc Long Term Incentive Plan 2009 over the year is as follows:

	2015 Number of share awards	2014 Number of share awards
At 1 April	**742,574**	733,414
Granted	**192,407**	153,430
Exercised	**(28,026)**	(15,941)
Expired	**(114,806)**	(128,329)
At 31 March	**792,149**	742,574

The weighted average share price at the dates of exercise for share awards exercised during the year under the DCC plc Long Term Incentive Plan 2009 was £34.92 (2014: £29.39). The share awards outstanding at the year end have a weighted average remaining contractual life of 4.8 years (2014: 5.1 years).

10. Employee Share Options and Awards Continued

The weighted average fair values assigned to share awards granted under the DCC plc Long Term Incentive Plan 2009, which were computed in accordance with the Monte Carlo valuation methodology, were as follows:

Granted during the year ended 31 March 2015	**£26.96**
Granted during the year ended 31 March 2014	£14.42

The fair values of share awards granted under the DCC plc Long Term Incentive Plan 2009 were determined taking account of peer group total share return volatilities and correlations together with the following assumptions:

	2015	2014
Risk-free interest rate (%)	**1.90**	1.65
Dividend yield (%)	**2.5**	3.1
Expected volatility (%)	**21.0**	23.3
Expected life in years	**6.0**	5.0
Share price at date of grant	**£34.56**	£28.54

The expected volatility is based on historic volatility over the past 5 years. The expected life is the average expected period to exercise. The risk free rate of return is the yield on government bonds of a term consistent with the assumed option life.

Analysis of closing balance – outstanding at end of year

Date of grant	**Date of expiry**	**2015 Number of share awards**	2014 Number of share awards
20 August 2009	20 August 2016	**41,988**	47,148
15 November 2010	15 November 2017	**56,200**	79,066
15 November 2011	15 November 2018	**148,106**	249,211
12 November 2012	12 November 2019	**206,398**	214,143
12 November 2013	12 November 2020	**147,050**	153,006
12 November 2014	12 November 2021	**192,407**	–
Total outstanding at 31 March		**792,149**	742,574

Analysis of closing balance – exercisable at end of year

As at 31 March 2015, 246,294 of the outstanding share awards under the DCC plc Long Term Incentive Plan 2009 were exercisable.

DCC plc 1998 Employee Share Option Scheme

At 31 March 2015, under the DCC plc 1998 Employee Share Option Scheme, Group employees hold basic tier options to subscribe for 587,350 ordinary shares.

The general terms of the DCC plc 1998 Employee Share Option Scheme are set out in the Remuneration Report on pages 82 to 100.

The DCC plc 1998 Employee Share Option Scheme contains non-market based vesting conditions which are not taken into account when estimating the fair value of entitlements as at the grant date. The expense in the Income Statement represents the product of the total number of options anticipated to vest and the fair value of those options. This amount is allocated on a straight-line basis over the vesting period to the Income Statement. The cumulative charge to the Income Statement is only reversed where entitlements do not vest because non-market performance conditions have not been met or where an employee in receipt of share entitlements relinquishes service before the end of the vesting period.

Notes to the Financial Statements Continued

10. Employee Share Options and Awards Continued

A summary of activity under the DCC plc 1998 Employee Share Option Scheme over the year is as follows:

	2015		2014	
	Average exercise price in € per share	**Options**	Average exercise price in € per share	Options
At 1 April	**17.96**	**804,250**	17.09	1,024,350
Exercised	**16.60**	**(127,400)**	15.35	(152,600)
Expired	**13.72**	**(89,500)**	10.70	(67,500)
At 31 March	**18.90**	**587,350**	17.96	804,250
Total exercisable at 31 March	**18.90**	**587,350**	18.49	714,750

The weighted average share price at the dates of exercise for share options exercised during the year under the DCC plc 1998 Employee Share Option Scheme was £35.05 (2014: £27.87). The share options outstanding at the year end have a weighted average remaining contractual life of 2.3 years (2014: 2.6 years).

Analysis of closing balance – outstanding at end of year

		2015		2014	
Date of grant	**Date of expiry**	**Exercise price per share**	**Options**	Exercise price per share	Options
18 May 2004	18 May 2014	**€12.75**	**–**	€12.75	67,000
9 November 2004	9 November 2014	**€15.65**	**–**	€15.65	93,000
15 December 2005	15 December 2015	**€16.70**	**63,350**	€16.70	81,250
23 June 2006	23 June 2016	**€18.05**	**91,000**	€18.05	117,000
23 July 2007	23 July 2017	**€23.35**	**204,000**	€23.35	212,000
20 December 2007	20 December 2017	**€19.50**	**12,500**	€19.50	12,500
20 May 2008	20 May 2018	**€15.68**	**216,500**	€15.68	221,500
Total outstanding at 31 March			**587,350**		804,250

Analysis of closing balance – exercisable at end of year

		2015		2014	
Date of grant	**Date of expiry**	**Exercise price per share**	**Options**	Exercise price per share	Options
18 May 2004	18 May 2014	**€12.75**	**–**	€12.75	7,500
9 November 2004	9 November 2014	**€15.65**	**–**	€15.65	63,000
15 December 2005	15 December 2015	**€16.70**	**63,350**	€16.70	81,250
23 June 2006	23 June 2016	**€18.05**	**91,000**	€18.05	117,000
23 July 2007	23 July 2017	**€23.35**	**204,000**	€23.35	212,000
20 December 2007	20 December 2017	**€19.50**	**12,500**	€19.50	12,500
20 May 2008	20 May 2018	**€15.68**	**216,500**	€15.68	221,500
Total exercisable at 31 March			**587,350**		714,750

11. Exceptionals

	2015 £'000	Restated 2014 £'000
Restructuring costs	**(15,027)**	(19,720)
Impairment of goodwill	**(5,637)**	(8,892)
Acquisition and related costs	**(3,396)**	(5,602)
Impairment of property, plant and equipment	**(1,508)**	(550)
Adjustments to contingent acquisition consideration	**415**	16,165
Gain arising from Taiwanese legal claim	**894**	6,962
Net profit on disposal of Virtus Inc.	**–**	4,684
Restructuring of Group defined benefit pension schemes	**6,381**	1,435
Legal and other operating exceptional items	**(1,926)**	(3,044)
Net operating exceptional items	**(19,804)**	(8,562)
Mark to market of swaps and related debt (note 12)	**(2,191)**	(2,128)
Net exceptional items before taxation	**(21,995)**	(10,690)
Tax on Taiwanese legal claim	**–**	(5,255)
Net exceptional items after taxation (continuing activities)	**(21,995)**	(15,945)
Net profit on disposal of Food & Beverage division (note 16)	**8,214**	–
Other net exceptional items relating to discontinued operations	**2,865**	(4,721)
	(10,916)	(20,666)
Non-controlling interest share of profit on disposal of subsidiary	**–**	(2,055)
Net exceptional items attributable to owners of the Parent	**(10,916)**	(22,721)

The analysis of the net operating exceptional items of £19.804 million (2014: £8.562 million) is as follows:

	2015 £'000	Restated 2014 £'000
Exceptional operating income	**3,798**	30,491
Exceptional operating expense	**(23,602)**	(39,053)
	(19,804)	(8,562)

The Group incurred an exceptional charge of £15.027 million in relation to restructuring of acquired and existing businesses, including restructuring and integration costs within DCC Technology's UK operations.

There was a non-cash exceptional charge of £5.637 million relating to the impairment of subsidiary goodwill. This charge reflects an impairment charge in relation to the carrying value of a cash generating unit within DCC Healthcare. There was also a non-cash impairment of property assets of £1.508 million which principally arose in DCC Healthcare.

Acquisition and related costs include the professional and tax costs (such as stamp duty) relating to the evaluation and completion of acquisition opportunities. During the year, acquisition and related costs amounted to £3.396 million.

Most of the Group's debt has been raised in the US Private Placement market and swapped, using long term interest, currency and cross currency derivatives, to both fixed and floating rate sterling and euro. The level of ineffectiveness calculated under IAS 39 on the fair value and cash flow hedge relationships relating to fixed rate debt, together with gains or losses arising from marking to market swaps not designated as hedges, offset by foreign exchange translation gains or losses on the related fixed rate debt, is charged or credited as an exceptional item. In the year to 31 March 2015 this amounted to a total exceptional loss of £2.191 million.

There was a non-cash credit of £0.415 million for contingent acquisition consideration overprovided in previous years. In accordance with IFRS 3 (revised), contingent consideration is measured at fair value at the time of the business combination. If the amount of contingent consideration changes as a result of a post-acquisition event then the changed amount is recognised in the Income Statement.

The Group continues to pursue collection of outstanding amounts relating to a Taiwanese legal claim. There was a further modest recovery of £0.894 million during the year.

The restructuring of certain of the Group's pension arrangements during the year gave rise to an exceptional gain of £6.381 million.

As detailed in note 16, the Group disposed of its Irish Food & Beverage subsidiaries during the second half of the financial year. The aggregate consideration from these disposals was £55.090 million and the disposals generated an exceptional gain, net of disposal costs, of £8.214 million. Other net exceptional items relating to discontinued operations of £2.865 million principally comprise a gain on the restructuring of certain of DCC Food & Beverage's pension arrangements.

Notes to the Financial Statements Continued

12. Finance Costs and Finance Income

	2015 £'000	Restated 2014 £'000
Finance costs		
On bank loans, overdrafts and Unsecured Notes		
– repayable within 5 years, not by instalments	**(23,567)**	(19,790)
– repayable within 5 years, by instalments	**(10)**	(16)
– repayable wholly or partly in more than 5 years	**(31,061)**	(26,276)
On finance leases	**(118)**	(204)
Facility fees	**(1,632)**	(1,632)
Other interest	**(3,512)**	(2,130)
	(59,900)	(50,048)
Other finance costs:		
Net interest on defined benefit pension scheme liabilities (note 33)	**(316)**	(492)
Mark to market of swaps and related debt* (note 11)	**(2,191)**	(2,128)
	(62,407)	(52,668)
Finance income		
Interest on cash and term deposits	**3,441**	2,542
Net income on interest rate and currency swaps	**27,844**	26,830
Other income	**3**	37
	31,288	29,409
Net finance cost	**(31,119)**	(23,259)
***Mark to market of swaps and related debt**		
Interest rate swaps designated as fair value hedges	**9,377**	(8,430)
Cross currency interest rate swaps designated as fair value hedges	**177,282**	(95,148)
Adjusted hedged fixed rate debt	**(189,431)**	101,589
Mark to market of swaps designated as fair value hedges and related debt	**(2,772)**	(1,989)
Currency movements on fixed rate debt not designated as hedged	**(6,927)**	9,399
Currency swaps not designated as hedges	**6,820**	(8,903)
Mark to market of undesignated swaps and related debt	**(107)**	496
Movement on cross currency interest rate swaps designated as cash flow hedges	**37,819**	(8,935)
Transferred to cash flow hedge reserve	**(37,131)**	8,300
	688	(635)
Total mark to market of swaps and related debt	**(2,191)**	(2,128)

13. Foreign Currency

The exchange rates used in translating non-sterling Income Statement and Balance Sheet amounts into sterling were as follows:

	Average rate		Closing rate	
	2015 Stg£1=	2014 Stg£1=	2015 Stg£1=	2014 Stg£1=
Euro	**1.2674**	1.1847	**1.3749**	1.2074
Danish Krone	**9.4577**	8.8386	**10.2705**	9.0146
Swedish Krona	**11.6866**	10.3362	**12.7734**	10.8045
Norwegian Krone	**10.7266**	9.5103	**11.9669**	9.9674

14. Share of Equity Accounted Investments' Profit after Tax

The Group's share of equity accounted investments' (i.e. joint ventures and associates) profit after tax is equity accounted and presented as a single line item in the Group Income Statement. The profit after tax generated by the Group's equity accounted investments is analysed as follows under the principal Group Income Statement captions:

	Joint ventures 2015 £'000	**Associates 2015 £'000**	**Total 2015 £'000**	Restated Joint ventures 2014 £'000	Associates 2014 £'000	Restated Total 2014 £'000
Group share of:						
Revenue	**21,373**	**3,140**	**24,513**	20,834	5,106	25,940
Operating profit	**661**	**24**	**685**	1,136	40	1,176
Finance costs (net)	**–**	**–**	**–**	–	–	–
Profit before tax	**661**	**24**	**685**	1,136	40	1,176
Income tax expense	**(196)**	**–**	**(196)**	(172)	(7)	(179)
Profit after tax	**465**	**24**	**489**	964	33	997
The profit after tax is analysed as:						
Continuing operations	**378**	**24**	**402**	487	33	520
Discontinued operations	**87**	**–**	**87**	477	–	477
Profit after tax	**465**	**24**	**489**	964	33	997

15. Income Tax Expense

(i) Income tax expense recognised in the Income Statement

	2015 £'000	Restated 2014 £'000
Current taxation		
Irish corporation tax at 12.5%	**1,741**	3,957
Exceptional taxation charge (note 11)	**–**	5,255
United Kingdom corporation tax at 21% (2014: 23%)	**17,897**	20,669
Other overseas tax	**4,548**	6,036
Over provision in respect of prior years	**(5,359)**	–
Total current taxation	**18,827**	35,917
Deferred tax		
Irish at 12.5%	**(4,589)**	(3,797)
United Kingdom at 20%	**814**	(284)
Other overseas deferred tax	**1,638**	(2,345)
Under/(over) provision in respect of prior years	**2,191**	(2,409)
Total deferred tax	**54**	(8,835)
Total income tax expense	**18,881**	27,082
The total income tax expense for the financial year is analysed as follows:		
Continuing operations	**18,477**	26,371
Discontinued operations	**404**	711
Total income tax expense	**18,881**	27,082

Notes to the Financial Statements Continued

15. Income Tax Expense Continued

(ii) Deferred tax recognised in Other Comprehensive Income

	2015 £'000	Restated 2014 £'000
Defined benefit pension obligations, continuing operations	**(1,777)**	(81)
Defined benefit pension obligations, discontinued operations	**(410)**	(71)
	(2,187)	(152)
Cash flow hedges	**(324)**	(288)
	(2,511)	(440)

(iii) Reconciliation of effective tax rate

	2015 £'000	Restated 2014 £'000
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	**163,305**	151,025
Add back: share of equity accounted investments' profit after tax	**(402)**	(520)
Add back: amortisation of intangible assets	**25,345**	20,416
	188,248	170,921
At the standard rate of corporation tax in Ireland of 12.5%	**23,531**	21,365
Adjustments in respect of prior years	**(2,997)**	(2,409)
Effect of earnings taxed at higher rates	**8,349**	9,328
Other differences	**(4,994)**	(2,278)
Income tax expense	**23,889**	26,006
Tax on exceptional gain	**–**	5,255
Deferred tax attaching to amortisation of intangible assets	**(5,008)**	(4,179)
Total income tax expense	**18,881**	27,082

	2015 %	2014 %
Income tax expense as a percentage of profit before share of equity accounted investments' profit after tax, amortisation of intangible assets and net exceptionals	**12.0%**	14.0%
Impact of share of equity accounted investments' profit after tax, amortisation of intangible assets and net exceptionals	**(0.4%)**	4.0%
Total income tax expense as a percentage of profit before tax	**11.6%**	18.0%

(iv) Factors that may affect future tax rates and other disclosures

No significant change is expected to the standard rate of corporation tax in the Republic of Ireland which is currently 12.5%. The standard rate of corporation tax in the UK reduced from 23% to 21% with effect from 1 April 2014. The UK tax rate reduces to 20% with effect from 1 April 2015 and account has been taken of this change in these financial statements.

