**Annual Report** 

for the year ended 31 December 2001

Registered number 2078532

A34 \*A3MEXBG2\* 0394
COMPANIES HOUSE 07/06/02

# **Annual Report**

# for the year ended 31 December 2001

	Pages
Directors' report	1-2
Report of the auditors	3
Profit and loss account	4
Balance sheet	5
Notes to the financial statements	6-13

## **Directors' report**

The directors present their report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2001.

#### Principal activities and business review

The principal activity of the company is the sale of mechanical and electro-mechanical security devices.

#### Business review and future developments

The business has improved satisfactorily during the year and the forecast is to further increase sales and profits in the next twelve months.

#### Directors and directors' interests

The directors who held office during the period were as follows:

R C Rice

D R Horton (resigned 24/04/01)

O Hansen

G Norcott (appointed 26/05/01)

None of the directors had a disclosable interest in the shares of any other group company during the year.

#### Results and dividends

The results for the year are set out on page 4. The profit for the year amounted to £518,000 (2000: £447,000).

The directors have declared a dividend of £Nil for the year (2000: £250,000).

#### Charitable donations

During the year the company made charitable donations totalling £384 (2000: £350).

#### Statement of directors' responsibilities

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at the end of the financial year and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing those financial statements the directors are required to:

- Select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- Make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- State whether applicable accounting standards have been followed;

• 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 proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and to enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 1985. 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 company's website. Information published on the internet is accessible in many countries with different legal requirements. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

#### **Auditors**

In accordance with S386 of the Companies Act 1985 the company has elected to dispense with the annual appointment of auditors.

By order of the board

DG Woolley FCCA Company Secretary 16 April 2002

2-3 Hatters Lane Croxley Business Park Watford WD1 8YY

#### Independent auditors' report to the members of Abloy Security Limited

We have audited the financial statements which comprise the profit and loss account, the balance sheet and the related notes.

#### Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

The directors' responsibilities for preparing the annual report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable United Kingdom law and accounting standards are set out in the statement of directors' responsibilities.

Our responsibility is to audit the financial statements in accordance with relevant legal and regulatory requirements and United Kingdom Auditing Standards issued by the Auditing Practices Board.

We report to you our opinion as to whether the financial statements give a true and fair view and are properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985. We also report to you if, in our opinion, the directors' report is not consistent with the financial statements, if the company has not kept proper accounting records, if we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit, or if information specified by law regarding directors' remuneration and transactions is not disclosed.

#### Basis of audit opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards issued by the Auditing Practices Board. An audit includes examination, on a test basis, of evidence relevant to the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. It also includes an assessment of the significant estimates and judgements made by the directors in the preparation of the financial statements, and of whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances, consistently applied and adequately disclosed.

We planned and performed our audit so as to obtain all the information and explanations which we considered necessary in order to provide us with sufficient evidence to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or other irregularity or error. In forming our opinion we also evaluated the overall adequacy of the presentation of information in the financial statements.

#### **Opinion**

In our opinion the financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs at 31 December 2001 and of its profit for the year then ended and have been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985.

**PricewaterhouseCoopers** 

Vicewaterham Coopers

**Chartered Accountants and Registered Auditors** 

Croydon

17 April 2002

# Profit and loss account for the year ended 31 December 2001

Continuing operations	Note	2001	2000
		£'000	£'000
Turnover Cost of sales	2	6,606	5,928
Cost of sales	_	(3,683)	(3,330)
Gross profit Distribution costs Administrative expenses		2,923 (1,516) (739)	2,598 (1,348) (709)
Operating profit		668	541
Income from shares in group undertakings Interest receivable and similar income	6	91_	25 97
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation  Taxation on profit on ordinary activities	3 7	759 (241)	663 (216)
Profit on ordinary activities after taxation		518	447
Dividends	8		(250)
Retained profit for the financial year	17	518	197

The company has no recognised gains or losses, other than the profits above and therefore no separate statement of total recognised gains and losses has been presented.

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

# Balance sheet at 31 December 2001

	Notes	2001 £'000	2000 £'000
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	9	377	180
Investments	10		
		377	180
Current assets	-		
Stocks	11	783	632
Debtors	12	1,339	1,418
Cash at bank and in hand	_	874	411
		2,996	2,461
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	13	1,013	938
Net current assets		1,983	1,523
Provision for liabilities and charges	14	74	37
Net assets		2,286	1,666
Capital and reserves revaluation reserve			
Called up share capital	16	275	275
Share premium account	17	398	398
Revaluation reserve	17	102	-
Profit and loss account	17	1,511	993
Equity shareholders' funds	18	2,286	1,666

The financial statements on pages 4 to 13 were approved by the board of directors on 16 April 2002 and were signed on its behalf by:

RC Rice Director

# Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2001

#### 1 Principal accounting policies

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with applicable Accounting Standards in the United Kingdom. A summary of the more important accounting polices, which have been applied consistently, is set out below.

