A.D.L Security Services Limited Unaudited Financial Statements 10 May 2018



Financial Statements

Period ended 10 May 2018

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Directors' Responsibilities Statement

Period ended 10 May 2018

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

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). 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 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;
- make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

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

The directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the company's website. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

Statement of Financial Position

10 May 2018

·		10	0	30
,		Ma	ay	September
		20°		2017
	Note	£	£	£
Fixed assets		•		
Intangible assets	7		-	5,100
Tangible assets	8		-	-
			-	5,100
Current assets				
Stocks		-		21,985
Debtors	9.	47,147		92,513
Cash at bank and in hand		10,849		-
		57,996		114,498
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	10	(253,049)		(250,402)
Net current liabilities			(195,053)	(135,904)
Total assets less current liabilities			(195,053)	(130,804)
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than				
one year			-	1,781
Net liabilities			(195,053)	(132,585)
Capital and reserves				
Called up share capital			200	200
Profit and loss account			(195,253)	(132,785)
Shareholders' deficit			(195,053)	(132,585)

For the period ending 10 May 2018 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Directors' responsibilities:

- The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476;
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'. In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the statement of income and retained earnings has not been delivered.

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 26 September 2018, and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr S D Beart Director

Company registration number: 02102649

The notes on pages 3 to 9 form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Period ended 10 May 2018

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is C/O Peachey & Co LLP, 95 Aldwych, London, WC2B 4JF.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with Section 1A of FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland'.

3. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland.

Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price (which is usually the invoice price), less any impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts.

Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at transaction price (which is usually the invoice price).

Loans and other financial liabilities are initially recognised at transaction price net of any transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost determined using the effective interest method.

Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported. These estimates and judgements are continually reviewed and are based on experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Significant judgements

The judgements (apart from those involving estimations) that management has made in the process of applying the entity's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements are as follows:

(i) Deferred Income

The income generated in relation to ongoing maintenance contracts by the Company is deferred evenly in line with the period of maintenance cover provided, which management have assessed as a reliable judgement. The basis used for calculating deferred income is reviewed and updated when required by management.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Period ended 10 May 2018

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Turnover

The company recognises turnover principally on the following types of transactions - sales and installation of products including fire and security systems; call out; repairs and service and regular monitoring and maintenance services.

Turnover from the sale and installation of products is recognised at the time title and risks and rewards of ownership pass. Provisions for anticipated losses are made in the period in which they become determinable. The sales prices for products and installations are generally specified and fixed by the original agreement.

Turnover from call out services are recognised at the time the engineer has completed the call as the service provided is complete. The turnover recognised is at a set price agreed from the existing customer contract or set rates for new customers.

Turnover from monitoring systems and services are recognised as the service is rendered on a straight-line basis over the invoice period in accordance with the terms of the contract. Non-refundable turnover received in connection with the initiation of a monitoring contract, along with any associated direct costs, are deferred and amortised over the associated period. Such turnover invoiced in advance is disclosed as deferred income in the accounts.

All turnover recognised for the various income streams is exclusive of Value Added Tax.

Taxation

A current tax liability is recognised for the tax payable on the taxable profit of the current and past periods. A current tax asset is recognised in respect of a tax loss that can be carried back to recover tax paid in a previous period.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences between the recognition of income and expenses in the financial statements and their inclusion in tax assessments.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference, except for revalued land an investment property where the tax rate that applies to the sale of the asset is used.

Current and deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Leased assets

A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Period ended 10 May 2018

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Amortisation

Amortisation is calculated so as to write off the cost of an asset, less its estimated residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Goodwill

4 Years Straight line

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in amortisation rate, useful life or residual value of an intangible asset, the amortisation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

Tangible assets

Tangible fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulative depreciation and any accumulative impairment losses.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Fixtures & Fittings

4 Years Straight line

Motor vehicles

4 Years Straight line

Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is determined using the first in first out method.

The carrying amount of stock sold is recognised as an expense in the period in which the related revenue is recognised.

Provisions

Provisions (i.e. liabilities of uncertain timing or amount) are recognised when there is an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that economic benefit will be transferred to settle the obligation and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Pensions

Contributions to defined contribution plans are expensed in the period to which they relate.

Change in classification

During period ending 10 May 2018, the company modified the classification of certain expenses to reflect more appropriately the way in which economic benefits are derived from their use. Comparative amounts in the statement of profit or loss were restated for consistency. This reclassification had no impact on the company's profit after tax for the year ended 30 September 2017 or its net asset position at that date.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Period ended 10 May 2018

4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the period amounted to 7 (2017: 7).

5. Loss before taxation

Loss before taxation is stated after charging:

	Period from	Year to
	1 Oct 17 to	30 Sept
	10 May 18	2017
\	£	£
Goodwill amortisation	5,100	5,100

6. Presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in Sterling.

7. Intangible assets

	Goodwill £
Cost At 1 October 2017 Additions	25,500
At 10 May 2018	25,500
Amortisation At 1 October 2017 Charge for the period	20,400 5,100
At 10 May 2018	25,500
Carrying amount At 10 May 2018	
At 30 September 2017	5,100

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 10 May 2018

8. Tangible assets

	Motor vehicles £	Equipment £	Total £
Cost		10.001	- 70.070
At 1 October 2017	57,887	19,091	76,978
Disposals	(57,887)	(19,091)	(76,978)
At 10 May 2018			
Depreciation			
At 1 October 2017	57,887	19,091	76,978
Disposals	(57,887)	(19,091)	(76,978)
At 10 May 2018	•	-	
Carrying amount At 10 May 2018		<u></u>	
•	-		
At 30 September 2017	-	-	-

9. Debtors

	May 2018 £	Sept 2017 £
Trade debtors	47,147	90,679
Corporation tax receivable	-	510
Prepayments		1,324
	47,147	92,513

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 10 May 2018

10. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

May 2018	Sept 2017
£	£
3,265	21,560
38,448	45,295
1,394	502
34,647	30,691
147,949	128,073
27,346	24,281
253,049	250,402
	£ 3,265 38,448 1,394 34,647 147,949 27,346

11. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	May 2018	Sept 2017
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts		1,781
		1,781

The maturity of the bank loan is as follows:

	May 2018 £	Sept 2017 £
In one year or less, or on demand	3,265	21,560
In more than one year but not more than two years	-	1,781
In more than two years but not more than five years	<u>-</u>	
	3,265	23,341

12. Directors' remuneration

The directors' aggregate remuneration in respect of qualifying services was:

	Period from 1 Oct 17 to	Year to 30 Sept
	10 May 18	2017
	£	£
Remuneration	26,369 	46,000

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 10 May 2018

13. Related party transactions

Loan to director:

An unsecured loan of £18,598 (2017 - £20,314) made to director D Hewes, was outstanding at the period end. This balance included no interest (2017 - £Nil) and repayable on demand.

Loan from director:

£45,944 (2017 - £44,595) was owed to director E Edwards at the period end. This balance included no interest (2017 - £Nil) and repayable on demand.

All director current accounts were settled in full on 11 May 2018.

14. Post balance sheet events

On 11 May 2018, the company was acquired by Spy Alarms Limited. On this date the trade and assets of the company were transferred to Spy Alarms Ltd, and since this date the company has been dormant.

15. Controlling party

At the period end date there is no parent company and no overall controlling party.

The company's immediate parent at the date of signing the financial statements is Spy Alarms Limited, and the ultimate holding company is Beart Howard Investments Limited, whose registered office address is Peachey & Co LLP, 95 Aldwych, London, WC2B 4JF. There is no overall controlling party.