

Company registration number: 10711441

Harling Security Solutions Limited

Unaudited filleted financial statements

31 December 2022

Harling Security Solutions Limited

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Harling Security Solutions Limited

Directors and other information

Directors

Lawrence Hugh Cooper
Justin Shane Cooper
Brendon Lee Cooper

Company number

10711441

Registered office

Regent House
4 Charlton Mead Lane
Hoddesdon, Hertfordshire
England
EN11 0DJ

Accountants

4cast
Heritage House
Woodside Lane
Bell Bar
Hertfordshire
AL9 6DE

Harling Security Solutions Limited

Report to the board of directors on the preparation of the

unaudited statutory financial statements of Harling Security Solutions Limited

Year ended 31 December 2022

As described on the statement of financial position, the directors of the company are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022 which comprise the statement of financial position and related notes.

You consider that the company is exempt from an audit under the Companies Act 2006. In accordance with your instructions we have compiled these unaudited financial statements in order to assist you to fulfil your statutory responsibilities, from the accounting records and from information and explanations supplied to us.

4cast

Heritage House

Woodside Lane

Bell Bar

Hertfordshire

AL9 6DE

18 September 2023

Harling Security Solutions Limited

Statement of financial position

31 December 2022

	Note	2022 £	2021 £
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	5	98,467	119,567
Tangible assets	6	1,377,464	1,337,354
		<u>1,475,931</u>	<u>1,456,921</u>
Current assets			
Stocks		144,749	252,459
Debtors	7	1,547,257	1,411,087
Cash at bank and in hand		1,214,054	392,389
		<u>2,906,060</u>	<u>2,055,935</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(1,363,241)	(1,212,741)
Net current assets		<u>1,542,819</u>	<u>843,194</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>3,018,750</u>	<u>2,300,115</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	9	(84,701)	(364,500)
Provisions for liabilities		(22,004)	(26,442)
Net assets		<u>2,912,045</u>	<u>1,909,173</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		350,096	350,096
Profit and loss account		2,561,949	1,559,077
Shareholders funds		<u>2,912,045</u>	<u>1,909,173</u>

For the year ending 31 December 2022 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 and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with Section 1A of 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 comprehensive income has not been delivered.

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 18 September 2023 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Justin Shane Cooper

Director

Company registration number: 10711441

Harling Security Solutions Limited

Notes to the financial statements

Year ended 31 December 2022

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is Regent House, 4 Charlton Mead Lane, Hoddesdon, Hertfordshire, England, EN11 0DJ.

2. Statement of compliance

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

3. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the buyer (usually on despatch of the goods); the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the entity; and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transactions can be measured reliably.

Taxation

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves, respectively. Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised 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 that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Operating leases

Lease payments are recognised as an expense over the lease term on a straight-line basis. The aggregate benefit of lease incentives is recognised as a reduction to expense over the lease term, on a straight-line basis.

Goodwill

Goodwill arises on business acquisitions and represents the excess of the cost of the acquisition over the company's interest in the net amount of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the acquired business. Goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. It is amortised on a straight line basis over its useful life. Where a reliable estimate of the useful life of goodwill or intangible assets cannot be made, the life is presumed not to exceed ten years.

Amortisation

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

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.

Research and development

Research expenditure is written off in the year in which it is incurred. Development expenditure incurred is capitalised as an intangible asset only when all of the following criteria are met: - It is technically feasible to complete the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale; - There is the intention to complete the intangible asset and use or sell it; - There is the ability to use or sell the intangible asset; - The use or sale of the intangible asset will generate probable future economic benefits; - There are adequate technical, financial and other resources available to complete the development and to use or sell the intangible asset; and - The expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during its development can be measured reliably. Expenditure that does not meet the above criteria is expensed as incurred.

Tangible assets

tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and are subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in capital and reserves, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

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:

Plant and machinery	-	25 % reducing balance
Fittings fixtures and equipment	-	25 % reducing balance
Motor vehicles	-	25 % reducing balance

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

Impairment

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date. When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets. For impairment testing of goodwill, the goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the company are assigned to those units.

Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost includes all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable. Grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the company will comply with the conditions attaching to them and the grants will be received. Government grants are recognised using the accrual model and the performance model. Under the accrual model, government grants relating to revenue are recognised on a systematic basis over the periods in which the company recognises the related costs for which the grant is intended to compensate. Grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the entity with no future related costs are recognised in income in the period in which it becomes receivable. Grants relating to assets are recognised in income on a systematic basis over the expected useful life of the asset. Where part of a grant relating to an asset is deferred, it is recognised as deferred income and not deducted from the carrying amount of the asset. Under the performance model, where the grant does not impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income when the grant proceeds are received or receivable. Where the grant does impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income only when the performance-related conditions have been met. Where grants received are prior to satisfying the revenue recognition criteria, they are recognised as a liability.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the entity has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event; it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recognised as a liability in the statement of financial position and the amount of the provision as an expense. Provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and subsequently reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount that would be required to settle the obligation. Any adjustments to the amounts previously recognised are recognised in profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of the cost of an asset. When a provision is measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation, the unwinding of the discount is recognised in finance costs in profit or loss in the period it arises.

Financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Where investments in non-convertible preference shares and non-puttable ordinary shares or preference shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably, the investment is subsequently measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. All other such investments are subsequently measured at cost less impairment. Other financial instruments, including derivatives, are initially recognised at fair value, unless payment for an asset is deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate, in which case the asset is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Other financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, with any changes recognised in profit or loss, with the exception of hedging instruments in a designated hedging relationship.

Financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost are reviewed for objective evidence of impairment at the end of each reporting date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately. For all equity instruments regardless of significance, and other financial assets that are individually significant, these are assessed individually for impairment. Other financial assets are either assessed individually or grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics. Any reversals of impairment are recognised in profit or loss immediately, to the extent that the reversal does not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset that exceeds what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised.

4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 27 (2021: 24).

5. Intangible assets

	Goodwill £	Total £
Cost		
At 1 January 2022 and 31 December 2022	211,000	211,000
Amortisation		
At 1 January 2022	91,433	91,433
Charge for the year	21,100	21,100
At 31 December 2022	112,533	112,533
Carrying amount		
At 31 December 2022	98,467	98,467
At 31 December 2021	119,567	119,567

Acquired goodwill is written off in equal annual instalments over its estimated useful economic life of 10 years.

6. Tangible assets

	Freehold property £	Plant and machinery £	Fixtures, fittings and equipment £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
Cost					
At 1 January 2022	1,037,619	82,415	182,707	366,275	1,669,016
Additions	-	24,608	17,661	123,133	165,402
At 31 December 2022	1,037,619	107,023	200,368	489,408	1,834,418
Depreciation					
At 1 January 2022	-	52,338	115,841	163,483	331,662
Charge for the year	-	13,684	21,154	90,454	125,292
At 31 December 2022	-	66,022	136,995	253,937	456,954
Carrying amount					
At 31 December 2022	1,037,619	41,001	63,373	235,471	1,377,464
At 31 December 2021	1,037,619	30,077	66,866	202,792	1,337,354

7. Debtors

	2022	2021
	£	£
Trade debtors	1,363,019	1,252,592
Other debtors	184,238	158,495
	<u>1,547,257</u>	<u>1,411,087</u>

8. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2022	2021
	£	£
Trade creditors	490,558	320,487
Corporation tax	263,667	155,275
Social security and other taxes	250,851	151,948
Other creditors	358,165	585,031
	<u>1,363,241</u>	<u>1,212,741</u>

Other creditors includes shareholder loan of £170,180 & Director loan of £62,436.

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

	2022	2021
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	-	292,224
Other creditors	84,701	72,276
	<u>84,701</u>	<u>364,500</u>

10. Related party transactions

During the year the company entered into the following transactions with related parties: Included within other creditors are loans owed to the directors of £62,436 (2021 : £102,289). No interest is being paid on these loans, and are repayable on demand.

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.