

Chubb Fire Limited

**Annual Report
for the year ended 31 December 2016**

Registered number: **0134210**

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Chubb Fire Limited

Contents

	Page
Strategic Report	1
Directors' Report	3
Independent Auditors' Report to the Members of Chubb Fire Limited	5
Income Statement	7
Statement of Other Comprehensive Income	8
Balance Sheet	9
Statement of Changes in Equity	10
Notes to the Financial Statements	11

Chubb Fire Limited

Strategic Report

The directors present their Strategic Report for the company for the year ended 31 December 2016.

The directors, in preparing this Strategic Report, have complied with s414C of the Companies Act 2006.

Review of the business

The directors are satisfied with the results for the year and anticipate sustainable results in the future. The company's profit for the financial year is £4.4 million (2015: £2.3 million), which will be transferred to reserves. The directors are satisfied with the position of the company at the end of the year and believe that it is adequately placed to provide satisfactory results in the future.

The directors anticipate that economic conditions will remain challenging in 2017 and will seek to manage its assets so it can provide a high level of service to Chubb Fire & Security Limited.

Key performance indicators

Given the nature of the business which is that of a management services company, the directors are of the opinion that using key performance indicators is not necessary for an understanding of the development or position of the business.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The directors and senior managers review the company's financial risk profile on a regular basis. This process of risk acceptance and risk management is addressed through a framework of policies, procedures and internal controls. Compliance with regulation, legal and ethical standards is of extreme importance not only within the company, but the United Technologies Corporation group as a whole.

Business environment

The UK fire protection industry is highly competitive as many companies offer similar coverage. This gives rise to the challenge of ensuring the right skills and right level of expertise is provided to Chubb Fire & Security Limited.

Liquidity and interest rate risk

Liquidity risk and interest rate risk is managed centrally by the company's ultimate parent. The company also participates in the UK cash pool to mitigate risk.

Foreign exchange risk

The majority of the company's transactions are denominated in sterling and the directors do not believe that there is a significant foreign exchange risk.

Future developments

The directors expect the general level of activity to remain consistent with 2016 in the forthcoming year. The directors will seek to manage the company's assets so it can provide a high level of service to Chubb Fire & Security Limited.

Events after the balance sheet date

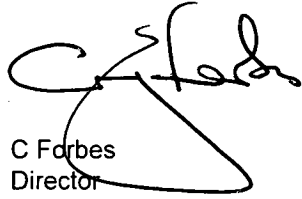
There are no significant events since the balance sheet date to note.

Chubb Fire Limited

Strategic Report

Approval

Approved by the Board and signed on its behalf by:

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'C Forbes', written over the printed name and title.

C Forbes
Director
6 July 2017

Littleton Road
Ashford
Middlesex
TW15 1TZ

Chubb Fire Limited

Directors' Report

The directors present their Report and audited financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 December 2016.

Future developments and events after the balance sheet date

Details of future developments and events that have occurred after the balance sheet date can be found in the Strategic Report on page 1 and form part of this report by cross-reference.

Going concern

The directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the annual financial statements.

Further details regarding the adoption of the going concern basis can be found in the Statement of accounting policies in the financial statements.

Financial risk management objectives and policies

Details of financial risk management objectives and policies can be found in the Strategic Report on page 1 and form part of this report by cross-reference.

Dividends

No dividend was proposed or paid in the year ended 31 December 2016 (2015: £nil).

Directors

The directors, who served throughout the year, and up to the date of signing the financial statements were as follows:

A Brennan
C Forbes (appointed 2 May 2017)
A Reynolds (resigned 31 December 2016)
Chubb Management Services Limited

Directors indemnities

The Company has made qualifying third party indemnity provisions for the benefit of its directors which were made during the year and remain in force at the date of this report.

Disabled employees

Applications for employment by disabled persons are always fully considered, bearing in mind the abilities of the applicant concerned. In the event of members of staff becoming disabled every effort is made to ensure that their employment with the Company continues and that appropriate training is arranged. It is the policy of the Company that the training, career development and promotion of disabled persons should, as far as possible, be identical to that of other employees.

Employee consultation

The Company places considerable value on the involvement of its employees and has continued to keep them informed on matters affecting them as employees and on the various factors affecting the performance of the Company. This is achieved through formal and informal meetings, the Company magazine and a special edition for employees of the annual financial statements. Employee representatives are consulted regularly on a wide range of matters affecting their current and future interests.

Chubb Fire Limited

Directors' Report

Statement of directors' responsibilities

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

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have prepared the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework", and applicable law). (FRS 101).

Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- state whether applicable United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 101 have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. The directors are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Disclosure of information to auditors

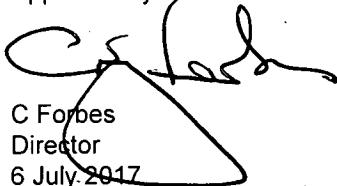
Each of the persons who is a director at the date of approval of this report confirms that:

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

Independent Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP have indicated their willingness to be reappointed for another term and appropriate arrangements are being made for them to be deemed reappointed as auditor in the absence of an Annual General Meeting.