The Group has not provided deferred tax in relation to temporary differences applicable to investments in subsidiaries on the basis that the Group can control the timing and realisation of these temporary differences and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. No provision has been recognised in respect of deferred tax relating to unremitted earnings of subsidiaries as there is no commitment to remit earnings.

16. Net Result from Discontinued Operations and Assets Classified as Held for Sale

Net Result from Discontinued Operations

As announced on 23 February 2015 the Group completed the disposal of the Roberts Roberts (including Findlater Wine & Spirits) and Kelkin businesses. In addition, the Group disposed of the trade and assets of Allied Foods as announced on 4 November 2014 and the disposal of Bottle Green Limited was completed on 28 April 2015. These businesses represented the Group's Food & Beverage division.

The following table summarises the consideration received, the profit on disposal of discontinued operations and the net cash flow arising on the disposal of these businesses:

	2015 £'000
Net consideration:	
Net proceeds received	55,090
Costs of disposal	(4,326)
Total net consideration	50,764
Assets and liabilities disposed of:	
Property, plant and equipment	16,737
Intangible assets	17,573
Equity accounted investments	627
Net deferred tax asset	383
Inventories	16,192
Trade and other receivables	21,439
Post employment benefit obligations	(8,782)
Contingent acquisition consideration	(79)
Trade and other payables	(19,017)
Other current liabilities	(552)
Net identifiable assets and liabilities disposed of	44,521
Recycling of foreign exchange gain previously recognised in foreign currency translation reserve	(2,721)
Non-cash impairment loss arising on assets held for sale	750
	42,550
Profit on disposal of discontinued operations after tax	8,214
Net cash flow from disposal of discontinued operations:	
Total proceeds received	55,176
Cash and cash equivalents disposed of	(86)
Net cash inflow from disposal of discontinued operations	55,090
Disposal costs paid	(2,431)
	52,659

The conditions for the businesses disposed of during the year (Robert Roberts, Kelkin and the trade and assets of Allied Foods) and after year end (Bottle Green Limited) to be classified as discontinued operations were fulfilled in the second half of the current financial year and, consequently, the results of these businesses which represented the Group's Food & Beverage division are presented separately as discontinued operations in the Group Income Statement and Group Cash Flow Statement.

Notes to the Financial Statements Continued

16. Net Result from Discontinued Operations and Assets Classified as Held for Sale Continued

The following table details the results of discontinued operations included in the Group Income Statement:

	2015 £'000	2014 £'000
Revenue	**143,360**	166,069
Cost of sales	**(111,314)**	(128,849)
Gross profit	**32,046**	37,220
Operating expenses	**(25,563)**	(30,651)
Operating profit before amortisation of intangible assets and exceptional items	**6,483**	6,569
Amortisation of intangible assets	**(1,288)**	(760)
Operating profit	**5,195**	5,809
Net finance costs	**(194)**	(280)
Share of equity accounted investments' profit after tax	**87**	477
Profit before exceptional items and tax	**5,088**	6,006
Exceptional items	**2,865**	(4,721)
Profit on disposal of discontinued operations	**8,214**	–
Profit before tax	**16,167**	1,285
Income tax expense	**(404)**	(711)
Profit from discontinued operations after tax	**15,763**	574

The profit for the year from discontinued operations is fully attributable to the equity holders of the Company.

The following table details the cash flows from discontinued operations included in the Group Cash Flow Statement:

	2015 £'000	2014 £'000
Net cash flows from operating activities	**(1,756)**	4,897
Net cash flows from investing activities	**4,674**	1,692
Net cash flows from financing activities	**–**	–
Net cash flows from discontinued operations	**2,918**	6,589

Assets Classified as Held for Sale

Following the disposal of a number of subsidiaries from the Food & Beverage division during the year, the Board committed to selling the division's remaining small UK wine distribution subsidiary, Bottle Green Limited and, accordingly, the assets and liabilities of this business are classified as an asset held for sale at the balance sheet date and the trading result is treated as a discontinued operation. The sale of this remaining subsidiary was completed on 28 April 2015. The fair value less costs to sell of the major classes of assets and liabilities held for sale as at 31 March 2015 are as follows:

	2015 £'000
Assets	
Property, plant and equipment (note 20)	**647**
Deferred income tax assets (note 32)	**48**
Inventories (note 27)	**2,537**
Trade and other receivables (note 27)	**6,612**
Cash and cash equivalents (note 28)	**2,352**
Assets classified as held for sale	**12,196**
Liabilities	
Trade and other payables (note 27)	**(7,863)**
Current income tax liabilities	**(103)**
Provisions for liabilities and charges (note 35)	**(250)**
Liabilities associated with assets classified as held for sale	**(8,216)**
Net assets	**3,980**

Management estimates have been used to determine fair value less costs to sell of the asset held for sale. The fair value has been determined as level 3 on the fair value hierarchy. The fair value of the asset held for sale is based on expected cash flows arising on the sale.

17. Profit Attributable to DCC plc

Profit after taxation for the year attributable to owners of the Parent amounting to £127.185 million (2014: £40.894 million) has been accounted for in the financial statements of the Company. In accordance with Section 148(8) of the Companies Act 1963, the Company is availing of the exemption from presenting its individual Income Statement to the Annual General Meeting. The Company has also availed of the exemption from filing its individual Income Statement with the Registrar of Companies as permitted by Section 7(1A) of the Companies (Amendment) Act 1986.

18. Dividends

Dividends paid per Ordinary Share are as follows:	**2015 £'000**	2014 £'000
Final – paid 50.73 pence per share on 24 July 2014 (2014: paid 56.20 cent per share on 25 July 2013)	**41,927**	39,721
Interim – paid 28.73 pence per share on 28 November 2014 (2014: paid 26.12 pence per share on 29 November 2013)	**24,123**	22,167
	66,050	61,888

The Directors are proposing a final dividend in respect of the year ended 31 March 2015 of 55.81 pence per ordinary share (£46.891 million, based on the number of ordinary shares in issue at 18 May 2015). This proposed dividend is subject to approval by the shareholders at the Annual General Meeting.

Interim and final dividends declared previously in euro have been translated to sterling using the relevant average sterling/euro exchange rate for the period.

19. Earnings per Ordinary Share

	Continuing operations 2015 £'000	**Discontinued operations (note 16) 2015 £'000**	**Total 2015 £'000**	Continuing operations 2014 £'000	Discontinued operations (note 16) 2014 £'000	Total 2014 £'000
Profit attributable to owners of the Parent	**128,664**	**15,763**	**144,427**	120,660	574	121,234
Amortisation of intangible assets after tax	**19,171**	**1,166**	**20,337**	15,572	665	16,237
Exceptionals after tax (note 11)	**21,995**	**(11,079)**	**10,916**	18,000	4,721	22,721
Adjusted profit after taxation and non-controlling interests	**169,830**	**5,850**	**175,680**	154,232	5,960	160,192

Basic earnings per ordinary share	**Continuing operations 2015 pence**	**Discontinued operations 2015 pence**	**Total 2015 pence**	Continuing operations 2014 pence	Discontinued operations 2014 pence	Total 2014 pence
Basic earnings per ordinary share	**153.20p**	**18.77p**	**171.97p**	144.02p	0.68p	144.70p
Amortisation of intangible assets after tax	**22.83p**	**1.39p**	**24.22p**	18.59p	0.79p	19.38p
Exceptionals after tax	**26.19p**	**(13.19p)**	**13.00p**	21.48p	5.64p	27.12p
Adjusted basic earnings per ordinary share	**202.22p**	**6.97p**	**209.19p**	184.09p	7.11p	191.20p
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue (thousands)			**83,983**			83,781

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to owners of the Parent by the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the year, excluding ordinary shares purchased by the Company and held as treasury shares. The adjusted figures for basic earnings per ordinary share are intended to demonstrate the results of the Group after eliminating the impact of amortisation of intangible assets and net exceptionals.

Notes to the Financial Statements Continued

19. Earnings per Ordinary Share Continued

Diluted earnings per ordinary share	Continuing operations 2015 pence	Discontinued operations 2015 pence	Total 2015 pence	Continuing operations 2014 pence	Discontinued operations 2014 pence	Total 2014 pence
Basic earnings per ordinary share	**152.10p**	**18.63p**	**170.73p**	143.22p	0.68p	143.90p
Amortisation of intangible assets after tax	**22.66p**	**1.38p**	**24.04p**	18.48p	0.79p	19.27p
Exceptionals after tax	**26.00p**	**(13.10p)**	**12.90p**	21.36p	5.61p	26.97p
Adjusted basic earnings per ordinary share	**200.76p**	**6.91p**	**207.67p**	183.06p	7.08p	190.14p
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue (thousands)			**84,594**			84,250

The earnings used for the purposes of the continuing diluted earnings per share calculations were £128.664 million (2014: £120.660 million) and £169.830 million (2014: £154.232 million) for the purposes of the continuing adjusted diluted earnings per share calculations.

The earnings used for the purposes of the discontinued diluted earnings per share calculations were £15.763 million (2014: £0.574 million) and £5.850 million (2014: £5.960 million) for the purposes of the discontinued adjusted diluted earnings per share calculations.

The weighted average number of ordinary shares used in calculating the diluted earnings per share for the year ended 31 March 2015 was 84.594 million (2014: 84.250 million). A reconciliation of the weighted average number of ordinary shares used for the purposes of calculating the diluted earnings per share amounts is as follows:

	2015 '000	2014 '000
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue	**83,983**	83,781
Dilutive effect of options and awards	**611**	469
Weighted average number of ordinary shares for diluted earnings per share	**84,594**	84,250

Diluted earnings per share is calculated by adjusting the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding to assume conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares. Share options and awards are the Company's only category of dilutive potential ordinary shares.

Employee share options and awards, which are performance-based, are treated as contingently issuable shares because their issue is contingent upon satisfaction of specified performance conditions in addition to the passage of time. These contingently issuable shares are excluded from the computation of diluted earnings per ordinary share where the conditions governing exercisability have not been satisfied as at the end of the reporting period.

The adjusted figures for diluted earnings per ordinary share are intended to demonstrate the results of the Group after eliminating the impact of amortisation of intangible assets and net exceptionals.

20. Property, Plant and Equipment

Group	Land & buildings £'000	Plant & machinery & cylinders £'000	Fixtures & fittings & office equipment £'000	Motor vehicles £'000	Total £'000
Year ended 31 March 2015					
Opening net book amount (restated)	**152,394**	**208,986**	**32,654**	**70,830**	**464,864**
Exchange differences	**(4,717)**	**(7,144)**	**(1,343)**	**(1,165)**	**(14,369)**
Arising on acquisition (note 46)	**3,983**	**22,980**	**2,204**	**1,101**	**30,268**
Disposal of subsidiaries (note 16)	**(13,323)**	**(1,757)**	**(919)**	**(738)**	**(16,737)**
Additions	**9,483**	**43,762**	**12,609**	**9,472**	**75,326**
Disposals	**(1,216)**	**(1,325)**	**(517)**	**(9,740)**	**(12,798)**
Depreciation charge	**(3,762)**	**(31,499)**	**(12,226)**	**(12,223)**	**(59,710)**
Impairment charge (note 11)	**(425)**	**(588)**	**(495)**	**–**	**(1,508)**
Assets classified as held for sale (note 16)	**(606)**	**–**	**(41)**	**–**	**(647)**
Reclassifications	**(494)**	**(4,499)**	**2,444**	**2,549**	**–**
Closing net book amount	**141,317**	**228,916**	**34,370**	**60,086**	**464,689**
At 31 March 2015					
Cost	**172,651**	**577,166**	**109,975**	**148,884**	**1,008,676**
Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses	**(31,334)**	**(348,250)**	**(75,605)**	**(88,798)**	**(543,987)**
Net book amount	**141,317**	**228,916**	**34,370**	**60,086**	**464,689**
Year ended 31 March 2014 (restated)					
Opening net book amount	147,255	200,393	27,660	61,497	436,805
Exchange differences	(1,059)	(1,625)	(193)	(207)	(3,084)
Arising on acquisition	5,701	2,595	426	449	9,171
Disposal of subsidiaries	(875)	(129)	(46)	–	(1,050)
Additions	7,606	39,075	13,344	25,745	85,770
Disposals	(712)	(1,021)	(760)	(4,303)	(6,796)
Depreciation charge	(3,734)	(28,889)	(10,252)	(12,527)	(55,402)
Impairment charge (note 11)	(550)	–	–	–	(550)
Reclassifications	(1,238)	(1,413)	2,475	176	–
Closing net book amount	152,394	208,986	32,654	70,830	464,864
At 31 March 2014 (restated)					
Cost	192,676	543,717	107,147	156,648	1,000,188
Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses	(40,282)	(334,731)	(74,493)	(85,818)	(535,324)
Net book amount	152,394	208,986	32,654	70,830	464,864

Assets held under finance leases

The net carrying amount of assets held under finance leases and accordingly capitalised in property, plant and equipment are as follows:

	2015 £'000	2014 £'000
Motor vehicles	**477**	1,005
Fixtures & fittings & office equipment	**305**	361
Plant & machinery & cylinders	**29**	76
Net book amount	**811**	1,442

Notes to the Financial Statements Continued

21. Intangible Assets

Group	Goodwill £'000	Customer related intangibles £'000	Brand related intangibles £'000	Total £'000
Year ended 31 March 2015				
Opening net book amount (restated)	**688,439**	**54,077**	**–**	**742,516**
Exchange differences	**(23,779)**	**(2,215)**	**(416)**	**(26,410)**
Arising on acquisition (note 46)	**67,715**	**18,484**	**5,429**	**91,628**
Disposal of subsidiaries (note 16)	**(13,510)**	**(4,063)**	**–**	**(17,573)**
Impairment charge (note 11)	**(5,637)**	**–**	**–**	**(5,637)**
Amortisation charge	**–**	**(24,802)**	**(543)**	**(25,345)**
Closing net book amount	**713,228**	**41,481**	**4,470**	**759,179**
At 31 March 2015				
Cost	**752,745**	**142,508**	**5,013**	**900,266**
Accumulated amortisation and impairment losses	**(39,517)**	**(101,027)**	**(543)**	**(141,087)**
Net book amount	**713,228**	**41,481**	**4,470**	**759,179**
Year ended 31 March 2014 (restated)				
Opening net book amount	684,328	63,399	–	747,727
Exchange differences	(6,359)	(1,239)	–	(7,598)
Arising on acquisition	24,601	12,333	–	36,934
Impairment charge	(13,923)	–	–	(13,923)
Other movements (note 34)	(208)	–	–	(208)
Amortisation charge	–	(20,416)	–	(20,416)
Closing net book amount	688,439	54,077	–	742,516
At 31 March 2014 (restated)				
Cost	722,319	133,721	–	856,040
Accumulated amortisation and impairment losses	(33,880)	(79,644)	–	(113,524)
Net book amount	688,439	54,077	–	742,516

Customer related intangible assets principally comprise contractual and non-contractual customer relationships arising from business combinations and are amortised over their estimated useful lives. The weighted average remaining amortisation period for customer related intangibles is 2.6 years (2014: 2.7 years). Brand related intangible assets comprise registered trade names and logos which are well established and recognised within the industries in which the Group operates. The weighted average remaining amortisation period for brand related intangibles is 9.0 years (2014: n/a). There are no internally generated brand related intangibles.

