Company Registration No. 01218831 (England and Wales)

ACTIVE SECURITY GROUP LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED

31 DECEMBER 2017

PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

taylorcocks

3 Acorn Business Centre Northarbour Road Cosham Portsmouth United Kingdom PO6 3TH



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COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors

Mr F Namy

Mr K Roberts

(Appointed 1 April 2017)

Company number

01218831

Registered office

7 Horsecroft Place

Pinnacles Harlow Essex CM19 5BT

Auditor

Taylorcocks

3 Acorn Business Centre Northarbour Road

Cosham Portsmouth Hampshire United Kingdom

PO6 3TH

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2017

		201	17	201	.6
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4		77,293		132,859
Investments	5		1,004		1,004
			78,297		133,863
Current assets					
Stocks		73,359		45,547	
Debtors	6	1,611,640		1,617,873	
Cash at bank and in hand		158,164		183,193	
		1,843,163		1,846,613	
Creditors: amounts falling due within					
one year	7	(1,323,386)		(1,453,972)	
Net current assets			519,777		392,641
Total assets less current liabilities			598,074		526,504
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8		(8,223)		(41,981)
Provisions for liabilities			(4,885)		-
Net assets			584,966		484,523

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2017

		2017		2016	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	9		1,250		1,250
Profit and loss reserves			583,716		483,273
Total equity			584,966		484,523

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 27/02/18... and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr K Roberts

Director

Company Registration No. 01218831

The notes on pages 4 to 10 form part of these financial statements

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Active Security Group Limited (01218831) is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 7 Horsecroft Place, Pinnacles, Harlow, Essex, CM19 5BT.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Turnover

The turnover shown in the statement of comprehensive income represents amounts receivable for services provided during the year, exclusive of VAT.

In the case of contracts treated as long term, turnover reflects the contract activity during the period and the proportion of total contract value which costs incurred to date bear to total expected costs. The profit recognised reflects the proportion of work completed to date on the project. Full provision is made for losses on all contracts in the year in which the loss is first foreseen.

For maintenance contracts, turnover is recognised evenly over the maintenance contract period and the element of income that relates to the future services is recognised as deferred income.

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

1.3 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Leasehold improvements20% straight linePlant and equipment10% straight lineFixtures and fittings10% straight lineOffice equipment10% straight lineMotor vehicles20-25% straight line

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

1.4 Fixed asset investments

Interests in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the company. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

1.5 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss.

1.6 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

1.7 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.8 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

1.9 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1.10 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account 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. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and 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.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end 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.

1.11 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.12 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

1.13 Leases

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

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets at the lower of the assets fair value at the date of inception and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The related liability is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest is charged to the profit and loss account so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 48 (2016 - 47).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

3	Intangible fixed assets			
				Goodwill
	Cost			£
	At 1 January 2017 and 31 December 2017			1,485,158
	Amortisation and impairment			
	At 1 January 2017 and 31 December 2017			1,485,158
	Carrying amount			
	At 31 December 2017			-
	At 31 December 2016			-
				=======================================
4	Tangible fixed assets			
		Land and buildings	Plant and machinery	Total
		£	£	£
	Cost			
	At 1 January 2017	188,075	701,313	889,388
	Additions	-	3,742	3,742
	Disposals		(55,146)	(55,146)
	At 31 December 2017	188,075	649,909	837,984
	Depreciation and impairment			
	At 1 January 2017	188,075	568,454	756,529
	Depreciation charged in the year	-	59,306	59,306
	Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	(55,144)	(55,144)
	At 31 December 2017	188,075	572,616	760,691
	Carrying amount	,	 _	
	At 31 December 2017	-	77,293	77,293
	At 31 December 2016	-	132,859	132,859
			=====	====

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

5 Fixed asset investments		
	2017	2016
	£	£
Investments	1,004	1,004
The investments represent 100% holdings in three dormant UK based compan	nies.	
6 Debtors		
	2017	2016
Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
Trade debtors	637,538	497,156
Corporation tax recoverable	43,247	77,858
Amounts due from group undertakings	911,624	1,000,000
Other debtors	19,231	20,525
	1,611,640	1,595,539
Deferred tax asset	-	22,334
	1,611,640	1,617,873
7 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
·	2017	2016
Notes	£	£
Bank overdrafts	-	40,906
Obligations under hire purchase agreements	29,785	56,710
Trade creditors	102,137	109,350
VAT	77,130	105,358
PAYE and social security	37,090	22,153
Other creditors	8,960	24,802
Accruals and deferred income	1,068,284	1,094,693
	1,323,386	1,453,972

The hire purchase liabilities are secured on the assets to which they relate.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

8	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		
		2017	2016
	Notes	£	£
	Obligations under hire purchase agreements	8,223	41,981
			====
	The hire purchase liabilities are secured on the assets to which they relate	·.	
9	Called up share capital		
		2017	2016
		£	£
	Ordinary share capital	·	
	Issued and fully paid		
	1,250 Ordinary of £1 each	1,250	1,250
		1,250	1,250
		=====	=======

10 Operating lease commitments

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, as follows:

2016	2017
£	£
147,000	79,149

11 Audit report information

As the income statement has been omitted from the filing copy of the financial statements the following information in relation to the audit report on the statutory financial statements is provided in accordance with s444(5B) of the Companies Act 2006:

The auditor's report was unqualified.

The senior statutory auditor was Graham Figgins FCA.

The auditor was Taylorcocks.

12 Parent company

The immediate and ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party is Groupe Scutum SAS a company incorporated in France. This is the parent of the smallest and largest group to consolidate these financial statements. Copies of Groupe Scutum SAS' financial statements may be obtained from 21, Rue du Pont des Halles, 94536, Rungis Cedex.