Approved by the Board and signed on its behalf by:



C Forbes
Director
6 July 2017

Littleton Road
Ashford
Middlesex
TW15 1TZ

Chubb Fire Limited

Independent auditors' report to the members of Chubb Fire Limited

Report on the financial statements

Our opinion

In our opinion, Chubb Fire Limited's financial statements (the "financial statements"):

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2016 and of its profit for the year then ended;
 - have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
 - have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.
-

What we have audited

The financial statements, included within the Annual Report, comprise:

- the Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2016;
- the Income Statement and the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income for the year then ended;
- the Statement 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.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in the preparation of the financial statements is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework", and applicable law (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In applying the financial reporting framework, the directors have made a number of subjective judgements, for example in respect of significant accounting estimates. In making such estimates, they have made assumptions and considered future events.

Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

- the information given in the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

In addition, in the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we are required to report if we have identified any material misstatements in the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report. We have nothing to report in this respect.

Other matters on which we are required to report by exception

Adequacy of accounting records and information and explanations received

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion:

- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns.

We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Independent auditors' report to the members of Chubb Fire Limited

Directors' remuneration

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion, certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made. We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

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 4 the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view.

Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland) ("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 Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006 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.

What an audit of financial statements involves

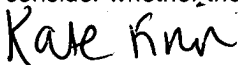
We conducted our audit in accordance with ISAs (UK & Ireland). An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of:

- whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the 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. With respect to the Strategic Report and Directors' Report, we consider whether those reports include the disclosures required by applicable legal requirements.



Kate Finn (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors
Manchester
6 July 2017

Chubb Fire Limited

Income Statement

For the year ended 31 December 2016

	<i>Note</i>	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Administrative expenses		(7,506)	(7,926)
Other operating income		7,852	8,293
Operating profit		346	367
Profit on ordinary activities before finance income		346	367
Finance income	3	4,089	1,915
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	4	4,435	2,282
Income tax expense on profit on ordinary activities	8	(8)	(4)
Profit for the financial year		4,427	2,278

All results are derived from continuing operations.

There is no difference between the profit on ordinary activities before taxation and the profit for the financial year stated above and their historical cost equivalents.

Chubb Fire Limited**Statement of Other Comprehensive Income****For the year ended 31 December 2016**

	2016	2015
	£'000	£'000
Profit for the financial year	4,427	2,278
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:		
Actuarial (loss)/gain on pension scheme	(683)	47
Return on plan assets greater/(less) than discount rate	52	(1)
Income tax relating to items not reclassified:		
- movement on deferred tax relating to pension asset	112	—
Other comprehensive (expense)/income for the year net of tax	(519)	46
Total comprehensive income for the year	3,908	2,324

Chubb Fire Limited

Balance Sheet

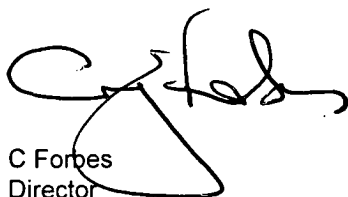
As at 31 December 2016

Registered number: 0134210

	Note	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables			
- due within one year	9	376,932	366,003
Cash at bank and in hand		2	1
		376,934	366,004
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	10	(25,343)	(18,783)
Net current assets		351,591	347,221
Total assets less current liabilities		351,591	347,221
Deferred tax asset/(liability)	11	21	(84)
Net assets excluding pension assets		351,612	347,137
Pension asset		451	477
Net assets		352,063	347,614
Equity			
Called up share capital	12	5,310	5,310
Share premium account		2,565	2,025
Revaluation reserve		16	16
Capital contribution		1,011	1,011
Retained earnings		343,161	339,252
Total Shareholders' funds		352,063	347,614

The notes on pages 11 to 29 form part of these financial statements.

The financial statements on pages 7 to 29 were approved by the board of directors on 6 July 2017 and were signed on its behalf by:


C Forbes
Director

Chubb Fire Limited

Statement of Changes in Equity

As at 31 December 2016

	Called up share capital (Note 12) £'000	Share premium £'000	Revaluation reserve £'000	Capital contribution £'000	Retained earnings £'000	Total shareholders funds £'000
Balance as at 1 January 2015	5,310	2,025	16	1,011	336,929	345,291
Profit for the financial year	—	—	—	—	2,278	2,278
Other comprehensive income for the year						
- Actuarial gain on pension scheme	—	—	—	—	47	47
- Return on plan assets less than discount rate	—	—	—	—	(1)	(1)
Total comprehensive income for the year	—	—	—	—	2,324	2,324
Deferred tax change	—	—	—	—	(1)	(1)
Balance at 31 December 2015	5,310	2,025	16	1,011	339,252	347,614
Profit for the period	—	—	—	—	4,427	4,427
Other comprehensive expense for the year						
- Actuarial loss on pension scheme	—	—	—	—	(683)	(683)
- Return on plan assets less than discount rate	—	—	—	—	52	52
Movement on deferred tax relating to pension asset	—	—	—	—	112	112
Total comprehensive income for the year	—	—	—	—	3,908	3,908
Deferred tax change	—	—	—	—	1	1
Proceeds from shares issued (note 12)	—	540	—	—	—	540
Balance at 31 December 2016	5,310	2,565	16	1,011	343,161	352,063

Chubb Fire Limited

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2016

1. Accounting Policies

Chubb Fire Limited ('the company') is a management services company, providing a high quality service to Chubb Fire & Security Limited.