21. Intangible Assets Continued

Cash-generating units

Goodwill acquired in business combinations is allocated, at acquisition, to the cash-generating units ('CGUs') that are expected to benefit from that business combination. A CGU is the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or group of assets. The CGUs represent the lowest level within the Group at which the associated goodwill is assessed for internal management purposes and are not larger than the operating segments determined in accordance with IFRS 8 *Operating Segments*. A total of 27 CGUs (2014: 30 CGUs) have been identified and these are analysed between the Group's operating segments below together with a summary of the allocation of the carrying value of goodwill by segment.

	Cash-generating units		Goodwill (£'000)	
	2015 number	Restated 2014 number	**2015 £'000**	Restated 2014 £'000
DCC Energy	**12**	12	**419,136**	406,511
DCC Technology	**7**	5	**62,603**	63,643
DCC Healthcare	**4**	4	**154,121**	125,197
DCC Environmental	**4**	4	**77,368**	78,909
Discontinued operations	**–**	4	**–**	14,179
	27	29	**713,228**	688,439

In accordance with IAS 36 *Impairment of Assets*, the CGUs to which significant amounts of goodwill have been allocated are as follows:

	2015 £'000	2014 £'000
Certas Energy UK Group	**252,735**	252,408
DCC Vital Group	**135,209**	106,700

For the purpose of impairment testing, the discount rates applied to these CGUs to which significant amounts of goodwill have been allocated were 8.5% (2014: 8.5%) for the Certas Energy UK Group and 8.2% (2014: 8.5%) for the DCC Vital Group. The long term growth rate assumed in both cases was 2.4% (2014: 2.3%). The remaining goodwill balance of £325.284 million is allocated across 25 CGUs (2014: £329.331 million over 27 CGUs), none of which are individually significant.

Impairment testing of goodwill

Goodwill acquired through business combinations has been allocated to CGUs for the purpose of impairment testing. Impairment of goodwill occurs when the carrying value of a CGU is greater than the present value of the cash that it is expected to generate (i.e. the recoverable amount). The Group reviews the carrying value of each CGU at least annually or more frequently if there is an indication that the CGU may be impaired.

The recoverable amount of each CGU is based on a value in use computation. The cash flow forecasts employed for this computation are extracted from a three year plan that has been formally approved by the Board of Directors and specifically excludes future acquisition activity. Cash flows for a further two years are based on the assumptions underlying the three year plan. A long term growth rate reflecting the lower of the extrapolated cash flow projections and the long term GDP rate for the country of operation is applied to the year five cash flows. The weighted average long term growth rate used in the impairment testing was 2.4% (2014: 2.3%).

A present value of the future cash flows is calculated using a before-tax discount rate representing the Group's estimated before-tax weighted average cost of capital, adjusted to reflect risks associated with each CGU. The range of discount rates applied ranged from 8.2% to 8.5% (2014: 7.5% to 8.5%).

Key assumptions include management's estimates of future profitability, working capital investment and capital expenditure requirements. Cash flow forecasts and key assumptions are generally determined based on historical performance together with management's expectation of future trends affecting the industry and other developments and initiatives in the business. The prior year assumptions were prepared on the same basis.

Applying these techniques, an impairment charge of £5.637 million arose in 2015 (2014: £13.923 million). The impairment charge, which is included in the Income Statement in other operating expenses, arose in DCC Vital (a subsidiary of the Group's Healthcare division) where a component of this CGU experienced weak demand in the current year and any potential recovery in profits is forecasted at a slower rate than previously anticipated. The recoverable amount for this CGU was determined on a value in use basis. For the purpose of impairment testing, the discount rate applied to this CGU was 8.2% (2014: 8.5%).

Notes to the Financial Statements Continued

21. Intangible Assets Continued

Sensitivity Analysis

Sensitivity analysis was performed by increasing the discount rate by 1.5%, reducing the long term growth rate by 0.3% and decreasing cash flows by 10% which resulted in an excess in the recoverable amount of 26 CGUs over their carrying amount under each approach. Management believes that any reasonable change in any of the key assumptions would not cause the carrying value of goodwill to exceed the recoverable amount. In relation to the remaining CGU which forms part of the DCC Technology segment, the value in use of £38.8 million represented an excess of £1.9 million over its carrying value of £36.9 million. The table below identifies the amounts by which each of the key assumptions must change in order for its' recoverable amount to be equal to its' carrying amount:

Increase in discount rate	0.3 percentage points
Reduction in long term growth rate	0.4 percentage points
Reduction in cash flow	4.9%

22. Equity Accounted Investments

	2015 £'000	Restated 2014 £'000
At 1 April	**6,124**	5,889
Share of profit after tax	**489**	997
Dividends received	**(828)**	(633)
Disposal of equity accounted investments (note 16)	**(627)**	–
Exchange and other	**(195)**	(129)
At 31 March	**4,963**	6,124

Investments in associates and joint ventures at 31 March 2015 include goodwill of £1.674 million (2014: £1.907 million).

Summarised financial information for the Group's investment in joint ventures and associates which are accounted for using the equity method is as follows:

	Non-current assets £'000	**Current assets £'000**	**Non-current liabilities £'000**	**Current liabilities £'000**	**Net assets £'000**
As at 31 March 2015					
Joint ventures	**5,081**	**2,573**	**–**	**(3,356)**	**4,298**
Associates	**338**	**420**	**–**	**(93)**	**665**
Total	**5,419**	**2,993**	**–**	**(3,449)**	**4,963**
As at 31 March 2014 (restated)					
Joint ventures	6,118	3,198	(8)	(4,008)	5,300
Associates	407	887	(111)	(359)	824
Total	6,525	4,085	(119)	(4,367)	6,124

Details of the Group's joint ventures and associates are as follows:

Name and Registered Office	**Nature of Business**	**Financial Year End**	**% Shareholding**	**Relevant Share Capital**
Joint ventures:				
KSG Dining Limited, McKee Avenue, Finglas, Dublin 11, Ireland.	Restaurant and hospitality service provider.	31 March	50.0%	10,000,000 ordinary shares of €1.25 each.
Associates:				
Lee Oil (Cork) Limited, Clonminam Industrial Estate, Portlaoise, Co Laois, Ireland.	Sale and distribution of oil products.	31 March	50.0%	100 ordinary shares of €1.26 each.

23. Investments in Subsidiary Undertakings

Company	2015 £'000	2014 £'000
At 1 April	**142,692**	143,807
Additions	**3,945**	1,880
Disposals	**(6,675)**	–
Exchange	**(17,170)**	(2,995)
At 31 March	**122,792**	142,692

Details of the Group's principal operating subsidiaries are shown on pages 189 to 192. Non-wholly owned subsidiaries principally comprises DCC Environmental Britain Limited (75%) (which owns 100% of Wastecycle Limited, Oakwood Fuels Limited and William Tracey Limited) where put and call options exist to acquire the remaining 25%.

The Group's principal overseas holding company subsidiaries are DCC Limited, a company operating, incorporated and registered in England and Wales and DCC International Holdings B.V., a company operating, incorporated and registered in The Netherlands. The registered office of DCC Limited is at Hill House, 1 Little New Street, London EC4A 3TR, England. The registered office of DCC International Holdings B.V. is Teleport Boulevard 140, 1043 EJ Amsterdam, The Netherlands.

24. Inventories

Group	2015 £'000	Restated 2014 £'000
Raw materials	**16,149**	14,074
Work in progress	**1,974**	2,476
Finished goods	**302,532**	484,858
	320,655	501,408

25. Trade and Other Receivables

Group	2015 £'000	Restated 2014 £'000
Trade receivables	**774,546**	877,293
Provision for impairment of trade receivables (note 47)	**(15,103)**	(17,222)
Prepayments and accrued income	**58,333**	52,308
Value added tax recoverable	**8,818**	13,631
Other debtors	**20,680**	31,811
	847,274	957,821

Company	2015 £'000	2014 £'000
Amounts owed by subsidiary undertakings	**258,033**	335,662

Notes to the Financial Statements Continued

26. Trade and Other Payables

Group	2015 £'000	Restated 2014 £'000
Trade payables	**1,095,648**	1,242,750
Other creditors and accruals	**140,709**	171,856
PAYE and National Insurance	**10,328**	11,918
Value added tax	**57,846**	50,482
Government grants (note 36)	**24**	20
Interest payable	**4,469**	4,740
Amounts due in respect of property, plant and equipment	**3,112**	7,288
	1,312,136	1,489,054

Company	2015 £'000	2014 £'000
Amounts due to subsidiary undertakings	**164,448**	279,319
Other creditors and accruals	**442**	506
	164,890	279,825

27. Movement in Working Capital

Group	Inventories £'000	Trade and other receivables £'000	Trade and other payables £'000	Total £'000
Year ended 31 March 2015				
At 1 April 2014 (restated)	**501,408**	**957,821**	**(1,489,054)**	**(29,825)**
Translation adjustment	**(10,979)**	**(38,393)**	**48,317**	**(1,055)**
Arising on acquisition (note 46)	**20,878**	**49,138**	**(56,834)**	**13,182**
Disposal of subsidiaries (note 16)	**(16,192)**	**(21,439)**	**19,017**	**(18,614)**
Exceptional items, interest accruals and other	**(2,538)**	**(2,582)**	**1,067**	**(4,053)**
(Decrease)/increase in working capital (note 42)	**(169,385)**	**(90,659)**	**157,488**	**(102,556)**
Assets and liabilities classified as held for sale (note 16)	**(2,537)**	**(6,612)**	**7,863**	**(1,286)**
At 31 March 2015	**320,655**	**847,274**	**(1,312,136)**	**(144,207)**
Year ended 31 March 2014 (restated)				
At 1 April 2013	389,155	1,137,296	(1,459,179)	67,272
Translation adjustment	(1,685)	(11,336)	12,359	(662)
Arising on acquisition	6,748	22,209	(25,811)	3,146
Disposal of subsidiaries	(2,209)	(1,525)	(671)	(4,405)
Exceptional items, interest accruals and other	–	969	(9,190)	(8,221)
Increase/(decrease) in working capital (note 42)	109,399	(189,792)	(6,562)	(86,955)
At 31 March 2014	501,408	957,821	(1,489,054)	(29,825)

27. Movement in Working Capital Continued

Company	Trade and other receivables £'000	Trade and other payables £'000	Total £'000
Year ended 31 March 2015			
At 1 April 2014	**335,662**	**(316,801)**	**18,861**
Translation adjustment	**(37,777)**	**30,179**	**(7,598)**
Dividends received	**(28,405)**	**–**	**(28,405)**
(Decrease)/increase in working capital (note 42)	**(11,447)**	**107,604**	**96,157**
At 31 March 2015	**258,033**	**(179,018)**	**79,015**
Year ended 31 March 2014			
At 1 April 2013	315,632	(275,766)	39,866
Translation adjustment	(7,003)	6,573	(430)
Dividends receivable	29,476	–	29,476
Decrease in working capital (note 42)	(2,443)	(47,608)	(50,051)
At 31 March 2014	335,662	(316,801)	18,861

28. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Group	2015 £'000	Restated 2014 £'000
Cash at bank and in hand	**251,592**	312,787
Short-term bank deposits	**1,009,350**	649,352
	1,260,942	962,139

Cash at bank earns interest at floating rates based on daily bank deposit rates. The short-term deposits are for periods up to three months and earn interest at the respective short-term deposit rates.

Cash and cash equivalents include the following for the purposes of the Group Cash Flow Statement:

	2015 £'000	Restated 2014 £'000
Cash and short-term bank deposits	**1,260,942**	962,139
Bank overdrafts	**(133,629)**	(148,578)
Cash and short-term bank deposits attributable to assets held for sale (note 16)	**2,352**	–
	1,129,665	813,561

Bank overdrafts are included within current borrowings (note 30) in the Group Balance Sheet.

Company	2015 £'000	2014 £'000
Cash at bank and in hand	**617**	2,999

Notes to the Financial Statements Continued

29. Derivative Financial Instruments

Group	2015 £'000	2014 £'000
Non-current assets		
Cross currency interest rate swaps – fair value hedges	**187,033**	48,917
Cross currency interest rate swaps – cash flow hedges	**26,561**	–
Interest rate swaps – fair value hedges	**17,018**	7,323
Currency swaps – not designated as hedges	**2,538**	–
	233,150	56,240
Current assets		
Cross currency interest rate swaps – fair value hedges	**2,610**	253
Interest rate swaps – fair value hedges	**–**	318
Foreign exchange forward contracts – cash flow hedges	**2,026**	373
Foreign exchange forward contracts – fair value hedges	**48**	2
Foreign exchange forward contracts – not designated as hedges	**39**	28
Commodity forward contracts – cash flow hedges	**672**	20
Commodity forward contracts – fair value hedges	**–**	193
Commodity forward contracts – not designated as hedges	**–**	34
	5,395	1,221
Total assets	**238,545**	57,461
Non-current liabilities		
Cross currency interest rate swaps – fair value hedges	**–**	(31,671)
Cross currency interest rate swaps – cash flow hedges	**(92)**	(9,657)
Currency swaps – not designated as hedges	**–**	(4,308)
	(92)	(45,636)
Current liabilities		
Cross currency interest rate swaps – fair value hedges	**–**	(950)
Currency swaps – not designated as hedges	**–**	(13,843)
Foreign exchange forward contracts – cash flow hedges	**(933)**	(129)
Foreign exchange forward contracts – fair value hedges	**–**	(240)
Foreign exchange forward contracts – not designated as hedges	**(208)**	(109)
Commodity forward contracts – cash flow hedges	**(6,501)**	(3,348)
Commodity forward contracts – fair value hedges	**(225)**	(8)
Commodity forward contracts – not designated as hedges	**(35)**	(72)
	(7,902)	(18,699)
Total liabilities	**(7,994)**	(64,335)
Net asset/(liability) arising on derivative financial instruments	**230,551**	(6,874)

The full fair value of a hedging derivative is classified as a non-current asset or liability if the remaining maturity of the hedged item is more than twelve months and as a current asset or liability if the maturity of the hedged item is less than twelve months.

Interest rate swaps

The notional principal amounts of the outstanding interest rate swap contracts designated as fair value hedges under IAS 39 at 31 March 2015 total US$43.0 million, Stg£95.0 million and €105.0 million. At 31 March 2015, the fixed interest rates vary from 3.0% to 6.18% and the floating rates are based on US$ LIBOR, sterling LIBOR and EURIBOR.

