

PATRONUS SECURITY UK LIMITED

UNAUDITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

INFORMATION FOR FILING WITH THE REGISTRAR

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 MARCH 2019

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 30 MARCH 2019

			30 March 2019 £	31 March 2018 £
	Note			
Fixed assets				
Tangible assets	5		17,596	15,040
			<u>17,596</u>	<u>15,040</u>
Current assets				
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	6	137,396	124,954	
Cash at bank and in hand		73,097	74,003	
		<u>210,493</u>	<u>198,957</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(166,402)	(153,608)	
Net current assets			<u>44,091</u>	<u>45,349</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>61,687</u>	<u>60,389</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8		(20,016)	(10,064)
Provisions for liabilities				
Deferred tax	10	(2,950)	(2,489)	
		<u>(2,950)</u>	<u>(2,489)</u>	<u>(2,489)</u>
Net assets			<u><u>38,721</u></u>	<u><u>47,836</u></u>
Capital and reserves				
Called up share capital	11		1	1
Profit and loss account			38,720	47,835
			<u><u>38,721</u></u>	<u><u>47,836</u></u>

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED)
AS AT 30 MARCH 2019

The directors consider that the Company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 and members have not required the Company to obtain an audit for the period in question in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

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

The financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The Company has opted not to file the statement of income and retained earnings in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

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

Mr N Lowthian
Director

Date: 16 December 2019

The notes on pages 3 to 10 form part of these financial statements.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 MARCH 2019**

1. General information

Patronus Security UK Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales, registered number 06913617. The registered office is 2nd Floor, Stratus House, Emperor Way, Exeter Business Park, Exeter, Devon, England, EX1 3QS.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

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

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Revenue

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

Sale of goods

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

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

Rendering of services

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

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

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 MARCH 2019**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Operating leases: the Company as lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the statement of income and retained earnings on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term, unless another systematic basis is representative of the time pattern of the lessee's benefit from the use of the leased asset.

The Company has taken advantage of the optional exemption available on transition to FRS 102 which allows lease incentives on leases entered into before the date of transition to the standard 01 April 2017 to continue to be charged over the period to the first market rent review rather than the term of the lease.

2.4 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the statement of income and retained earnings using the effective interest method.

2.5 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the statement of income and retained earnings over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

2.6 Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in the statement of income and retained earnings in the period in which they are incurred.

2.7 Pensions

DEFINED CONTRIBUTION PENSION PLAN

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

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the statement of income and retained earnings when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the statement of financial position. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

2.8 Current and deferred taxation

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

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 MARCH 2019**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.9 Tangible fixed assets

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

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, on a reducing balance basis.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Short-term leasehold property	-	15%
Plant and machinery	-	25%
Motor vehicles	-	25%
Office equipment	-	15%

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

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the statement of income and retained earnings.

2.10 Debtors

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

2.11 Cash and cash equivalents

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

2.12 Creditors

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

2.13 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to the statement of income and retained earnings in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the statement of financial position date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the statement of financial position.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 MARCH 2019

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.14 Financial instruments

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

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

2.15 Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the period was 78 (2018: 119).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 MARCH 2019

4. Taxation

	2019 £	2018 £
Corporation tax		
Current tax on profits for the year	2,978	2,270
	<u>2,978</u>	<u>2,270</u>
Total current tax	<u>2,978</u>	<u>2,270</u>
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	461	(508)
	<u>461</u>	<u>(508)</u>
Total deferred tax		
	<u>3,439</u>	<u>1,762</u>
Taxation on profit on ordinary activities		

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 MARCH 2019**

5. Tangible fixed assets

	Short-term leasehold property £	Plant and machinery £	Office equipment £	Total £
Cost or valuation				
At 1 April 2018	3,989	2,647	24,736	31,372
Additions	-	-	6,811	6,811
Disposals	(3,989)	-	-	(3,989)
At 30 March 2019	-	2,647	31,547	34,194
Depreciation				
At 1 April 2018	2,375	1,575	12,382	16,332
Charge for the period on owned assets	-	268	2,373	2,641
Disposals	(2,375)	-	-	(2,375)
At 30 March 2019	-	1,843	14,755	16,598
Net book value				
At 30 March 2019	-	804	16,792	17,596
At 31 March 2018	1,614	1,072	12,354	15,040

6. Debtors

	30 March 2019 £	31 March 2018 £
Trade debtors	86,336	68,236
Other debtors	29,487	32,583
Prepayments and accrued income	21,573	24,135
	<u>137,396</u>	<u>124,954</u>

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 MARCH 2019**

7. Creditors: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	30 March 2019 £	31 March 2018 £
Bank loans	11,097	5,616
Trade creditors	30,672	21,103
Corporation tax	3,394	20,276
Other taxation and social security	41,784	32,606
Other creditors	-	1,886
Accruals and deferred income	79,455	72,121
	<u>166,402</u>	<u>153,608</u>

8. Creditors: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE AFTER MORE THAN ONE YEAR

	30 March 2019 £	31 March 2018 £
Bank loans	20,016	10,064
	<u>20,016</u>	<u>10,064</u>

9. Loans

Analysis of the maturity of loans is given below:

	30 March 2019 £	31 March 2018 £
Amounts falling due within one year		
Bank loans	11,097	5,616
	<u>11,097</u>	<u>5,616</u>
Amounts falling due 2-5 years		
Bank loans	20,018	10,064
	<u>20,018</u>	<u>10,064</u>
	<u>31,115</u>	<u>15,680</u>

The bank loans in creditors falling due within one year and falling due after more than one year are secured.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 MARCH 2019**

10. Deferred taxation

	2019 £
At beginning of year	2,489
Charged to profit or loss	461
	<hr/>
At end of year	<u>2,950</u>

The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:

	30 March 2019 £	31 March 2018 £
Accelerated capital allowances	2,950	2,489
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	<u>2,950</u>	<u>2,489</u>

11. Share capital

	30 March 2019 £	31 March 2018 £
ALLOTTED, CALLED UP AND FULLY PAID		
100 (2018: 100) Ordinary shares of £0.01 each	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>

12. Director's benefits: advances, credit and guarantees

During the period a director maintained a current account with the company. Advances of £42,967 (2018: £10,314) and repayments of £33,507 (2018: £11,454) were made on this loan during the period. At the period end a director owed £20,983 (2018: £17,347). Interest of £912 (2018: £462) was charged on the loan at the approved rate and there are no fixed repayment terms.

13. Transactions with directors

During the period a director maintained a current account with the company. At the period end a director owed £Nil (2018: £2,263).

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.