The company is a private limited company, limited by shares, and is incorporated and domiciled in England. The address of its registered office is Littleton Road, Ashford, Middlesex, TW15 1TZ.

The principal accounting policies are summarised below. They have all been applied consistently throughout the year and all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Basis of accounting

The company meets the definition of a qualifying entity under FRS 100 (Financial Reporting Standard 100) issued by the Financial Reporting Council.

These financial statements were prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework'. The financial statements are therefore prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies using FRS 101.

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis.

Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for the goods and services.

As permitted by FRS 101, the company has taken advantage of some of the disclosure exemptions available under that standard. The key exemptions taken are as follows:

IFRS 3 – not to restate business combinations before the date of transition

IFRS 7 – financial instrument disclosures

IFRS 13 – disclosure of valuation techniques and inputs used for fair value measurement of assets and liabilities

IAS 1 – Information on management of capital

IAS 7 – statement of cash flows

IAS 8 – disclosures in respect of new standards and interpretations that have been issued but are not yet effective

IAS 24 - disclosure of key management compensation and for related party disclosures entered into between two or more members of a group;

IAS 1 - the requirement to present roll forward reconciliations in respect of share capital and

IAS 16 - the requirement to present roll forward reconciliations in respect of property, plant and equipment

Where required, equivalent disclosures are given in the group financial statements of Chubb Group Security Limited. The group financial statements of United Technologies Corporation are available to the public and can be obtained as set out in note 16.

Notes to the financial statements

1. Accounting Policies (continued)

Adoption of new and revised Standards

The following new and revised Standards and Interpretations have been adopted in the current year.

Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2012-2014 cycle	<p>The latest annual improvements clarify:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IFRS 5 - when an asset (or disposal group) is reclassified from 'held for sale' to 'held for distribution' or vice versa, this does not constitute a change to the plan of sale or distribution and does not have to be accounted for as such • IFRS 7 - specific guidance for transferred financial assets to help management determine whether the terms of a servicing arrangement constitute 'continuing involvement' and, therefore, whether the asset qualifies for derecognition • IFRS 7 - that the additional disclosures relating to the offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities only need to be included in interim reports if required by IAS 34 • IAS 19 - that when determining the discount rate for post-employment benefit obligations, it is the currency that the liabilities are denominated in that is important and not the country where they arise • IAS 34 - what is meant by the reference in the standard to 'information disclosed elsewhere in the interim financial report'; entities taking advantage of the relief must provide a cross-reference from the interim financial statements to the location of that information and make the information available to users on the same terms and at the same time as the interim financial statements
Disclosure Initiative - Amendments to IAS 1	<p>The amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements are made in the context of the IASB's Disclosure Initiative, which explores how financial statement disclosures can be improved. The amendments provide clarifications on a number of issues, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Materiality - an entity should not aggregate or disaggregate information in a manner that obscures useful information. Where items are material, sufficient information must be provided to explain the impact on the financial position or performance. • Disaggregation and subtotals - line items specified in IAS 1 may need to be disaggregated where this is relevant to an understanding of the entity's financial position or performance. There is also new guidance on the use of subtotals. • Notes - confirmation that the notes do not need to be presented in a particular order. • OCI arising from investments accounted for under the equity method - the share of OCI arising from equity-accounted investments is grouped based on whether the items will or will not subsequently be reclassified to profit or loss. Each group should then be presented as a single line items in the statement of other comprehensive income. <p>According to the transitional provisions, the disclosures in IAS 8 regarding the adoption of new standards/accounting policies are not required for these amendments.</p>

Chubb Fire Limited

Notes to the financial statements

1. Accounting Policies (continued)

Forthcoming standards

IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers	
Nature of change	The IASB has issued a new standard for the recognition of revenue. This will replace IAS 18 which covers contracts for goods and services and IAS 11 which covers construction contracts. The new standard is based on the principle that revenue is recognised when control of a good and service transfers to a customer. The standard permits either a full retrospective or a modified retrospective approach for the adoption.
Impact	The standard will not have any impact to the accounting of Chubb Fire Limited
Mandatory application date/ date of adoption by group	Mandatory for financial years commencing on or after 1 January 2018. Expected date of adoption by the company: 1 January 2018
IFRS 16 Leases	
Nature of Change	IFRS 16 was issued in January 2016. It will result in almost all leases being recognised on the balance sheet, as the distinction between operating and finance leases is removed. Under the new standard, an asset (the right to use the leased item) and a financial liability to pay rentals are recognised. The only exceptions are short-term and low-value leases. The accounting for lessors will not significantly change.
Impact	The standard will not have any impact to the accounting of Chubb Fire Limited
Mandatory application date/ date of adoption by group	Mandatory for financial years commencing on or after 1 January 2019. At this stage, the company does not intend to adopt the standard before its effective date.