Currency swaps

The Group utilises currency swaps in conjunction with interest rate swaps designated as fair value hedges (as noted above) to swap fixed rate US$ denominated debt into floating rate euro debt. The currency swaps (which swap floating US$ denominated debt based on US$ LIBOR into floating euro denominated debt based on EURIBOR) have notional principal amounts of US$43.0 million/€36.5 million and are not designated as hedges under IAS 39.

29. Derivative Financial Instruments Continued

Cross currency interest rate swaps

The Group utilises cross currency interest rate swaps to swap fixed rate US$ denominated debt of US$1,239.5 million into floating rate sterling debt of Stg£357.369 million and floating rate euro debt of €474.705 million. At 31 March 2015 the fixed interest rates vary from 3.41% to 6.19%. These swaps are designated as fair value hedges under IAS 39.

The Group utilises cross currency interest rate swaps to swap fixed rate US$ denominated debt of US$317.0 million into fixed rate sterling debt of Stg£61.189 million and floating rate euro debt of €163.045 million. At 31 March 2015 the fixed US$ interest rates vary from 4.04% to 4.98%. These swaps are designated as cash flow hedges under IAS 39.

Forward foreign exchange contracts

The notional principal amounts of outstanding forward foreign exchange contracts at 31 March 2015 total £119.935 million (2014: £62.204 million). Gains and losses recognised in the cash flow hedge reserve in equity (note 39) at 31 March 2015 on forward foreign exchange contracts designated as cash flow hedges under IAS 39 will be released to the Income Statement at various dates up to twelve months after the balance sheet date.

Commodity price forward contracts

The notional principal amounts of outstanding forward commodity contracts at 31 March 2015 total £68.024 million (2014: £41.056 million). Gains and losses recognised in the cash flow hedge reserve in equity (note 39) at 31 March 2015 on forward commodity contracts designated as cash flow hedges under IAS 39 will be released to the Income Statement at various dates up to twelve months after the balance sheet date.

30. Borrowings

Group	2015 £'000	2014 £'000
Non-current		
Finance leases*	**213**	619
Unsecured Notes	**1,314,173**	725,212
	1,314,386	725,831
Current		
Bank borrowings	**133,629**	148,578
Finance leases*	**357**	501
Unsecured Notes	**15,486**	167,647
	149,472	316,726
Total borrowings	**1,463,858**	1,042,557

* Secured on specific plant and equipment

The maturity of non-current borrowings is as follows:

	2015 £'000	2014 £'000
Between 1 and 2 years	**99,759**	14,697
Between 2 and 5 years	**303,562**	152,708
Over 5 years	**911,065**	558,426
	1,314,386	725,831

Bank borrowings and finance leases

Interest on bank borrowings is at floating rates set in advance for periods ranging from overnight to six months by reference to inter-bank interest rates (EURIBOR, sterling LIBOR and US$ LIBOR) and consequently fair value approximates carrying amounts. The majority of finance leases are at fixed rates.

In January 2012, the Group put in place a five year committed revolving credit facility with four relationship banks: Barclays, HSBC, JP Morgan and RBS. The Group had various other uncommitted bank facilities available at 31 March 2015.

Notes to the Financial Statements Continued

30. Borrowings Continued

Unsecured Notes

The Group's Unsecured Notes which fall due between 2015 and 2029 are comprised of fixed rate debt of US$43.0 million issued in 2004 and maturing in 2016 (the '2016 Notes'), fixed rate debt of US$200.0 million and Stg£25.0 million issued in 2007 and maturing in 2017 and 2019 (the '2017/19 Notes'), fixed rate debt of US$22.5 million issued in 2008 and maturing in 2015 (the '2015 Notes'), fixed rate debt of US$293.0 million and €20.0 million issued in 2010 and maturing in 2017, 2020 and 2022 (the '2017/20/22 Notes'), fixed rate debt of US$525 million issued in 2013 and maturing in 2020, 2023 and 2025 (the '2020/23/25 Notes') and fixed rate debt of US$516.0 million, €85.0 million and £70.0 million issued in 2014 and maturing in 2021, 2024, 2026 and 2029 (the '2021/24/26/29 Notes').

The 2015 Notes denominated in US$ have been swapped (using cross currency interest rate swaps designated as fair value hedges under IAS 39) from fixed US$ to floating sterling rates, repricing quarterly based on sterling LIBOR.

The 2016 Notes denominated in US$ have been swapped from fixed to floating US$ rates (using interest rate swaps designated as fair value hedges under IAS 39) and further swapped (using currency swaps not designated as hedges under IAS 39) from floating US$ to floating euro rates, repricing semi-annually based on EURIBOR.

The 2017/19 Notes denominated in US$ have been swapped (using cross currency interest rate swaps designated as fair value hedges under IAS 39) from fixed US$ to floating sterling rates, repricing quarterly based on sterling LIBOR. The 2017/19 Notes denominated in sterling have been swapped from fixed to floating sterling rates (using an interest rate swap designated as a fair value hedge under IAS 39), repricing quarterly based on sterling LIBOR.

Of the 2017/20/22 Notes denominated in US$, $178.0 million has been swapped (using cross currency interest rate swaps designated as fair value hedges under IAS 39) from fixed US$ to floating sterling rates, repricing quarterly based on sterling LIBOR and $115.0 million has been swapped (using cross currency interest rate swaps designated as fair value hedges under IAS 39) from fixed US$ to floating euro rates, repricing quarterly based on EURIBOR. The 2017/20/22 Notes denominated in euro have been swapped from fixed to floating euro rates (using an interest rate swap designated as a fair value hedge under IAS 39), repricing quarterly based on EURIBOR.

Of the 2020/23/25 Notes denominated in US$, $255.0 million has been swapped (using cross currency interest rate swaps designated as fair value hedges under IAS 39) from fixed US$ to floating euro rates, repricing quarterly based on EURIBOR, $140.0 million has been swapped (using cross currency interest rate swaps designated as fair value hedges under IAS 39) from fixed US$ to floating sterling rates, repricing quarterly based on sterling LIBOR, $85.0 million has been swapped (using cross currency interest rate swaps designated as cash flow hedges under IAS 39) from fixed US$ to fixed euro rates and $45.0 million has been swapped (using cross currency interest rate swaps designated as cash flow hedges under IAS 39) from fixed US$ to fixed sterling rates.

Of the 2021/24/26/29 Notes denominated in US$, $269.0 million has been swapped (using cross currency interest rate swaps designated as fair value hedges under IAS 39) from fixed US$ to floating euro rates, repricing quarterly based on EURIBOR, $60.0 million has been swapped (using cross currency interest rate swaps designated as fair value hedges under IAS 39) from fixed US$ to floating sterling rates, repricing quarterly based on sterling LIBOR, $135.0 million has been swapped (using cross currency interest rate swaps designated as cash flow hedges under IAS 39) from fixed US$ to fixed euro rates, $52.0 million has been swapped (using cross currency interest rate swaps designated as cash flow hedges under IAS 39) from fixed US$ to fixed sterling rates. The 2021/24/26/29 Notes denominated in euro have been swapped (using interest rate swaps designated as fair value hedges under IAS 39) from fixed euro to floating euro rates, repricing quarterly based on EURIBOR. The 2021/24/26/29 Notes denominated in sterling have been swapped (using interest rate swaps designated as fair value hedges under IAS 39) from fixed sterling to floating sterling rates, repricing quarterly based on sterling LIBOR.

The maturity and interest profile of the Unsecured Notes is as follows:

	2015	2014
Average maturity**	**7.1 years**	7.8 years
Average fixed interest rates**		
– US$ denominated*	**4.78%**	4.76%
– sterling denominated*	**4.91%**	4.91%
– euro denominated*	**3.49%**	3.49%
Average floating rate including swaps		
– sterling denominated	**2.10%**	1.94%
– euro denominated	**1.84%**	1.84%

* Issued and repayable at par
** 2014 comparatives include the 2021/24/26/29 Notes and exclude the portion of the 2004 Notes repaid on 22 April 2014 (US$157.0 million and £30.0 million)

31. Analysis of Net Cash/(Debt)

Reconciliation of opening to closing net cash/(debt)

The reconciliation of opening to closing net cash/(debt) for the year ended 31 March 2015 is as follows:

	Restated At 1 April 2014 £'000	Cash flow £'000	Fair value adjustment Income Statement £'000	Fair value adjustment Cash Flow Hedge Reserve £'000	Translation adjustment £'000	At 31 March 2015 £'000
Cash and short term bank deposits	**962,139**	**360,591**	**–**	**–**	**(59,436)**	**1,263,294**
Overdrafts	**(148,578)**	**13,719**	**–**	**–**	**1,230**	**(133,629)**
	813,561	**374,310**	**–**	**–**	**(58,206)**	**1,129,665**
Finance leases	**(1,120)**	**486**	**–**	**–**	**64**	**(570)**
Unsecured Notes	**(892,859)**	**(279,358)**	**(196,358)**	**–**	**38,916**	**(1,329,659)**
Derivative financial instruments (net)	**(6,874)**	**8,098**	**194,167**	**37,131**	**(1,971)**	**230,551**
Group net (debt)/cash (including cash attributable to assets classified as held for sale)	**(87,292)**	**103,536**	**(2,191)**	**37,131**	**(21,197)**	**29,987**
Group net (debt)/cash (excluding cash attributable to assets classified as held for sale)	**(89,763)**	**103,655**	**(2,191)**	**37,131**	**(21,197)**	**27,635**

The reconciliation of opening to closing net debt for the year ended 31 March 2014 (restated) is as follows:

	Restated At 1 April 2013 £'000	Cash flow £'000	Fair value adjustment Income Statement £'000	Fair value adjustment Cash Flow Hedge Reserve £'000	Translation adjustment £'000	Restated At 31 March 2014 £'000
Cash and short term bank deposits	518,228	452,544	–	–	(8,633)	962,139
Overdrafts	(87,851)	(61,005)	–	–	278	(148,578)
	430,377	391,539	–	–	(8,355)	813,561
Finance leases	(1,341)	175	–	–	46	(1,120)
Unsecured Notes	(737,583)	(282,586)	110,988	–	16,322	(892,859)
Derivative financial instruments (net)	121,898	(7,500)	(113,116)	(8,300)	144	(6,874)
Group net debt	(186,649)	101,628	(2,128)	(8,300)	8,157	(87,292)

Currency profile

The currency profile of net debt at 31 March 2015 is as follows:

	Euro £'000	Sterling £'000	US Dollar £'000	Swedish Krona £'000	Other £'000	Total £'000
Cash and cash equivalents	**414,859**	**803,136**	**9,049**	**20,128**	**16,122**	**1,263,294**
Borrowings	**(722,902)**	**(740,644)**	**–**	**(312)**	**–**	**(1,463,858)**
Derivatives	**138,285**	**95,656**	**(3,390)**	**–**	**–**	**230,551**
	(169,758)	**158,148**	**5,659**	**19,816**	**16,122**	**29,987**

The currency profile of net debt at 31 March 2014 (restated) is as follows:

	Euro £'000	Sterling £'000	US Dollar £'000	Swedish Krona £'000	Other £'000	Total £'000
Cash and cash equivalents	241,772	674,728	13,777	16,972	14,890	962,139
Borrowings	(443,930)	(598,152)	(74)	(401)	–	(1,042,557)
Derivatives	(33,200)	26,455	(129)	–	–	(6,874)
	(235,358)	103,031	13,574	16,571	14,890	(87,292)

Interest rate profile

Cash and cash equivalents at 31 March 2015 and 31 March 2014 have maturity periods up to three months (note 28).

Bank borrowings are at floating interest rates for periods less than six months while the Group's Unsecured Notes due 2015 to 2029 have been swapped to a combination of fixed rates and floating rates which reset on a quarterly or semi-annual basis (note 30). The majority of finance leases are at fixed rates.

Notes to the Financial Statements Continued

32. Deferred Income Tax

The following is an analysis of the movement in the major categories of deferred tax liabilities/(assets) recognised by the Group for the year ended 31 March 2015:

	Property plant and equipment £'000	**Intangible assets £'000**	**Tax losses and credits £'000**	**Retirement benefit obligations £'000**	**Short term temporary differences and other differences £'000**	**Total £'000**
At 1 April 2014 (restated)	**9,590**	**14,438**	**(3,009)**	**(2,420)**	**(2,332)**	**16,267**
Consolidated Income Statement movement	**2,433**	**(5,156)**	**(257)**	**1,725**	**1,309**	**54**
Recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	**–**	**–**	**–**	**(2,187)**	**(324)**	**(2,511)**
Arising on acquisition	**3,028**	**4,382**	**–**	**–**	**616**	**8,026**
Deferred tax on disposals (note 16)	**(218)**	**(277)**	**–**	**875**	**3**	**383**
Deferred tax attributable to asset held for sale (note 16)	**10**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**38**	**48**
Exchange differences and other	**(446)**	**(996)**	**287**	**170**	**(129)**	**(1,114)**
At 31 March 2015	**14,397**	**12,391**	**(2,979)**	**(1,837)**	**(819)**	**21,153**
Analysed as:						
Deferred tax asset	**(1,265)**	**–**	**(2,979)**	**(1,944)**	**(3,192)**	**(9,380)**
Deferred tax liability	**15,662**	**12,391**	**–**	**107**	**2,373**	**30,533**
	14,397	**12,391**	**(2,979)**	**(1,837)**	**(819)**	**21,153**

The following is an analysis of the movement in the major categories of deferred tax liabilities/(assets) recognised by the Group for the year ended 31 March 2014 (restated):

	Property plant and equipment £'000	Intangible assets £'000	Tax losses and credits £'000	Retirement benefit obligations £'000	Short term temporary differences and other differences £'000	Total £'000
At 1 April 2013 (restated)	11,411	18,294	(1,319)	(3,209)	(1,758)	23,419
Consolidated Income Statement movement	(1,736)	(5,841)	(1,815)	879	(321)	(8,834)
Recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	–	–	–	(152)	(288)	(440)
Arising on acquisition	–	2,402	–	–	106	2,508
Exchange differences and other	(85)	(417)	125	62	(71)	(386)
At 31 March 2014	9,590	14,438	(3,009)	(2,420)	(2,332)	16,267
Analysed as:						
Deferred tax asset	(989)	–	(3,009)	(2,638)	(4,615)	(11,251)
Deferred tax liability	10,579	14,438	–	218	2,283	27,518
	9,590	14,438	(3,009)	(2,420)	(2,332)	16,267

Deferred tax assets and liabilities require management judgement in determining the amounts to be recognised. In particular, significant judgement is used when assessing the extent to which deferred tax assets should be recognised, with consideration given to the timing and level of future taxable income in the relevant jurisdiction. The majority of the net deferred tax asset at 31 March 2015 of £9.380 million is expected to be settled/recovered more than twelve months after the balance sheet date.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when the deferred income taxes relate to the same fiscal authority. Deferred income tax has not been recognised for withholding and other taxes that may be payable on the unremitted earnings of certain subsidiaries as the timing of the reversal of these temporary differences is controlled by the Group and it is probable that these temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

33. Post Employment Benefit Obligations

Group

The Group operates defined benefit and defined contribution schemes. The pension scheme assets are held in separate trustee administered funds.