Financial Reporting Standard 18 – Accounting Policies, effective for accounting periods ending on or after 22 June 2001 has been adopted. The directors have reviewed the company's accounting policies and consider that the financial statements are prepared in accordance with FRS 18.

#### Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with applicable accounting standards and under the historical cost accounting rules, as modified by the revaluation of the long leasehold investment property.

#### Group accounts

The company is exempt by virtue of S228 of the Companies Act 1985 from the obligation to prepare group accounts. These financial statements present information about the company as an individual undertaking and not about its group.

#### Cash flow

The company is exempt from the requirement of Financial Reporting Standard 1, to prepare a cash flow statement, on the grounds that it is a wholly owned subsidiary undertaking of ASSA ABLOY AB, and its cash flows are included within the consolidated cash flow statement of that company.

#### Turnover

Turnover represents the total amount receivable in the ordinary course of business for goods sold, after deducting discounts given and credit notes issued, net of value added tax. Turnover is recognised when the goods have been despatched.

#### Depreciation

Depreciation is provided to write off the cost, less the estimated residual value, of assets on a straight line basis over their anticipated useful lives as follows:

Annual rate

Plant, fixtures & fittings

15-25%

Short leasehold properties are amortised over the unexpired portion of the lease.

#### **Investment property**

In accordance with Statement of Standard Accounting Practice No.19 investment properties are stated at valuation. No depreciation is provided in respect of the long leasehold investment property.

This treatment is a departure from the requirements of the Companies Act concerning depreciation of fixed assets. However, these properties are not held for consumption but for investment and the directors consider that systematic annual depreciation would be inappropriate. The accounting policy adopted is therefore necessary for the financial statements to give a true and fair view. Depreciation is only one of the many factors reflected in the annual valuation and the amount which might otherwise have been shown cannot be separately identified or quantified.

#### Stocks

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Net realisable value comprises anticipated proceeds of sales less anticipated costs relating thereto. Cost has been calculated on a weighted average basis.

#### **Taxation**

The charge for taxation is based on the profit for the period and takes into account taxation deferred because of timing differences between the treatment of certain items for taxation and accounting purposes. Provision is made for deferred tax only to the extent that it is probable that an actual liability will crystallise.

#### Foreign currencies

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded using the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date and the gains or losses on translation are included in the profit and loss account.

#### Leases

Where the company enters into a lease which entails taking substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of an asset, the lease is treated as a 'finance lease'. The asset is recorded in the balance sheet as a tangible fixed asset and is depreciated over its estimated useful life or the term of the lease whichever is shorter. Future instalments under such leases, net of finance charges, are included with creditors. Rentals payable are apportioned between the finance element, which is charged to the profit and loss account, and the capital element which reduces the outstanding obligation for future instalments.

All other leases are accounted for as 'operating leases' and the rental charges are charged to the profit and loss account on a straight line basis over the life of the lease.

#### **Pension costs**

The company operates two defined contribution (money purchase) pension schemes. The assets of the schemes are held separately from those of the company in independently administered funds. The pension charge in the profit and loss account represents contributions payable by the company to the funds.

#### 2 Analysis of turnover

	2001	2000
	£'000	£'000
United Kingdom	6,061	5,483
Rest of Europe	545	445
	6,606	5,928
3 Profit on ordinary activities before taxation		
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation is stated after charging/ (crediting):		
	2001	2000
	£'000	£'000
Depreciation (Note 9)	38	30
Depreciation (Note 9)	11	11
Auditors' remuneration: Audit	11	
	14	12
Auditors' remuneration: Audit		12 267

#### 4 Directors' emoluments

	2001	2000
	£'000	£'000
Aggregate emoluments	120	118

There are no benefits accruing to the directors under the company's two defined contribution schemes.

### 5 Employee infomation

The average number of employees (including directors under service contracts) during the year was as follows:

	Number of employees		
	2001	2000	
Office and management	7	7	
Operations and sales	40	37	
	47	44	
	······································		

The aggregate payroll costs of these persons were as follows:-

	2001	2000
	£'000	£,000
Wages and salaries	1,236	1,149
Social security costs	139	131
Other pension costs (see note 21)	58	51
	1,433	1,331
6 Interest receivable and similar income		
	2001	2000
	£'000	£,000
Interest receivable from short term deposits	21	27
Rent receivable from investment property	70	70
	91	97
7 Taxation		
	2001	2000
	£'000	£'000
UK corporation tax at 30 % (2000: 30 %) on the profit for the year		
on ordinary activities	234	198
Deferred tax		18
	241	216
8 Dividends		
	2001	2000
	£'000	£'000
Equity – ordinary		
Paid	-	250