Going concern

The Company's business activities, together with the factors likely to affect its future development, performance and position are set out in the strategic report. The strategic report also describes the financial position of the Company; its cash flows, liquidity position and borrowing facilities; the Company's objectives, policies and processes for managing its capital; its financial risk management objectives; details of its financial instruments; and its exposure to credit risk and liquidity risk.

The Company meets its day to day working capital requirements through a cash pooling arrangement which is centrally managed by its ultimate parent undertaking.

The directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus they continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the annual financial statements.

Taxation

Current tax, including UK corporation tax and foreign tax, is provided at amounts expected to be paid (or recovered) using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the income statement because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible.

Chubb Fire Limited

Notes to the financial statements

1. Accounting Policies (continued)

Deferred tax is the tax expected to be payable or recoverable on differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit, and is accounted for using the balance sheet liability method. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

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

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised based on tax laws and rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the income statement, except when it relates to items charged or credited in other comprehensive income, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in other comprehensive income.

The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

Current tax and deferred tax for the year

Current and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

Other income

Other income is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and that the income can be reliably measured. Other income is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of sales taxes, trade discounts and rebates and estimated customer returns. Revenue is only discounted where the impact of discounting is material.

Dividend and interest income

Dividend income from investments is recognised when the shareholders' rights to receive payment have been established (provided that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably).

Interest income is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Chubb Fire Limited

Notes to the financial statements

1. Accounting Policies (continued)

Pension costs

The Company participates in a group defined benefit scheme which is the legal responsibility of the company as the sponsoring employer. There is no contractual agreement or stated policy for charging the net defined benefit cost. In accordance with IAS 19 (Revised 2011), the Company recognises a cost equal to its contribution payable for the period, which is presented within other operating expenses in the profit and loss account.

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are recognised as an expense when employees have rendered service entitling them to the contributions.

For defined benefit retirement benefit schemes, the cost of providing benefits is determined using the Projected Unit Credit Method, with actuarial valuations being carried out at the end of each reporting period. Remeasurement comprising actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling (if applicable) and the return on scheme assets (excluding interest) are recognised immediately in the balance sheet with a charge or credit to the statement of other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur. Remeasurement recorded in the statement of other comprehensive income is not recycled. Past service cost is recognised in profit or loss in the period of scheme amendment. Net-interest is calculated by applying a discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset. Defined benefit costs are split into three categories:

- current service cost, past-service cost and gains and losses on curtailments and settlements;
- net-interest expense or income; and
- remeasurement.

The company presents the first two components of defined benefit costs within cost of sales and administrative expenses (see note 13) in its consolidated income statement. Curtailments gains and losses are accounted for as past-service cost.

Net-interest expense or income is recognised within finance costs (see note 3).

Foreign currency

The financial statements are presented in pounds sterling, which is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates (its functional currency).

Transactions in currencies other than the functional currency are recorded at the rate of exchange at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the balance sheet date are reported at the rates of exchange prevailing at that date. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised in the Company's balance sheet when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial Assets

All financial assets are recognised and derecognised on a trade date where the purchase or sale of a financial asset is under a contract whose terms require delivery of the financial asset within the timeframe established by the market concerned, and are initially measured at fair value, plus transaction costs, except for those financial assets classified as at fair value through profit or loss, which are initially measured at fair value.

Chubb Fire Limited

Notes to the financial statements

1. Accounting Policies (continued)

Financial assets are classified into the following specified categories: financial assets 'at fair value through profit or loss' (FVTPL), 'held-to-maturity' investments, 'available-for-sale' (AFS) financial assets and 'loans and receivables'. The classification depends on the nature and purpose of the financial assets and is determined at the time of initial recognition.

Effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the debt instrument, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Income is recognised on an effective interest basis for debt instruments other than those financial assets classified as at FVTPL.

Loans and receivables

Trade receivables, loans, and other receivables that have fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as 'loans and receivables'. Loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment. Interest income is recognised by applying the effective interest rate, except for short-term receivables when the recognition of interest would be immaterial.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those at FVTPL, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each balance sheet date. Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows of the investment have been affected.

For all other financial assets objective evidence of impairment could include:

- significant financial difficulty of the issuer or counterparty; or
- default or delinquency in interest or principal payments; or
- it becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or financial re-organisation.

For certain categories of financial asset, such as trade receivables, assets that are assessed not to be impaired individually are, in addition, assessed for impairment on a collective basis. Objective evidence of impairment for a portfolio of receivables could include the Company's past experience of collecting payments, an increase in the number of delayed payments in the portfolio past the average credit period of 60 days, as well as observable changes in national or local economic conditions that correlate with default on receivables.