The Group operates five defined benefit pension schemes in the Republic of Ireland and four in the UK. The projected unit credit method has been employed in determining the present value of the defined benefit obligation arising, the related current service cost and, where applicable, past service cost.

Full actuarial valuations were carried out between 1 April 2011 and 1 April 2014. In general, actuarial valuations are not available for public inspection, although the results of valuations are advised to the members of the various pension schemes. Actuarial valuations have been updated to 31 March 2015 for IAS 19 by a qualified actuary.

The schemes expose the Group to a number of risks, the most significant of which are as follows:

Discount rates

The calculation of the present value of the defined benefit obligation is sensitive to changes in the discount rate. The discount rate is based on the interest yield at the balance sheet date on high quality corporate bonds of a currency and term consistent with the currency and term of the post employment benefit obligation. Changes in the discount rate can lead to volatility in the Group's Balance Sheet, Income Statement and Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Asset volatility

The scheme assets are reported at fair value using bid prices where relevant. The majority of the Group's scheme assets comprise of bonds. A decrease in corporate bond yields will increase the value of the Group's bond holdings although this will be partially offset by an increase in the value of the scheme's liabilities. The Group also holds a significant proportion of equities which are expected to outperform corporate bonds in the long term while providing some volatility and risk in the short term. External consultants periodically conduct investment reviews to determine the most appropriate asset allocation, taking account of asset valuations, funding requirements, liability duration and the achievement of appropriate returns.

Inflation risk

The majority of the Group's defined benefit obligations are linked to inflation and higher inflation will lead to higher scheme liabilities although caps are in place to protect the schemes against extreme inflation.

Mortality risk

The present value of the defined benefit obligation is calculated by reference to the best estimate of the mortality of plan participants. An increase in the life expectancy of the plan participants will increase the defined benefit obligation.

The principal actuarial assumptions used were as follows:

	2015	2014
Republic of Ireland schemes		
Rate of increase in salaries	**n/a***	2.00% – 3.00%
Rate of increase in pensions in payment	**1.25% – 2.50%**	2.50%
Discount rate	**1.50%**	3.40%
Inflation assumption	**1.60%**	2.00%

* There is no future service accrual for the Irish schemes so salary inflation is not applicable.

	2015	2014
UK schemes		
Rate of increase in salaries	**3.10%**	3.50%
Rate of increase in pensions in payment	**1.55% – 3.10%**	1.75% – 3.50%
Discount rate	**3.35%**	4.50%
Inflation assumption	**3.10%**	3.50%

Notes to the Financial Statements Continued

33. Post Employment Benefit Obligations Continued

The post-retirement mortality assumptions employed in determining the present value of scheme liabilities under IAS 19 are set based on advice from published statistics and experience in both geographic regions and are in accordance with the underlying funding valuations. The mortality assumptions disclosed for 'current retirees' relate to assumptions based on longevity, in years, following retirement at the balance sheet date, with 'future retirees' being that relating to an employee retiring in 20 years time. The mortality assumptions are as follows:

	2015	2014
Current retirees		
Male	**24.1**	23.7
Female	**25.9**	25.3
Future retirees		
Male	**26.9**	26.6
Female	**28.9**	27.8

The Group does not operate any post-employment medical benefit schemes.

The net pension liability recognised in the Balance Sheet is analysed as follows:

	2015		
	ROI £'000	**UK £'000**	**Total £'000**
Equities	**22,673**	**10,000**	**32,673**
Bonds	**31,848**	**13,840**	**45,688**
Property	**870**	**1,145**	**2,015**
Cash	**3,269**	**1,518**	**4,787**
Total fair value at 31 March 2015	**58,660**	**26,503**	**85,163**
Present value of scheme liabilities	**(66,056)**	**(29,337)**	**(95,393)**
Net pension liability at 31 March 2015	**(7,396)**	**(2,834)**	**(10,230)**

	2014		
	ROI £'000	UK £'000	Total £'000
Equities	30,011	8,398	38,409
Bonds	50,670	11,144	61,814
Property	725	1,027	1,752
Cash	1,002	945	1,947
Total fair value at 31 March 2014	82,408	21,514	103,922
Present value of scheme liabilities	(94,940)	(25,015)	(119,955)
Net pension liability at 31 March 2014	(12,532)	(3,501)	(16,033)

33. Post Employment Benefit Obligations Continued

The amounts recognised in the Group Income Statement in respect of defined benefit pension schemes are as follows:

	2015 £'000	2014 £'000
Current service cost	**(677)**	(870)
Past service credit	**326**	316
Administration expenses	**(43)**	(60)
Total, included in employee benefit expenses (note 9)	**(394)**	(614)
The amounts included in employee benefit expense is analysed as:		
Continuing operations	**(72)**	(224)
Discontinued operations	**(322)**	(390)
	(394)	(614)
Exceptional past service credit	**5,922**	–
Exceptional curtailment and settlement gains	**2,823**	1,435
Total, included in exceptional items	**8,745**	1,435
The net exceptional item is analysed as:		
Continuing operations (note 11)	**6,381**	1,435
Discontinued operations	**2,364**	–
	8,745	1,435
Interest cost on scheme liabilities	**(3,875)**	(4,517)
Interest income on scheme assets	**3,439**	3,844
Net interest expense, included in finance costs	**(436)**	(673)
The net interest expense is analysed as:		
Continuing operations (note 12)	**(316)**	(492)
Discontinued operations	**(120)**	(181)
	(436)	(673)

Based on the assumptions employed for the valuation of assets and liabilities at 31 March 2015, the net charge in the Group Income Statement in the year ending 31 March 2016 (excluding the exceptional item above) is expected to be broadly in line with the current year figures.

Remeasurements recognised in Other Comprehensive Income are as follows:

	2015 £'000	2014 £'000
Return on scheme assets excluding interest income	**17,895**	1,110
Experience variations	**1,300**	818
Actuarial loss from changes in demographic assumptions	**(1,282)**	–
Actuarial loss from changes in financial assumptions	**(37,215)**	(2,763)
Total, included in Other Comprehensive Income	**(19,302)**	(835)

Cumulatively since transition to IFRS on 1 April 2004, £58.206 million has been recognised as a charge in the Group Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Notes to the Financial Statements Continued

33. Post Employment Benefit Obligations Continued

The movement in the fair value of plan assets is as follows:

	2015 £'000	2014 £'000
At 1 April	**103,922**	98,846
Interest income on scheme assets	**3,439**	3,844
Remeasurements:		
– return on scheme assets excluding interest income	**17,895**	1,110
Contributions by employers	**7,189**	3,741
Contributions by members	**184**	268
Administration expenses	**(43)**	(60)
Benefits paid	**(2,295)**	(2,105)
Disposal of subsidiaries	**(36,249)**	–
Exchange	**(8,879)**	(1,722)
At 31 March	**85,163**	103,922

The actual return on plan assets was a gain of £21.334 million (2014: gain of £4.954 million).

The movement in the present value of defined benefit obligations is as follows:

	2015 £'000	2014 £'000
At 1 April	**119,955**	118,198
Current service cost	**677**	870
Past service credit	**(326)**	(316)
Interest cost	**3,875**	4,517
Remeasurements:		
– experience variations	**(1,300)**	(818)
– actuarial loss from changes in demographic assumptions	**1,282**	–
– actuarial loss from changes in financial assumptions	**37,215**	2,763
Contributions by members	**184**	268
Benefits paid	**(2,295)**	(2,105)
Exceptional past service credit and curtailment gains	**(8,745)**	(1,435)
Disposal of subsidiaries	**(45,031)**	–
Exchange	**(10,098)**	(1,987)
At 31 March	**95,393**	119,955

The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation at 31 March 2015 was 23.0 years (2014: 21.6 years).

Employer contributions for the forthcoming financial year are estimated at £4.0 million. The difference between the actual employer contributions paid in the current year of £7.2 million and the expectation of £5.0 million included in the 2014 Annual Report was primarily due to the timing of contributions in certain of the Group's pension schemes which could not have been anticipated at the time of preparation of the 2014 financial statements.

Sensitivity analysis for principal assumptions used to measure scheme liabilities

There are inherent uncertainties surrounding the financial assumptions adopted in calculating the actuarial valuation of the Group's defined benefit pension schemes. The following table analyses, for the Group's Irish and UK pension schemes, the estimated impact on plan liabilities resulting from changes to key actuarial assumptions, whilst holding all other assumptions constant.

Assumption	Change in assumption	Impact on Irish plan liabilities	Impact on UK plan liabilities
Discount rate	Increase/decrease by 0.25%	Decrease/increase by 5.7%	Decrease/increase by 5.8%
Price inflation	Increase/decrease by 0.25%	Increase/decrease by 3.0%	Increase/decrease by 5.3%
Mortality	Increase/decrease by one year	Increase/decrease by 3.7%	Increase/decrease by 3.0%

33. Post Employment Benefit Obligations Continued

Split of scheme assets

	UK		Republic of Ireland		Total	
	2015 £'000	2014 £'000	**2015 £'000**	2014 £'000	**2015 £'000**	2014 £'000
Investments quoted in active markets:						
Equity instruments:						
– developed markets	**9,499**	7,524	**21,200**	28,874	**30,699**	36,398
– emerging markets	**501**	874	**1,473**	1,137	**1,974**	2,011
Debt instruments:						
– non government debt instruments	**5,709**	7,142	**17,281**	15,447	**22,990**	22,589
– government debt instruments	**8,131**	4,019	**14,567**	35,206	**22,698**	39,225
Cash and cash equivalents	**1,518**	928	**3,269**	1,019	**4,787**	1,947
Unquoted investments:						
Property	**1,145**	1,027	**870**	725	**2,015**	1,752
	26,503	21,514	**58,660**	82,408	**85,163**	103,922

34. Contingent Acquisition Consideration

Group

The Group's contingent acquisition consideration of £43.384 million (2014: £53.323 million) as stated on the Balance Sheet consists of £33.167 million of sterling floating rate financial liabilities (2014: £46.997 million), £3.704 million of euro floating rate financial liabilities (2014: £5.374 million) and £6.513 million of swedish krona floating rate financial liabilities (2014: £0.952 million) payable as follows:

	2015 £'000	2014 £'000
Within one year	**3,235**	16,374
Between one and two years	**8,394**	2,972
Between two and five years	**31,755**	33,977
	43,384	53,323
Analysed as:		
Non-current liabilities	**40,149**	36,949
Current liabilities	**3,235**	16,374
	43,384	53,323

The movement in the Group's contingent acquisition consideration is as follows:

	2015 £'000	2014 £'000
At 1 April	**53,323**	75,959
Arising on acquisition	**8,489**	4,257
Disposal of subsidiaries (note 16)	**(79)**	–
Adjustments to contingent consideration (adjustment to goodwill)	**–**	(208)
Adjustments to contingent consideration (recognised in the Income Statement)	**(1,056)**	(16,165)
Paid during the year	**(16,326)**	(10,196)
Exchange and other	**(967)**	(324)
At 31 March	**43,384**	53,323

Notes to the Financial Statements Continued

35. Provisions for Liabilities and Charges

The reconciliation of the movement in provisions for liabilities and charges for the year ended 31 March 2015 is as follows:

Group	Rationalisation, restructuring and redundancy £'000	Environmental and remediation £'000	Insurance and other £'000	Total £'000
At 1 April 2014 (restated)	**13,265**	**9,609**	**8,068**	**30,942**
Provided during the year	**(460)**	**(391)**	**3,118**	**2,267**
Utilised during the year	**(503)**	**(904)**	**(2,071)**	**(3,478)**
Arising on acquisition (note 46)	**–**	**10,829**	**–**	**10,829**
Provisions for liabilities and charges attributable to assets classified as held for sale (note 16)	**–**	**–**	**(250)**	**(250)**
Exchange and other	**(1,653)**	**(1,147)**	**(398)**	**(3,198)**
At 31 March 2015	**10,649**	**17,996**	**8,467**	**37,112**
Analysed as:				
Non–current liabilities	**4,979**	**17,821**	**6,216**	**29,016**
Current liabilities	**5,670**	**175**	**2,251**	**8,096**
	10,649	**17,996**	**8,467**	**37,112**

The reconciliation of the movement in provisions for liabilities and charges for the year ended 31 March 2014 (restated) is as follows:

Group	Rationalisation, restructuring and redundancy £'000	Environmental and remediation £'000	Insurance and other £'000	Total £'000
At 1 April 2013 (restated)	13,589	8,801	6,717	29,107
Provided during the year	16,675	(750)	2,967	18,892
Utilised during the year	(16,606)	(288)	(1,357)	(18,251)
Arising on acquisition	–	1,930	–	1,930
Exchange and other	(393)	(84)	(259)	(736)
At 31 March 2014	13,265	9,609	8,068	30,942
Analysed as:				
Non-current liabilities	7,177	9,352	7,628	24,157
Current liabilities	6,088	257	440	6,785
	13,265	9,609	8,068	30,942

Rationalisation, restructuring and redundancy

This provision relates to various rationalisation and restructuring programs across the Group. The Group expects that the majority of this provision will be utilised within one year.

Environmental and remediation

This provision relates to obligations governing site remediation and improvement costs to be incurred in compliance with environmental regulations. The net present value of the estimated costs is capitalised as property, plant and equipment. The unwinding of the discount element on the provision is reflected in the Income Statement. Ongoing costs incurred during the operating life of the sites are written off directly to the Income Statement and are not charged to the provision. The majority of the obligations will unwind over a 30-year timeframe but the exact timing of settlement of these provisions is not certain.

Insurance and other

The Group operates a level of self-insurance for motor liability and public and products liability. Under these arrangements the Group retains certain insurance exposure up to pre-determined self-insurance thresholds. This provision reflects an estimation of claims that are classified as incurred but not reported and also the outstanding loss reserve. A significant element of the provision is subject to external assessments. The utilisation of the provision is dependent on the timing of settlement of the outstanding claims. Historically, the average time for settlement of outstanding claims ranges from 3-5 years from the date of the claim.

36. Government Grants

Group	2015 £'000	2014 £'000
At 1 April	**1,343**	1,631
Amortisation in year	**(358)**	(383)
Arising on acquisition (note 46)	**281**	–
Received in year	**52**	100
Exchange and other adjustments	**(22)**	(5)
At 31 March	**1,296**	1,343
Disclosed as due within one year (note 26)	**(24)**	(20)
	1,272	1,323

Government grants relate to capital grants received and are amortised to the Income Statement over the estimated useful lives of the related capital assets.

37. Share Capital

Group and Company	2015 £'000	2014 £'000
Authorised		
152,368,568 ordinary shares of €0.25 each	**25,365**	25,365
Issued		
88,229,404 ordinary shares (including 4,211,270 ordinary shares held as treasury shares) of €0.25 each, fully paid (2014: 88,229,404 ordinary shares (including 4,367,440 ordinary shares held as treasury shares) of €0.25 each, fully paid)	**14,688**	14,688

As at 31 March 2015, the total authorised number of ordinary shares is 152,368,568 shares (2014: 152,368,568 shares) with a par value of €0.25 per share (2014: €0.25 per share).