#### 9 Tangible fixed assets

	Long leasehold investment	Short leasehold property	Plant fixtures & fittings	Total
	property £'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Cost or valuation	£ 000	£ 000	£ 000	£ 000
At 1 January 2001	95	24	326	445
Additions	-	-	133	133
Revaluation in the year	102	-	-	102
Disposals	-	-	(108)	(108)
At 31 December 2001	197	24	351	572
Depreciation				
At 1 January 2001	-	(13)	(252)	(265)
Charge for year	-	(1)	(37)	(38)
Disposals	-	-	108	108
At 31 December 2001		(14)	(181)	(195)
Net book value				
At 31 December 2001	197	10	170	377
At 31 December 2000	95	11	74	180

The long leasehold investment property comprises:

2001	2000
£,000	£'000
33	16
164	79
197	95
	£'000 33 164

The investment property represents three industrial units out of eighteen which are let to a local authority on a 999 year fully repairing lease. As a result, it is only possible to value the site as a whole and to apportion a value to each unit based on this.

The investment property was revalued during the year by the company secretary, based on the sale price of one unit in February 2001.

#### 10 Investments

£

Shares in subsidiary undertakings
Cost at 1 January 2001 and 31 December 2001

200

The company owns 100% of the called up ordinary shares of Abloy Security Limited (which did not trade in the year), which is incorporated in the Republic of Ireland and Medeco Security Locks which is incorporated in England. Medeco Security Locks' principal activity during the year was the supply of security products. The above investments are unlisted.

#### 11 Stocks

		2001 £'000	2000 £'000
Finished goods		783	632
12 Debtors			
		2001	2000
Amounts falling due within one year:		£,000	£'000
Trade debtors		974	1,010
Amounts owed by group undertaking		165	295
Other debtors		10	2
Prepayments		190	111
		1,339	1,418
13 Creditors: amounts falling due within or	ne year		
		2001	2000
		£'000	£'000
Trade creditors		172	201
Amounts owed to group undertakings		179	221
Corporation tax		236	131
Other taxation and social security		271	221
Accruals		155	164
		1,013	938
14. Provision for liabilities and charges			
	Deferred Taxation (note 15)	Leasehold Property	Total
	£'000	£,000	£'000
At 1 January 2001	18	19	37
Utilised in the year		(19)	(19)
Charged to the profit and loss account	7	<u>49</u>	
At 31 December 2001	25	49	74

The leasehold property provision represents the amount by which future obligations relating to the property will exceed the amount recoverable through the rental of the property.

## 15 Deferred taxation

		tax liabil asset)	ity
	2001		2000
	£'000	£	'000
Accelerated capital allowances - on investment property	24		24
- on other fixed assets	1		(6)
	25	; =	18
16 Called up share capital			
	200	L	2000
	£'00		£'000
Authorised Ordinary shares of £1 each	1.00	n	1,000
	1,00	- <del></del>	1,000
Allotted, called up and fully paid Ordinary shares of £1 each	27	5	275
17 Reserves			
\$	Share Rev	valuation	Profit and
<del>-</del>	nium	reserve	loss
	count £'000	£'000	account £'000
At 31 December 2000	398	-	993
Retained profit for the year Revaluation in the year (note 9)	-	102	518
At 31 December 2001	398	102	1,511
18 Reconciliation of movements in shareholders' funds			
	200	)1	2000
	£'0	)0	£'000
Profit for the year	5	18	447
Surplus on revaluation of property	1	02	(250)
Dividends paid Opening shareholders' funds	1,6	- 66	(250) 1,469
Closing shareholders' funds	2,2		1,666
		<del></del>	1,000

#### 19 Capital commitments

There were no capital commitments at the end of the financial year for which no provision has been made.

#### 20 Financial commitments

Annual commitments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	2001		2000	
	Land and buildings	Other	Land and buildings	Other
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£,000
Operating leases which expire:				
Within one year	-	8	-	17
In the second to fifth years inclusive	-	80	-	53
Over five years	188	-	188	-
	188	88	188	70

#### 21 Pension Scheme

The company operates two money purchase pension schemes as described in note 1 and also contributes to eligible employees' personal pension schemes. The pension charge for the period represents contributions payable by the company to the schemes and amounted to £ 58,000 (2000: £51,000).

An amount of £6,000 (2000: £4,000) was prepaid for contributions at the year end. There were no contributions outstanding (2000: £Nil).

# 22 Ultimate parent company and parent undertaking of larger group of which the company is a member

The immediate parent undertaking is ASSA ABLOY Limited. The only group in which the accounts of Abloy Security Limited are consolidated is that headed by ASSA ABLOY AB, the company's ultimate parent undertaking, incorporated in Sweden. The consolidated accounts are available to the public and may be obtained from ASSA ABLOY AB, Klarabergsviadukten 90, Box 70340, S-10723 Stockholm, Sweden.

#### 23 Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemption stated in FRS 8 that allows the non disclosure of transactions or balances with entities that are part of the group or investments of the group qualifying as related parties where 90% of the company's voting rights are controlled within the group.