For financial assets carried at amortised cost, the amount of the impairment is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the financial asset is reduced by the impairment loss directly for all financial assets with the exception of trade receivables, where the carrying amount is reduced through the use of an allowance account. When a trade receivable is considered uncollectible, it is written off against the allowance account. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against the allowance account. Changes in the carrying amount of the allowance account are recognised in profit or loss.

Chubb Fire Limited

Notes to the financial statements

1. Accounting Policies (continued)

If in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss to the extent that the carrying amount of the investment at the date the impairment is reversed does not exceed what the amortised cost would have been had the impairment not been recognised.

Derecognition of financial assets

The Company derecognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity. If the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Company recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Company continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

Financial liabilities and equity

Debt and equity instruments are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement.

Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Company are recognised at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities 'at FVTPL' or 'other financial liabilities'.

Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities, including borrowings, are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs.

Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, with interest expense recognised on an effective yield basis.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the financial liability, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Company derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire.

Share-based payments

Where the Company's parent company has granted rights to its equity instruments to employees of the Company, such arrangements are accounted for as equity-settled share-based payment arrangements. In such instances a capital contribution is recognised to the extent that the Company is not recharged by its parent.

Chubb Fire Limited

Notes to the financial statements

1. Accounting Policies (continued)

Where the Company grants to its employees rights to equity instruments of its parent, the Company accounts for such arrangements as cash-settled share-based payment arrangements. Equity-settled share-based payments to employees and others providing similar services are measured at the fair value of the equity instruments at the grant date. The fair value excludes the effect of non market-based vesting conditions.

The fair value determined at the grant date of the equity-settled share-based payments is expensed on a straight-line basis over the vesting period, based on the Company's estimate of equity instruments that will eventually vest. At each balance sheet date, the Company revises its estimate of the number of equity instruments expected to vest as a result of the effect of non market-based vesting conditions. The impact of the revision of the original estimates, if any, is recognised in profit or loss such that the cumulative expense reflects the revised estimate, with a corresponding adjustment to equity reserves.

Share premium

When the company issues new share, any excess in price paid over the nominal value of the share, will be taken to the share premium account.

2. Critical Accounting Judgements and Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, which are described in note 1 above, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Critical judgements in applying the company's accounting policies

The directors do not believe there are any critical judgments, apart from those involving estimations (which are dealt with separately below), that the directors have made in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies.

Multi-employer defined benefit pension scheme

Certain employees participate in a multi-employer defined benefit pension scheme with other group undertakings. In the judgement of the directors, the company does not have sufficient information on the plan assets and liabilities to be able to reliably account for its share of the defined benefit obligation and plan assets. Therefore the scheme is accounted for a defined contribution scheme, see note 13 for details.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the balance sheet date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are discussed below.

Impairment of Trade Receivables

The company makes an estimate of the recoverable value of trade and other debtors. When assessing impairment of trade and other receivables, management considers factors including the credit rating of the receivable, the age profile of the receivable and historic experience. See note 9 for the net carrying amount of the receivables and the associated impairment provision.

Chubb Fire Limited

Notes to the financial statements

2. Critical Accounting Judgements and Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty (continued)

Defined Benefit Pension Scheme

The company has an obligation to pay pension benefits to certain employees. The costs of these benefits and the present value of the obligations depend on a number of factors, including: life expectancy, salary increases, asset valuations and the discount rate on corporate bonds. Management estimates these factors in determining the net pension obligation in the balance sheet. The assumptions reflect historical experience and current trends. See note 13 for the disclosures of the defined benefit scheme.

3. Finance Income

	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Interest receivable:		
Other loans and receivables	4,061	1,900
On post retirement benefits (note 13)	28	15
	4,089	1,915

4. Profit on Ordinary Activities Before Taxation

Profit on ordinary activities before taxation is stated after charging:

	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Staff costs (see note 6)	6,932	7,876

5. Auditors' Remuneration

Fees payable to PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP for the audit of the company's annual financial statement were £nil (2015: £nil). These fees were borne by Chubb Fire & Security Limited.

Fees payable to PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP for non audit services to the company were £nil (2015: £nil).

6. Staff Costs

The average monthly number of employees (including executive directors) was:

	2016 Number	2015 Number
Production	89	99
Selling and distribution	11	16
Administration	16	11
	116	126

Chubb Fire Limited

Notes to the financial statements

6. Staff Costs (continued)

Their aggregate remuneration comprised:

	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Wages and salaries	4,833	5,340
Social security costs	494	447
Other pension costs (see note 13)	1,605	2,089
	6,932	7,876

'Other pension costs' includes only those items included within operating costs. Items reported elsewhere have been excluded.

7. Directors' Remuneration and Transactions

In 2016 none of the directors received any emoluments in respect of their services to the company (2015: none).

Retirement benefits are accruing to nil (2015: nil) directors under a defined contribution scheme.

Directors' transactions

Details of transactions with directors during the year are disclosed in note 15.