During the year the Company re-issued 156,170 treasury shares for a consideration (net of expenses) of £1.699 million.

All shares, whether fully or partly paid, carry equal voting rights and rank for dividends to the extent to which the total amount payable on each share is paid up.

Details of share options and awards granted under the Company's share option and award schemes and the terms attaching thereto are provided in note 10 to the financial statements and in the Remuneration Report on pages 82 to 100.

Restriction on transfer of shares
The Directors may, in their absolute discretion and without giving any reason, refuse to register the transfer of a share, or any renunciation of any allotment made in respect of a share, which is not fully paid, or any transfer of a share to a minor or a person of unsound mind.

The Directors may also refuse to register any transfer (whether or not it is in respect of a fully paid share) unless (i) it is lodged at the Company's Registered Office or at such other place as the Directors may appoint and is accompanied by the certificate for the shares to which it relates and such other evidence as the Directors may reasonably require to show the right of the transferor to make the transfer save where the transferor is a Stock Exchange Nominee (ii) it is in respect of only one class of shares and (iii) it is in favour of not more than four transferees.

Restriction of voting rights
If at any time the Directors determine that a 'Specified Event' as defined in the Articles of Association of DCC plc has occurred in relation to any share or shares, the Directors may serve a notice to such effect on the holder or holders thereof. Upon the expiry of 14 days from the service of any such notice, for so long as such notice shall remain in force, no holder or holders of the share or shares specified in such notice shall be entitled to attend, speak or vote either personally, by representative or by proxy at any general meeting of the Company or at any separate general meeting of the holders of the class of shares concerned or to exercise any other right conferred by membership in relation to any such meeting. The Directors shall, where the specified shares represent not less than 0.25 per cent of the class of shares concerned, be entitled: to withhold payment of any dividend or other amount payable (including shares issuable in lieu of dividends) in respect of the specified shares; and/or to refuse to register any transfer of the specified shares or any renunciation of any allotment of new shares or debentures made in respect thereof unless such transfer or renunciation is shown to the satisfaction of the Directors to be an arm's length transfer or a renunciation to another beneficial owner unconnected with the holder or any person appearing to have an interest in the specified shares.

Notes to the Financial Statements Continued

38. Share Premium

Group and Company	2015 £'000	2014 £'000
At 31 March	**83,032**	83,032

Share premium of £83.032 million relates to the share premium arising on the issue of shares.

39. Other Reserves

Group	Share based payment reserve[1] £'000	Cash flow hedge reserve[2] £'000	Foreign currency translation reserve[3] £'000	Other reserves[4] £'000	Total £'000
At 1 April 2013	9,445	(677)	57,017	932	66,717
Currency translation:					
– arising in the year	–	–	(7,519)	–	(7,519)
– recycled to the Income Statement on disposal	–	–	324	–	324
Cash flow hedges					
– fair value loss in year – private placement debt	–	(8,300)	–	–	(8,300)
– fair value loss in year – other	–	(3,828)	–	–	(3,828)
– tax on fair value net losses	–	536	–	–	536
– transfers to sales	–	(676)	–	–	(676)
– transfers to cost of sales	–	2,546	–	–	2,546
– transfers to operating expenses	–	6,803	–	–	6,803
– tax on transfers	–	(248)	–	–	(248)
Share based payment	1,185	–	–	–	1,185
At 31 March 2014	**10,630**	**(3,844)**	**49,822**	**932**	**57,540**
Currency translation:					
– arising in the year	**–**	**–**	**(14,418)**	**–**	**(14,418)**
– recycled to the Income Statement on disposal	**–**	**–**	**(2,721)**	**–**	**(2,721)**
Cash flow hedges					
– fair value gain in year – private placement debt	**–**	**37,131**	**–**	**–**	**37,131**
– fair value loss in year – other	**–**	**(15,901)**	**–**	**–**	**(15,901)**
– tax on fair value net gains	**–**	**(2,633)**	**–**	**–**	**(2,633)**
– transfers to sales	**–**	**4,893**	**–**	**–**	**4,893**
– transfers to cost of sales	**–**	**7,889**	**–**	**–**	**7,889**
– transfers to operating expenses	**–**	**(40,954)**	**–**	**–**	**(40,954)**
– tax on transfers	**–**	**2,957**	**–**	**–**	**2,957**
Share based payment	**2,126**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**2,126**
At 31 March 2015	**12,756**	**(10,462)**	**32,683**	**932**	**35,909**

39. Other Reserves Continued

Company	Foreign currency translation reserve[5] £'000	Other reserves[6] £'000	Total £'000
At 1 April 2013	63,061	229	63,290
Currency translation	(3,489)	–	(3,489)
At 31 March 2014	**59,572**	**229**	**59,801**
Currency translation	**(24,962)**	**–**	**(24,962)**
At 31 March 2015	**34,610**	**229**	**34,839**

1 The share based payment reserve comprises the amounts expensed in the Income Statement in connection with share-based payments.
2 The cash flow hedge reserve comprises the effective portion of the cumulative net change in the fair value of cash flow hedging instruments related to hedged transactions that have not yet occurred.
3 The Group's foreign currency translation reserve represents all foreign exchange differences from 1 April 2004 arising from the translation of the net assets of the Group's non-sterling denominated operations, including the translation of the profits and losses of such operations from the average rate for the year to the closing rate at the balance sheet date.
4 The Group's other reserves comprise a capital conversion reserve fund and an unrealised gain on the disposal of an associate.
5 The Company's foreign currency translation reserve represents all foreign exchange differences from 1 April 2004 arising from the translation of the net assets of the Company's euro denominated operations into sterling (the presentation currency), including the translation of the profits and losses of the Company from the average rate for the year to the closing rate at the balance sheet date.
6 The Company's other reserves is a capital conversion reserve fund.

40. Retained Earnings

Group	2015 £'000	2014 £'000
At 1 April	**786,158**	725,514
Net income recognised in Income Statement	**144,427**	121,234
Net income recognised in Other Comprehensive Income		
– remeasurements of defined benefit pension obligations	**(19,302)**	(835)
– deferred tax on remeasurements	**2,187**	152
Re-issue of treasury shares (net of expenses)	**1,699**	1,981
Dividends	**(66,050)**	(61,888)
At 31 March	**849,119**	786,158

Company	2015 £'000	2014 £'000
At 1 April	**7,031**	26,044
Total comprehensive income for the financial year	**127,185**	40,894
Re-issue of treasury shares (net of expenses)	**1,699**	1,981
Dividends	**(66,050)**	(61,888)
At 31 March	**69,865**	7,031

The cost to the Group and the Company of €56.984 million to acquire the 4,211,270 shares held in Treasury has been deducted from the Group and Company Retained Earnings. These shares were acquired at prices ranging from €10.80 to €17.90 each (average: €13.53) between 27 November 2003 and 19 June 2006 and are primarily held to satisfy exercises under the Group's share options and awards schemes.

41. Non-Controlling Interests

Group	2015 £'000	2014 £'000
At 1 April	**4,837**	2,391
Share of (loss)/profit for the financial year	**(3)**	2,709
Dividends to non-controlling interests	**–**	(207)
Exchange	**(589)**	(56)
At 31 March	**4,245**	4,837

Notes to the Financial Statements Continued

42. Cash Generated from Operations

Group	2015 £'000	Restated 2014 £'000
Profit for the financial year	**144,424**	123,943
Add back non-operating expenses/(income)		
– tax (note 15)	**18,881**	27,082
– share of equity accounted investments' profit	**(489)**	(997)
– net operating exceptionals	**8,725**	13,283
– net finance costs	**31,313**	23,539
Operating profit before exceptionals	**202,854**	186,850
– share-based payments expense (note 10)	**2,126**	1,185
– depreciation (note 20)	**59,710**	55,402
– amortisation of intangible assets (note 21)	**25,345**	20,416
– profit on disposal of property, plant and equipment	**(3,256)**	(1,783)
– amortisation of government grants (note 36)	**(358)**	(383)
– other (primarily pension payments)	**(11,159)**	(1,779)
Changes in working capital (excluding the effects of acquisition and exchange differences on consolidation):		
– inventories (note 27)	**169,385**	(109,399)
– trade and other receivables (note 27)	**90,659**	189,792
– trade and other payables (note 27)	**(157,488)**	6,562
Cash generated from operations before exceptionals	**377,818**	346,863

Company	2015 £'000	2014 £'000
Profit for the financial year	**127,185**	40,894
Add back non-operating income		
– net operating exceptionals	**(31,100)**	–
– net finance income	**(7,160)**	(10,093)
– dividend income	**(87,312)**	(29,490)
Operating profit	**1,613**	1,311
Changes in working capital:		
– trade and other receivables (note 27)	**11,447**	2,443
– trade and other payables (note 27)	**(107,604)**	47,608
Cash generated from operations	**(94,544)**	51,362

43. Contingencies

Guarantees

The Company and certain subsidiaries have given guarantees of £1,830.325 million (2014: £1,603.209 million) in respect of borrowings and other obligations arising in the ordinary course of business of the Company and other Group undertakings.

Other

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 17, Companies (Amendment) Act, 1986, the Company has guaranteed the liabilities of the following subsidiaries; Alvabay Limited, DCC Business Expansion Fund Limited, DCC Energy Limited, DCC Finance Limited, DCC Facilities Limited, DCC Finance & Treasury Limited, DCC Healthcare Limited, DCC Management Services Limited, DCC Nominees Limited, DCC Technology Limited, DCC Technology (Holdings) Limited, DCC Treasury Ireland 2013 Limited, DCC Treasury Solutions Limited, Emo Oil Limited, Energy Procurement Limited, Energy Procurement Ireland 2013 Limited, Exertis Ireland Limited, Fannin Limited, Flogas Ireland Limited, Great Gas Petroleum (Ireland) Limited, Heleconia Limited, SerCom (Holdings) Limited and Shannon Environmental Holdings Limited. As a result, these companies will be exempted from the filing provisions of Section 7, Companies (Amendment) Act, 1986.

44. Capital Expenditure Commitments

Group	2015 £'000	2014 £'000
Capital expenditure on property, plant and equipment that has been contracted for but has not been provided for in the financial statements	**9,613**	4,704
Capital expenditure on property, plant and equipment that has been authorised by the Directors but has not yet been contracted for	**132,821**	73,835
	142,434	78,539

45. Commitments under Operating and Finance Leases
Group
Operating leases
Future minimum rentals payable under non-cancellable operating leases at 31 March are as follows:

	2015 £'000	2014 £'000
Within one year	**23,073**	23,147
After one year but not more than five years	**60,129**	43,111
More than five years	**80,929**	62,247
	164,131	128,505

The Group leases a number of properties under operating leases. The leases typically run for a period of 10 to 25 years. Rents are generally reviewed every five years.

During the year ended 31 March 2015, £28.504 million (2014: £27.672 million) was recognised as an expense in the Income Statement in respect of operating leases.

Finance leases
Future minimum lease payments under finance leases together with the present value of the net minimum lease payments are as follows:

	2015		2014	
	Minimum payments £'000	Present value of payments £'000	Minimum payments £'000	Present value of payments £'000
Within one year	**359**	**357**	503	501
After one year but not more than five years	**216**	**213**	630	619
	575	**570**	1,133	1,120
Less: amounts allocated to future finance costs	**(5)**	**–**	(13)	–
Present value of minimum lease payments	**570**	**570**	1,120	1,120

46. Business Combinations
A key strategy of the Group is to create and sustain market leadership positions through bolt-on acquisitions in markets it currently operates in together with extending the Group's footprint into new geographic markets. In line with this strategy, the principal acquisitions completed by the Group during the year, together with percentages acquired were as follows:
- the acquisition of 100% of Qstar Försäljning AB, a Swedish unmanned petrol station company, along with its related fuel distribution and Fuel Card businesses ('Qstar'), completed in May 2014;
- the acquisition in May 2014 of 100% of Williams Medical Holdings ('Williams'), a UK based business which supplies medical and pharmaceutical products and related services to general practitioners in Britain;
- the acquisition in September 2014 of 100% of CapTech Distribution AB, Sweden's largest independent technology distribution business; and
- the acquisition in November 2014 of 100% of Beacon Pharmaceuticals Limited, a niche pharma business which markets and sells its own licensed and third party pharma products primarily to the hospital sector in the UK.

Notes to the Financial Statements Continued

46. Business Combinations Continued

The carrying amounts of the assets and liabilities acquired (excluding net cash/debt acquired), determined in accordance with IFRS before completion of the business combinations, together with the fair value adjustments made to those carrying values were as follows:

	2015 £'000 Williams	2015 £'000 Qstar	2015 £'000 Others	2015 £'000 Total
Assets				
Non-current assets				
Property, plant and equipment (note 20)	2,598	26,152	1,518	30,268
Intangible assets – other intangible assets (note 21)	11,827	6,983	5,103	23,913
Deferred income tax assets	2	–	–	2
Total non-current assets	14,427	33,135	6,621	54,183
Current assets				
Inventories (note 27)	2,536	5,603	12,739	20,878
Trade and other receivables (note 27)	6,816	27,815	14,507	49,138
Total current assets	9,352	33,418	27,246	70,016
Liabilities				
Non-current liabilities				
Deferred income tax liabilities	(2,365)	(4,879)	(784)	(8,028)
Provisions for liabilities and charges	–	(10,829)	–	(10,829)
Government grants	(281)	–	–	(281)
Total non-current liabilities	(2,646)	(15,708)	(784)	(19,138)
Current liabilities				
Trade and other payables (note 27)	(8,686)	(35,520)	(12,628)	(56,834)
Current income tax asset/(liability)	183	–	(413)	(230)
Total current liabilities	(8,503)	(35,520)	(13,041)	(57,064)
Identifiable net assets acquired	12,630	15,325	20,042	47,997
Intangible assets – goodwill (note 21)	31,819	23,370	12,526	67,715
Total consideration (enterprise value)	44,449	38,695	32,568	115,712
Satisfied by:				
Cash	47,926	36,402	17,410	101,738
Debt acquired	–	–	9,246	9,246
Cash and cash equivalents acquired	(3,477)	–	(284)	(3,761)
Net cash outflow	44,449	36,402	26,372	107,223
Contingent acquisition consideration	–	2,293	6,196	8,489
Total consideration	44,449	38,695	32,568	115,712

46. Business Combinations Continued

The acquisitions of Williams and Qstar have been deemed to be substantial transactions and separate disclosure of the fair values of the identifiable assets and liabilities has therefore been made. None of the remaining business combinations completed during the period were considered sufficiently material to warrant separate disclosure of the fair values attributable to those combinations. The carrying amounts of the assets and liabilities acquired, determined in accordance with IFRS, before completion of the combination together with the adjustments made to those carrying values disclosed above were as follows:

Williams	Book value £'000	Fair value adjustments £'000	Fair value £'000
Non-current assets (excluding goodwill)	2,600	11,827	14,427
Current assets	9,352	–	9,352
Non-current liabilities	(281)	(2,365)	(2,646)
Current liabilities	(8,503)	–	(8,503)
Identifiable net assets acquired	3,168	9,462	12,630
Goodwill arising on acquisition	41,281	(9,462)	31,819
Total consideration (enterprise value)	44,449	–	44,449

Qstar	Book value £'000	Fair value adjustments £'000	Fair value £'000
Non-current assets (excluding goodwill)	26,152	6,983	33,135
Current assets	33,418	–	33,418
Non-current liabilities	(14,172)	(1,536)	(15,708)
Current liabilities	(35,520)	–	(35,520)
Identifiable net assets acquired	9,878	5,447	15,325
Goodwill arising on acquisition	28,817	(5,447)	23,370
Total consideration (enterprise value)	38,695	–	38,695

Others	Book value £'000	Fair value adjustments £'000	Fair value £'000
Non-current assets (excluding goodwill)	1,518	5,103	6,621
Current assets	27,246	–	27,246
Non-current liabilities	(303)	(481)	(784)
Current liabilities	(13,041)	–	(13,041)
Identifiable net assets acquired	15,420	4,622	20,042
Goodwill arising on acquisition	17,148	(4,622)	12,526
Total consideration (enterprise value)	32,568	–	32,568

Total	Book value £'000	Fair value adjustments £'000	Fair value £'000
Non-current assets (excluding goodwill)	30,270	23,913	54,183
Current assets	70,016	–	70,016
Non-current liabilities	(14,756)	(4,382)	(19,138)
Current liabilities	(57,064)	–	(57,064)
Identifiable net assets acquired	28,466	19,531	47,997
Goodwill arising on acquisition	87,246	(19,531)	67,715
Total consideration (enterprise value)	115,712	–	115,712

The initial assignment of fair values to identifiable net assets acquired has been performed on a provisional basis in respect of a number of the business combinations above given the timing of closure of these transactions. Any amendments to these fair values within the twelve month timeframe from the date of acquisition will be disclosable in the 2016 Annual Report as stipulated by IFRS 3.