8. Tax on Profit on Ordinary Activities

Tax expense included in income statement:

	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Current tax		
UK corporation tax on profits for the year	—	—
Adjustments in respect of prior years		
UK corporation tax	—	—
Total current tax	—	—
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	12	4
Impact of rate change	(2)	—
Adjustment in respect of prior years	(2)	—
Total deferred tax (see note 10)	8	4
Total tax on profit on ordinary activities	8	4

Chubb Fire Limited

Notes to the financial statements

8. Tax on Profit on Ordinary Activities (continued)

The charge for the year can be reconciled to the profit in the profit and loss account as follows:

	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	4,435	2,282
Tax on profit on ordinary activities at standard UK corporation tax rate of 20.00 (2015: 20.25%)	887	462
Effects of:		
Re-measurement of deferred tax - changes in UK tax rates	(2)	—
Group relief received	(882)	(438)
Transfer pricing adjustments	7	(20)
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of prior years	(2)	—
Total tax charge for year	8	4

The reduction in the UK corporation tax rate from 21% to 20% (effective 1 April 2015) was substantively enacted on 2 July 2013. Further reductions to 19% (effective 1 April 2017) and to 18% (effective 1 April 2020) were substantively enacted on 26 October 2015 and a further reduction to 17% was substantively enacted on 6 September 2016. The current tax rate used in the year ended 31 December 2016 is therefore 20% and the rate used for closing deferred tax balances is 17%.

Tax expense/(income) included in other comprehensive income

In addition to the amount charged to the income statement, the following amounts relating to tax have been recognised in other comprehensive income:

	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Current tax		
Current year charge	—	—
Deferred tax		
Arising on income and expenses recognised in other comprehensive income:		
Current year charge	(126)	10
Impact of rate change	14	(10)
Total income tax recognised in other comprehensive income	(112)	—

Chubb Fire Limited

Notes to the financial statements

9. Debtors

Amounts falling due within one year:

	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Amounts owed by group undertakings	376,928	365,998
Other receivables	4	5
	376,932	366,003

Included within amounts owed by group undertakings is a receivable balance from Parkview Treasury Services (UK) Limited of £63,252,000 (2015: £66,833,000). This represents surplus cash pooled with Parkview Treasury Services (UK) Limited. Interest is receivable on this balance at an average of 0.25% from 1 January 2016 to 31 December 2016 (2015: 0.5%).

Included within amounts owed by group undertakings is a receivable balance from Beacon Luxembourg Sarl of £250,116,000 (2014: £250,130,000). This represents a short term cash deposit. Interest is receivable on this balance at an average of 1.29% from 1 January 2016 to 31 December 2016 (2015: 0.3%).

All other amounts owed by group undertakings are unsecured, interest free, have no fixed date of repayment and are repayable on demand.

10. Creditors - Amounts Falling Due Within One Year

	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Amounts owed to group undertakings	25,122	18,562
Other taxation and social security	150	145
Other creditors	66	64
Accruals and deferred income	5	12
	25,343	18,783

Amounts owed to group undertakings are unsecured, interest free, have no fixed date of repayment and are repayable on demand.

11. Deferred Tax

The analysis of deferred tax liability is as follows:

	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Deferred tax assets due after more than 12 months	21	—
Deferred tax liabilities due after more than 12 months	—	(84)
Total provision due after more than 12 months	21	(84)

The movement in deferred tax is as follows:

Chubb Fire Limited

Notes to the financial statements

11. Deferred Tax (continued)

Deferred tax assets/(liabilities):

	Share options £'000	Short term timing differences £'000	Retirement benefits £'000	Total £'000
At 1 January 2015	(4)	—	83	79
Charged/(credited) to profit and loss	—	—	4	4
Charged/(credited) to other comprehensive income	—	—	9	9
Charged/(credited) direct to equity	1	—	—	1
Effect of change in tax rate in other comprehensive income	—	—	(9)	(9)
At 1 January 2016	(3)	—	87	84
Charge/(credit) to profit and loss	—	—	12	12
Charged/(credited) to other comprehensive income	—	—	(112)	(112)
Charged direct to equity	(1)	—	—	(1)
Adjustment in respect of prior years	—	(2)	—	(2)
Effect of change in tax rate	—	—	(2)	(2)
- profit and loss	—	—	(2)	(2)
At 31 December 2016	(4)	(2)	(15)	(21)

12. Called Up Share Capital

Ordinary shares

	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Allotted and fully-paid		
19,400,004 (2015: 19,400,003) ordinary shares of £0.25 each	4,850	4,850
	4,850	4,850

On 7 November 2016, the company issued 1 ordinary share for a value of £540,000. The excess of the price paid over the value of the share was taken to the share premium account.

Preference shares

	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Allotted and fully-paid		
460,000 (2015: 460,000) ordinary shares of £1 each	460	460
	460	460

Chubb Fire Limited

Notes to the financial statements

12. Called Up Share Capital (continued)

The company's ordinary and preference shares are treated by the parent company as a simple investment and any specific rights attaching to the preference shares have no practical commercial effect.

As a consequence of a resolution passed on 9 July 2013 by the preference shareholders, the preference dividends have been waived until further notice.

13. Retirement Benefit Schemes

Defined benefit schemes

The Company participates in three group defined benefit schemes for qualifying employees; the Chubb Security Pension Fund, the Chubb Pension Plan and the UTC (UK) Pension scheme - Kidde section. Under the Chubb Security Pension Fund, the majority of employees are entitled to post-retirement yearly instalments amounting to 1/60th of final salary for each complete month and year of pensionable service on attainment of a retirement age of 65. The pensionable salary is based on the yearly rate of basic earnings plus a 3 year average of bonuses and commissions. In addition, the service period is limited to 40 years resulting in a maximum yearly entitlement (life-long annuity) of 2/3 of final salary.

Under the Chubb Pension Plan, the majority of employees are entitled to post-retirement yearly instalments amounting to 1/60th of final salary for each complete month and year of pensionable service on attainment of a retirement age of 65. The pensionable salary is based on earnings in the tax year prior to leaving service, reduced by the Lower Earnings Limit and subject to an earnings cap. In addition, the service period is limited to 40 years resulting in a maximum yearly entitlement (life-long annuity) of 2/3 of final salary.

There is no contractual agreement or stated policy for charging the net defined benefit cost and, therefore, two fellow group companies, which are the sponsoring employers of the schemes, recognise the whole of the scheme surplus or deficit in its financial statements. In accordance with IAS 19 (Revised 2011), the Company recognises a cost equal to its contribution payable for the period, which in the year ended 31 December 2016 was £1,605,000 (year ended 31 December 2015: £2,089,000).

Further details of the Chubb Security Pension Fund are disclosed in the financial statements of Chubb International Holdings Limited. Further details of the Chubb Pension Plan are disclosed in the financial statements of Chubb Group Limited.

In relation to the UTC (UK) Pension Scheme - Kidde Section, the defined benefit scheme is administered by a separate fund that is legally separated from the company. The trustees of the pension fund are required by law to act in the interest of the fund and of all relevant stakeholders in the scheme. The trustees of the pension fund are responsible for the investment policy with regard to the assets of the fund.

Under the Kidde Section, the employees are entitled to post-retirement yearly instalments amounting to 1/60th of final salary on attainment of a retirement age of 65. The pensionable salary is based on gross pay in the tax year prior to the effective date, excluding bonuses and commissions for that tax year plus an average of bonuses and commission over three tax years.

The scheme typically exposes the company to actuarial risks such as: investment risk, interest rate risk, longevity risk and salary risk. The risk relating to benefits to be paid to the dependents of scheme members is re-insured by an external insurance company.

Notes to the financial statements

13. Retirement Benefit Schemes (continued)

Asset volatility	The present value of the defined benefit scheme liability is calculated using a discount rate determined by reference to high quality corporate bond yields; if the return on scheme asset is below this rate, this could lead to deterioration in the Scheme's funding level, all other things being equal. Currently the scheme has a relatively balanced investment in equity securities, debt instruments and real estate. Due to the long-term nature of the scheme liabilities, the trustees of the pension fund consider it appropriate that a reasonable portion of the scheme assets should be invested in equity securities and in real estate to leverage the expected return generated by the fund.
Change in bond yields	A decrease in the bond interest rate will increase the scheme liability but this could be expected to be partially offset by an increase in the return on the scheme's debt investments.
Life expectancy	The present value of the defined benefit scheme liability is calculated by reference to the best estimate of the mortality of scheme participants both during and after their employment. An increase in the life expectancy of the scheme participants will increase the scheme's liability.
Salary risk	The present value of the defined benefit scheme liability is calculated by reference to the future salaries of scheme participants. As such, an increase in the salary of the scheme participants will increase the scheme's liability.
Inflation risk	The pension obligations are linked to inflation, and higher inflation will lead to higher liabilities (although, in most cases, caps on the level of inflationary increases are in place to protect the scheme against extreme inflation). Elements of the scheme's assets are either unaffected by (fixed interest bonds) or loosely correlated with (equities) inflation, meaning that an increase in inflation could also lead to a deterioration in the funding position.

No other post-retirement benefits are provided to these employees.

A full accounting valuation of the Kidde Section of the UTC (UK) Pension Scheme as at 31 December 2014 was carried out by Willis Towers Watson using the projected unit method. This valuation was updated as at 31 December 2016 by Willis Towers Watson. A separate valuation is performed for cash funding.