Notes to the Financial Statements Continued

46. Business Combinations Continued

The principal factors contributing to the recognition of goodwill on business combinations entered into by the Group are the expected profitability of the acquired business and the realisation of cost savings and synergies with existing Group entities.

£3.647 million of the goodwill recognised in respect of acquisitions completed during the financial year is expected to be deductible for tax purposes.

Acquisition related costs included in other operating expenses in the Group Income Statement (inclusive of acquisition costs related to discontinued operations) amounted to £3.463 million (2014: £5.638 million).

No contingent liabilities were recognised on the acquisitions completed during the financial year or the prior financial years.

The gross contractual value of trade and other receivables as at the respective dates of acquisition amounted to £49.276 million. The fair value of these receivables is £49.138 million (all of which is expected to be recoverable) and is inclusive of an aggregate allowance for impairment of £0.138 million.

The fair value of contingent consideration recognised at the date of acquisition is calculated by discounting the expected future payment to present value at the acquisition date. In general, for contingent consideration to become payable, pre-defined profit thresholds must be exceeded. On an undiscounted basis, the future payments for which the Group may be liable for acquisitions in the current year range from £2.7 million to £18.0 million.

There were no adjustments processed during the year to the fair value of business combinations completed during the year ended 31 March 2014 where those fair values were not readily determinable as at 31 March 2014.

The post-acquisition impact of business combinations completed during the year on Group profit for the financial year was as follows:

	2015 £'000
Revenue	**397,257**
Cost of sales	**(343,176)**
Gross profit	**54,081**
Operating costs	**(38,741)**
Operating profit	**15,340**
Finance costs (net)	**8**
Profit before tax	**15,348**
Income tax expense	**(2,684)**
Profit for the financial year	**12,664**

The revenue and profit of the Group for the financial year determined in accordance with IFRS as though the acquisition date for all business combinations effected during the year had been the beginning of that year would be as follows:

	2015 £'000
Revenue	**10,658,071**
Profit for the financial year	**145,324**

47. Financial Risk and Capital Management

Capital risk management

The Group's objectives when managing its capital structure are to safeguard the Group's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns to shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders, while maintaining a strong balance sheet to support the continued organic and acquisitive growth of its businesses and to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence.

Return on capital employed ('ROCE') is a key performance indicator for the Group. Further analysis of ROCE is included in the Financial Review on pages 54 to 61.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, issue new shares or buy back existing shares, increase or reduce debt or sell assets.

The Group includes borrowings in its measure of capital. The Group's borrowings are subject to covenants. Further details on this are outlined in the Liquidity Risk Management section of this note.

The policy for net cash/debt is to ensure a structure of longer term debt funding and cash balances with deposit maturities up to three months.

The capital structure of the Group, which comprises capital and reserves attributable to the owners of the Parent, net cash/debt and contingent acquisition consideration, may be summarised as follows:

Group	2015 £'000	Restated 2014 £'000
Capital and reserves attributable to the owners of the Parent	**982,748**	941,418
Net (cash)/debt (note 31)	**(29,987)**	87,292
Contingent acquisition consideration (note 34)	**43,384**	53,323
At 31 March	**996,145**	1,082,033

Financial risk management

Group financial risk management is governed by policies and guidelines which are reviewed and approved annually by the Board of Directors, most recently in December 2014. These policies and guidelines primarily cover credit risk, liquidity risk, foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk and commodity price risk. The principal objective of these policies and guidelines is the minimisation of financial risk at reasonable cost. The Group does not trade in financial instruments nor does it enter into any leveraged derivative transactions. DCC's Group Treasury function centrally manages the Group's funding and liquidity requirements. Divisional and subsidiary management, in conjunction with Group Treasury, manage foreign exchange and commodity price exposures within approved policies and guidelines.

There are no significant concentrations of risk and there has been no significant change during the financial year, or since the end of the year, to the types of financial risks faced by the Group or the Group's approach to the management of those risks.

(i) Credit risk management

Credit risk arises from credit exposure to trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents including deposits with banks and financial institutions and derivative financial instruments.

Trade receivables arise from a wide and varied customer base spread throughout the Group's operations and as such there is no significant concentration of credit risk. The Group's credit risk management policy in relation to trade receivables involves periodically assessing the financial reliability of customers, taking into account their financial position, past experience and other factors. The utilisation of credit limits is regularly monitored and a significant element of credit risk is covered by credit insurance.

Risk of counterparty default arising on cash and cash equivalents and derivative financial instruments is controlled within a framework of dealing with high quality institutions and, by policy, limiting the amount of credit exposure to any one bank or institution. DCC transacts with a variety of high credit quality financial institutions for the purpose of placing deposits and entering into derivative contracts. The Group actively monitors its credit exposure to each counterparty to ensure compliance with the counterparty risk limits of the Board approved treasury policy. Of the total cash and cash equivalents at 31 March 2015 of £1,263.294 million, 50.5% (£637.749 million) was with financial institutions with a minimum rating in the P-1 (short-term) category of Moody's and 94.9% (£1,198.382 million) was with financial institutions with a minimum rating in the P-2 (short-term) category of Moody's. In the normal course of business, the Group operates notional cash pooling systems, where a legal right of set-off applies. As at 31 March 2015 derivative transactions were with counterparties with ratings ranging from A+ to BB (long-term) with Standard and Poors or Aa2 to Ba2 (long-term) with Moody's.

Management does not expect any significant counterparty to fail to meet its obligations. The maximum exposure to credit risk is represented by the carrying amount of each asset.

Notes to the Financial Statements Continued

47. Financial Risk and Capital Management Continued

Included in the Group's trade and other receivables as at 31 March 2015 are balances of £57.769 million (2014: £87.420 million) which are past due at the reporting date but not impaired. The aged analysis of these balances is as follows:

Group	2015 £'000	2014 £'000
Less than 1 month overdue	**42,986**	61,188
1 – 3 months overdue	**10,447**	18,301
3 – 6 months overdue	**2,899**	6,272
Over 6 months overdue	**1,437**	1,659
	57,769	87,420

Trade and other receivables which are not past due nor impaired at the reporting date are expected to be fully recoverable.

The movement in the provision for impairment of trade receivables during the year is as follows:

Group	2015 £'000	Restated 2014 £'000
At 1 April	**17,222**	20,706
Provision for impairment recognised in the year	**4,635**	4,904
Subsequent recovery of amounts previously provided for	**(1,523)**	(388)
Amounts written off during the year	**(3,929)**	(8,105)
Arising on acquisition	**45**	298
Exchange	**(1,069)**	(193)
Disposal of subsidiaries	**(248)**	–
Provision for impairment of trade receivables attributable to assets held for sale	**(30)**	–
At 31 March	**15,103**	17,222

The vast majority of the provision for impairment relates to trade and other receivables balances which are over 6 months overdue.

Company

There were no past due or impaired trade receivables in the Company at 31 March 2015 (31 March 2014: none).

(ii) Liquidity risk management

The Group maintains a strong balance sheet with long term debt funding and cash balances with deposit maturities up to three months. Wherever possible, surplus funds in the Group are transferred to the centralised treasury department through the repayment of borrowings, deposits and dividends. These are then lent to Group companies or contributed as equity to fund Group operations, used to retire external debt or invested externally. The Group does not use off-balance sheet special purpose entities as a source of liquidity or for other financing purposes. In addition, the Group maintains significant committed and uncommitted credit lines with its relationship banks. Compliance with the Group's debt covenants is monitored continually based on the management accounts. Sensitivity analyses using various scenarios are applied to forecasts to assess their impact on covenants and net debt. During the year to 31 March 2015 all covenants have been complied with and based on current forecasts it is expected that all covenants will continue to be complied with for the foreseeable future. Further analysis of the Group's debt covenants is included in the Financial Review on pages 54 to 61.

47. Financial Risk and Capital Management Continued

The tables below show the projected contractual undiscounted total cash outflows (principal and interest) arising from the Group's trade and other payables, gross debt and derivative financial instruments. The tables also include the gross cash inflows projected to arise from derivative financial instruments. These projections are based on the interest and foreign exchange rates applying at the end of the relevant financial year.

Group **As at 31 March 2015**	**Less than 1 year £'000**	**Between 1 and 2 years £'000**	**Between 2 and 5 years £'000**	**Over 5 years £'000**	**Total £'000**
Financial liabilities – cash outflows					
Trade and other payables	**(1,312,136)**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**(1,312,136)**
Interest bearing loans and borrowings	**(149,196)**	**(95,150)**	**(267,058)**	**(875,415)**	**(1,386,819)**
Interest payments on interest bearing loans and borrowings	**(61,480)**	**(56,590)**	**(146,062)**	**(138,989)**	**(403,121)**
Contingent acquisition consideration	**(3,235)**	**(8,394)**	**(31,755)**	**–**	**(43,384)**
Cross currency swaps – gross cash outflows	**(34,439)**	**(91,054)**	**(257,247)**	**(697,976)**	**(1,080,716)**
Other derivative financial instruments	**(5,117)**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**(5,117)**
	(1,565,603)	**(251,188)**	**(702,122)**	**(1,712,380)**	**(4,231,293)**
Derivative financial instruments – cash inflows					
Interest rate swaps – net cash inflows	**4,080**	**4,061**	**7,449**	**8,418**	**24,008**
Cross currency swaps – gross cash inflows	**66,573**	**129,713**	**372,261**	**864,604**	**1,433,151**
	70,653	**133,774**	**379,710**	**873,022**	**1,457,159**

Group As at 31 March 2014 (restated)	Less than 1 year £'000	Between 1 and 2 years £'000	Between 2 and 5 years £'000	Over 5 years £'000	Total £'000
Financial liabilities – cash outflows					
Trade and other payables	(1,489,054)	–	–	–	(1,489,054)
Interest bearing loans and borrowings	(315,617)	(14,058)	(139,619)	(995,485)	(1,464,779)
Interest payments on interest bearing loans and borrowings	(55,568)	(53,504)	(143,567)	(168,192)	(420,831)
Contingent acquisition consideration	(16,374)	(2,972)	(33,977)	–	(53,323)
Cross currency swaps – gross cash outflows	(177,859)	(39,289)	(173,238)	(976,035)	(1,366,421)
Other derivative financial instruments	(3,256)	–	–	–	(3,256)
	(2,057,728)	(109,823)	(490,401)	(2,139,712)	(4,797,664)
Derivative financial instruments – cash inflows					
Interest rate swaps – net cash inflows	6,189	5,909	13,550	13,224	38,872
Cross currency swaps – gross cash inflows	182,672	59,390	222,545	999,103	1,463,710
	188,861	65,299	236,095	1,012,327	1,502,582

The Group has sufficient cash resources and liquid assets to enable it to meet its current borrowing obligations and trade and other payables. The Group has a well balanced profile of debt maturities over the coming years which will be serviced through a combination of cash and cash equivalents, cash flows, committed bank facilities and the raising of additional long term debt.

Notes to the Financial Statements Continued

47. Financial Risk and Capital Management Continued

Company **As at 31 March 2015**	**Less than 1 year £'000**	**Between 1 and 2 years £'000**	**Between 2 and 5 years £'000**	**Over 5 years £'000**	**Total £'000**
Financial liabilities – cash outflows					
Trade and other payables	**164,890**	**–**	**14,128**	**–**	**179,018**

Company As at 31 March 2014	Less than 1 year £'000	Between 1 and 2 years £'000	Between 2 and 5 years £'000	Over 5 years £'000	Total £'000
Financial liabilities – cash outflows					
Trade and other payables	279,825	–	36,976	–	316,801

The Company has sufficient cash resources and liquid assets to enable it to meet its trade and other payables.

(iii) Market risk management

Foreign exchange risk management

DCC's presentation currency is sterling. Foreign exchange risk arises from future commercial transactions, recognised assets and liabilities and net investments in foreign operations giving rise to exposure to other currencies, primarily the euro and the US dollar.

Divisional and subsidiary management, in conjunction with Group Treasury, manage foreign currency exposures within approved policies and guidelines using forward currency contracts.

The Group does not hedge translation exposure on the translation of the profits of foreign currency subsidiaries on the basis that they are not intended to be repatriated.

The Group has investments in non-sterling, primarily euro denominated, operations which are cash generative and cash generated from these operations is reinvested in development activities rather than being repatriated into sterling. The Group seeks to manage the resultant foreign currency translation risk through borrowings denominated in or swapped (utilising currency swaps or cross currency interest rate swaps) into the relevant currency, although this hedge is offset by the strong ongoing cash flow generated from the Group's non-sterling operations, leaving DCC with a net investment in non-sterling assets. The 12.2% strengthening in the value of sterling against the euro during the year ended 31 March 2015, was the main element of the translation loss of £15.0 million arising on the translation of DCC's non-sterling denominated net asset position at 31 March 2015 as set out in the Group Statement of Comprehensive Income.

The Group has a moderate level of transactional currency exposure arising from sales or purchases by operating units in currencies other than their functional currencies. Where sales or purchases are invoiced in currencies other than the local currency and there is not a natural hedge with other activities within the Group, DCC generally hedges between 50% and 90% of those transactions for the subsequent two months. The Group also hedges a proportion of anticipated transactions in certain subsidiaries for periods ranging up to fifteen months with such transactions qualifying as 'highly probable' forecast transactions for IAS 39 hedge accounting purposes.

Sensitivity to currency movements

Group

A change in the value of other currencies by 10% against sterling would have a £0.7 million (2014: £0.7 million) impact on the Group's profit before tax, would change the Group's equity by £9.4 million and change the Group's net cash/debt by £11.7 million (2014: £5.2 million and £21.9 million respectively). These amounts include an insignificant amount of transactional currency exposure.

Company

The Company does not have any material assets or liabilities denominated in any currency other than euro at 31 March 2015 or at 31 March 2014 which would give rise to a significant transactional currency exposure. However, as the presentation currency for the Company is sterling, it is exposed to fluctuations in the sterling/euro exchange rate. A change in the value of euro by 10% against sterling would have an £11.6 million (2014: £1.1 million) impact on the Company's profit before tax, would change the Company's equity by £20.2 million and change the Company's net cash by £0.1 million (2014: £13.6 million and £0.3 million respectively).

Interest rate risk management

On a net cash/debt basis, the Group is exposed to changes in interest rates, primarily changes in EURIBOR and sterling LIBOR. Having borrowed at both fixed and floating rates of interest, DCC has swapped its fixed rate borrowings to a combination of fixed and floating interest rates, using interest rate and cross currency interest rate swaps. Overall interest rate risk on gross borrowings is mitigated by matching, to the extent possible, the maturity of its cash balances with the interest rate reset periods on the swaps related to its borrowings.

47. Financial Risk and Capital Management Continued

Sensitivity of interest charges to interest rate movements

Group

Based on the composition of net cash/debt at 31 March 2015 a one percentage point (100 basis points) change in average floating interest rates would have a £3.9 million (2014: £4.1 million) impact on the Group's profit before tax.

Further information on Group borrowings and the management of related interest rate risk is set out in notes 29 and 30.

Company

The Company holds negligible levels of cash and consequently the interest earned on cash at bank does not give rise to any significant market risk. Finance income principally comprises guarantee fees charged at fixed rates on intergroup loans. Finance costs comprise interest on intergroup loans payable at variable market rates.

Commodity price risk management

The Group is exposed to commodity cost price risk in its oil distribution and LPG businesses. Market dynamics are such that these commodity cost price movements are immediately reflected in oil commodity sales prices and, within a short period, in LPG commodity sales prices and in the resale prices of recycled oil products. Fixed price oil supply contracts are occasionally provided to certain customers for periods of less than one year. To manage this exposure, the Group enters into matching forward commodity contracts which are designated as hedges under IAS 39. The Group hedges a proportion of its anticipated LPG commodity exposure, with such transactions qualifying as 'highly probable' forecast transactions for IAS 39 hedge accounting purposes. In addition, to cover certain customer segments for which it is commercially beneficial to avoid price increases, a proportion of LPG commodity price and related foreign exchange exposure is hedged. All commodity hedging counterparties are approved by the Chief Executive and the Chief Financial Officer and are reviewed by the Board.

Sensitivity to commodity price movements

Group

Due to pricing dynamics in the oil distribution market and the recycled oil product market, an increase or decrease of 10% in the commodity cost price of oil would have a nil impact on the Group's profit before tax (2014: nil) and a nil impact on the Group's equity (2014: nil).

The impact on the Group's profit before tax and on the Group's equity of an increase or decrease of 10% in the commodity cost price of LPG would be dependent on seasonal variations, competitive pressures and the underlying absolute cost of the commodity at the time and, as such, is difficult to quantify but would not be material.

Company

The Company has no exposure to commodity price risk.

Fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities

The fair values of borrowings (none of which are listed) and derivative financial instruments are measured by discounting cash flows at prevailing interest and exchange rates. The fair values of expected future payments under contingent consideration arrangements are determined by applying a risk-adjusted discount rate to the future payments which are based on forecasted operating profits of the acquired entity over the relevant period. The carrying value of non-interest bearing financial assets and financial liabilities and cash and cash equivalents approximates their fair values, largely due to their short-term maturities. The following is a comparison by category of book values and fair values of the Group's and Company's financial assets and financial liabilities:

	2015		2014 (restated)	
Group	**Book value £'000**	**Fair value £'000**	Book value £'000	Fair value £'000
Financial assets				
Derivative financial instruments	**238,545**	**238,545**	57,461	57,461
Trade and other receivables	**847,274**	**847,274**	957,821	957,821
Cash and cash equivalents	**1,260,942**	**1,260,942**	962,139	962,139
	2,346,761	**2,346,761**	1,977,421	1,977,421
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings	**1,463,858**	**1,439,781**	1,042,557	1,068,642
Derivative financial instruments	**7,994**	**7,994**	64,335	64,335
Contingent acquisition consideration	**43,384**	**43,384**	53,323	53,323
Trade and other payables	**1,312,136**	**1,312,136**	1,489,054	1,489,054
	2,827,372	**2,803,295**	2,649,269	2,675,354

Notes to the Financial Statements Continued

47. Financial Risk and Capital Management Continued

Company	2015 Book value £'000	2015 Fair value £'000	2014 Book value £'000	2014 Fair value £'000
Financial assets				
Trade and other receivables	**258,033**	**258,033**	335,662	335,662
Cash and cash equivalents	**617**	**617**	2,999	2,999
	258,650	**258,650**	338,661	338,661
Financial liabilities				
Trade and other payables	**179,018**	**179,018**	316,801	316,801
	179,018	**179,018**	316,801	316,801

Group

The Group has adopted the following fair value measurement hierarchy in relation to its financial assets and financial liabilities that are carried in the Balance Sheet at fair value as at the year end:

- Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2: inputs, other than quoted prices included within level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability either directly (as prices) or indirectly (derived from prices); and
- Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

Group Fair value measurement as at 31 March 2015	Level 1 £'000	Level 2 £'000	Level 3 £'000	Total £'000
Financial assets				
Derivative financial instruments (note 29)	**–**	**238,545**	**–**	**238,545**
	–	**238,545**	**–**	**238,545**
Financial liabilities				
Contingent acquisition consideration	**–**	**–**	**43,384**	**43,384**
Derivative financial instruments (note 29)	**–**	**7,994**	**–**	**7,994**
	–	**7,994**	**43,384**	**51,378**

Group Fair value measurement as at 31 March 2014	Level 1 £'000	Level 2 £'000	Level 3 £'000	Total £'000
Financial assets				
Derivative financial instruments	–	57,461	–	57,461
	–	57,461	–	57,461
Financial liabilities				
Contingent acquisition consideration	–	–	53,323	53,323
Derivative financial instruments	–	64,335	–	64,335
	–	64,335	53,323	117,658

Level 2 fair value measurement:

The specific valuation techniques used to value financial instruments that are carried at fair value using level 2 valuation techniques are:

- The fair value of interest rate, currency and cross currency interest rate swaps is calculated as the present value of the estimated future cash flows based on observable yield curves.
- The fair value of forward foreign exchange contracts is determined using quoted forward exchange rates at the balance sheet date with the resulting value discounted back to present value.
- The fair value of forward commodity contracts is determined using quoted forward commodity prices at the balance sheet date with the resulting value discounted back to present value.

47. Financial Risk and Capital Management Continued

Level 3 fair value measurement:

The specific valuation techniques used to value contingent consideration that is carried at fair value using level 3 valuation techniques are:
- The expected future payments are determined by forecasting the acquiree's relevant basis for the contingent consideration (i.e. valuations based on EBITDA or EBIT multiples) as appropriate to the specific contractual earn out arrangement.
- The present value of the estimated future expected payments are discounted using a risk-adjusted discount rate where the time value of money is material.

The estimated fair value of contingent consideration would increase/(decrease) if EBITDA/EBIT growth was higher/(lower) or if the risk-adjusted discount rate was lower/(higher).

Company

As at 31 March 2015 and 31 March 2014 the Company had no financial assets or financial liabilities which were carried at fair value.

Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities

(i) Financial assets

The following financial assets are subject to offsetting, enforceable master netting arrangements or similar agreements:

				Related amounts not set off in the Balance Sheet		
Group As at 31 March 2015	**Gross amounts of recognised financial assets £'000**	**Gross amounts of recognised financial liabilities set off in the Balance Sheet £'000**	**Net amounts of financial assets presented in the Balance Sheet £'000**	**Financial liabilities £'000**	**Cash collateral received £'000**	**Net amount £'000**
Derivative financial instruments	**235,760**	**–**	**235,760**	**(92)**	**–**	**235,668**
Cash and cash equivalents	**199,362**	**–**	**199,362**	**(85,227)**	**–**	**114,135**
	435,122	**–**	**435,122**	**(85,319)**	**–**	**349,803**

				Related amounts not set off in the Balance Sheet		
Group As at 31 March 2014	Gross amounts of recognised financial assets £'000	Gross amounts of recognised financial liabilities set off in the Balance Sheet £'000	Net amounts of financial assets presented in the Balance Sheet £'000	Financial liabilities £'000	Cash collateral received £'000	Net amount £'000
Derivative financial instruments	56,811	–	56,811	(16,885)	–	39,926
Cash and cash equivalents	226,255	–	226,255	(133,575)	–	92,680
	283,066	–	283,066	(150,460)	–	132,606

(ii) Financial liabilities

The following financial liabilities are subject to offsetting, enforceable master netting arrangements or similar agreements:

				Related amounts not set off in the Balance Sheet		
Group As at 31 March 2015	**Gross amounts of recognised financial liabilities £'000**	**Gross amounts of recognised financial assets set off in the Balance Sheet £'000**	**Net amounts of financial liabilities presented in the Balance Sheet £'000**	**Financial assets £'000**	**Cash collateral provided £'000**	**Net amount £'000**
Derivative financial instruments	**92**	**–**	**92**	**(92)**	**–**	**–**
Bank borrowings	**85,227**	**–**	**85,227**	**(85,227)**	**–**	**–**
	85,319	**–**	**85,319**	**(85,319)**	**–**	**–**

				Related amounts not set off in the Balance Sheet		
Group As at 31 March 2014	Gross amounts of recognised financial liabilities £'000	Gross amounts of recognised financial assets set off in the Balance Sheet £'000	Net amounts of financial liabilities presented in the Balance Sheet £'000	Financial assets £'000	Cash collateral provided £'000	Net amount £'000
Derivative financial instruments	60,429	–	60,429	(16,885)	–	43,544
Bank borrowings	133,575	–	133,575	(133,575)	–	–
	194,004	–	194,004	(150,460)	–	43,544

Notes to the Financial Statements Continued

47. Financial Risk and Capital Management Continued

For the financial assets and liabilities subject to enforceable master netting arrangements or similar arrangements above, each agreement between the Group and the counterparty allows for net settlement of the relevant financial assets and liabilities when both elect to settle on a net basis. In the absence of such an election, financial assets and liabilities will be settled on a gross basis however each party to the master netting agreement or similar agreement will have the option to settle all such amounts on a net basis in the event of default of the other party. Per the terms of each agreement, an event of default includes failure by a party to make payment when due, failure by a party to perform any obligation required by the agreement (other than payment) if such a failure is not remedied within periods of 15 to 30 days after notice of such failure is given to the party or bankruptcy.

48. Related Party Transactions

The principal related party relationships requiring disclosure in the consolidated financial statements of the Group under IAS 24 *Related Party Disclosures* relate to the existence of subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates and transactions with these entities entered into by the Group and the identification and compensation of key management personnel as addressed in more detail below:

Group

Subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates as documented in the accounting policies on pages 123 to 132. A listing of the principal subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates is provided in the Group Directory on pages 189 to 192 of this Annual Report.

Transactions are entered into in the normal course of business on an arm's length basis.

Sales to and purchases from, together with outstanding payables and receivables to and from subsidiaries are eliminated in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements.

Compensation of key management personnel

For the purposes of the disclosure requirements under IAS 24, the term 'key management personnel' (i.e. those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company) comprises the Board of Directors which manages the business and affairs of the Company. Key management remuneration amounted to:

	2015 £'000	2014 £'000
Short-term benefits	**2,224**	2,721
Post-employment benefits	**720**	609
Share-based payment (calculated in accordance with the principles disclosed in note 10)	**791**	404
At 31 March	**3,735**	3,734

Company

Subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates

The Company's Income Statement includes dividends of £87.312 million from its subsidiaries DCC Management Services Limited (£41.817 million), DCC Food & Beverage Limited (£28.531 million), Technopharm Limited (£11.046 million) and DCC Business Expansion Fund Limited (£5.918 million). Details of loan balances to/from subsidiaries are provided in the Company Balance Sheet on page 120, in note 25 'Trade and Other Receivables' and in note 26 'Trade and Other Payables'.

49. Events after the Balance Sheet Date

Butagaz S.A.S.

On 18 May 2015 DCC Energy made a binding offer to acquire 100% of Butagaz S.A.S. ('Butagaz'), a French LPG business. DCC has entered into a binding commitment which obligates DCC to enter into an acquisition agreement following completion of Shell's consultation process with its French Works Councils as required under French law. During the period of consultation with its Works Councils, Shell has granted DCC exclusivity in respect of the acquisition of Butagaz. The acquisition will require EU competition and French Ministry of Economy clearance. The transaction would be expected to complete in the final calendar quarter of 2015, after the Works Councils' consultations have taken place and the relevant clearances have been received.

49. Events after the Balance Sheet Date Continued

The consideration for the share capital of Butagaz would ultimately be determined on the basis of a completion balance sheet. Based on Butagaz's audited balance sheet at 31 December 2014, the consideration, after adjusting for net debt like items, would be €404 million (£294 million), payable in cash at completion. Based on the 31 December 2014 balance sheet, the estimated carrying amounts of the assets and liabilities of Butagaz, determined in accordance with IFRS, before completion of the combination are as follows:

Butagaz	Book value £'000
Non-current assets (excluding goodwill)	306,087
Current assets	186,633
Non-current liabilities	(237,018)
Current liabilities	(115,581)
Identifiable net assets acquired	140,121
Goodwill arising on acquisition	153,709
Total consideration (enterprise value)	293,830

An initial assignment of fair values to identifiable net assets acquired has not been performed given that Butagaz has not yet been acquired.

Computers Unlimited

In May 2015, DCC Technology acquired Computers Unlimited ('CU') for an initial enterprise value of £24.0 million. CU is a consumer technology distributor operating primarily in the UK but also with operations in France and Spain. The initial assignment of fair values to identifiable net assets acquired has been performed on a provisional basis given the timing of closure of the transaction. The carrying amounts of the assets and liabilities acquired, determined in accordance with IFRS, before completion of the combination together with the adjustments made to those carrying values were as follows:

	Book value £'000	Fair value adjustments £'000	Fair value £'000
Non-current assets (excluding goodwill)	869	2,153	3,022
Current assets	29,628	–	29,628
Non-current liabilities	–	(431)	(431)
Current liabilities	(14,481)	–	(14,481)
Identifiable net assets acquired	16,016	1,722	17,738
Goodwill arising on acquisition	7,984	(1,722)	6,262
Total consideration (enterprise value)	24,000	–	24,000

Bottle Green Limited

On 28 April 2015 the Group completed the sale of Bottle Green Limited which was classified as an asset held for sale at 31 March 2015. The net proceeds after costs of disposal equated to the carrying value as disclosed in note 16.

50. Approval of Financial Statements

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 18 May 2015.