The principal assumptions used for the purposes of the actuarial valuations were as follows:

Chubb Fire Limited

Notes to the financial statements

13. Retirement Benefit Schemes (continued)

	2016 %	2015 %
Key assumptions used:		
Discount rate(s)	2.67	3.80
Expected rate(s) of salary increase	2.50	2.25
Rate of inflation	3.25	3.00
Consumer price inflation	2.25	2.00
Expected rate of increase of pensions in payment (where RPI min 0% applies max 5% applies)	3.00	2.85
Expected rate of increase in pensions payment (where RPI min 0% applies max 2.5% applies)	1.95	1.85
Revaluation in deferment (where CPI min 0% applies max 5% applies)	2.25	2.00
Revaluation in deferment (where CPI min 0% applies max 2.5% applies)	2.25	2.00
Average longevity at age 65 for current pensioners (years)*		
Male	21.1	21.0
Female	23.6	23.5
Average longevity at age 65 for current employees (future pensioners) (years)*		
Male	22.7	22.6
Female	25.5	25.4
Other (describe)		

* Based on standard mortality table with modifications to reflect expected changes in mortality.

Amounts recognised in income in respect of these defined benefit schemes are as follows:

	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Service cost:		
Current service cost	27	28
Interest expense	(28)	(15)
	(1)	13

Of the expense (service cost) for the year, £27,000 (2015: £28,000) has been included in the income statement as administrative expenses. The interest expense of £28,000 (2015: £15,000) has been included within finance income (see note 3). The remeasurement of the net defined benefit asset of £52,000 (2015: loss of £1,000) is included in the statement of comprehensive income.

Chubb Fire Limited

Notes to the financial statements

13. Retirement Benefit Schemes (continued)

The amount included in the balance sheet arising from the company's obligations in respect of its defined benefit retirement benefit schemes is as follows:

	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Present value of defined benefit obligations	(3,780)	(3,092)
Fair value of scheme assets	4,231	3,569
Net asset arising from defined benefit obligation	451	477

Movements in the present value of defined benefit obligations in the year were as follows:

	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Opening defined benefit obligation	3,092	3,109
Current service cost	27	28
Interest cost	116	114
Remeasurement (gains)/losses:		
Actuarial gains and losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions	67	(75)
Actuarial gains and losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	616	(29)
Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments	—	57
Benefits paid from plan assets	(138)	(112)
Closing defined benefit obligation	3,780	3,092

Movements in the fair value of scheme assets in the year were as follows:

	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Opening fair value of scheme assets	3,569	3,521
Interest income	144	129
Remeasurement (gains)/losses:		
The return on scheme assets (excluding amounts included in net interest expense)	52	(1)
Contributions from the employer	614	44
Benefits paid	(138)	(112)
Admin costs paid	(10)	(12)
Closing fair value of scheme assets	4,231	3,569

The major categories and fair values of scheme assets at the end of the reporting period for each category are as follows:

Notes to the financial statements

13. Retirement Benefit Schemes (continued)

	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Cash and cash equivalents	123	64
Equity instruments	1,620	1,627
Debt instruments	1,168	1,142
Property	106	79
Other	1,214	657
Total	4,231	3,569

Significant actuarial assumptions for the determination of the defined benefit obligation are discount rate, expected salary increase and mortality. The sensitivity analyses below have been determined based on reasonably possible changes of the respective assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period, while holding all other assumptions constant.

	Impact on defined benefit asset		
	Change in assumption	Increase in assumption	Decrease in assumption
Discount rate	0.10%	2% decrease	2% increase
Salary growth rate	1.00%	1% increase	1% decrease
Pension growth rate	0.10%	1% increase	1% decrease
Life expectancy	increase or decrease by 1 year	4% increase	4% decrease

The sensitivity analysis presented above may not be representative of the actual change in the defined benefit obligation as it is unlikely that the change in assumptions would occur in isolation of one another as some of the assumptions may be correlated.

In presenting the above sensitivity analysis, the present value of the defined benefit obligation has been calculated using the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period, which is the same as that applied in calculating the defined benefit obligation liability recognised in the statement of financial position.

There was no change in the methods and assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis from prior years.

The Company expects to make a contribution of £22,000 (2015: £30,000) to the defined benefit scheme during the next financial year.

14. Share Based Payments

Equity-settled share option scheme

The Company participates in a share option scheme for all employees. Options are exercisable on the shares of the parent company at a price equal to the estimated fair value of the parent company's shares on the date of grant. The vesting period is three years. If the options remain unexercised after a period of ten years from the date of grant the options expire. Options are forfeited if the employee leaves the Company before the options vest.

Chubb Fire Limited

Notes to the financial statements

14. Share Based Payments (continued)

The options outstanding at 31 December 2016 had exercise prices ranging from £56.46 to £62.42, and a weighted average remaining contractual life of 2 years. In 2016, no options were granted. In 2015, no options were granted.

No options were exercised during the year (2015: none).

15. Related Party Transactions

Directors' transactions

Loan to director:

There are no transactions between the Company and its directors.

Other related party transactions

Trading transactions

The company has no disclosure to make on related party transactions, as all transactions with other group companies are wholly owned companies within the United Technologies Corporation group.

16. Controlling Party

The company's immediate parent undertaking is Chubb Group Security Limited.

The company's ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party is United Technologies Corporation, a company incorporated in the United States of America.

United Technologies Corporation is the smallest and largest group to consolidate these financial statements.

Copies of the United Technologies Corporation group financial statements are publicly available and can be obtained from www.utc.com.