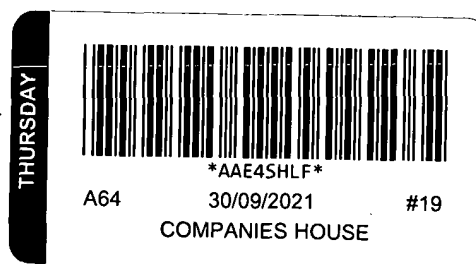


Registration number: 2382076

Amag Technology Limited

Annual Report and Financial Statements

for the Year Ended 31 December 2020



Amag Technology Limited

Contents

Company Information	1
Strategic Report	2 to 4
Directors' Report	5
Statement of Directors' Responsibilities	6
Independent Auditors' Report	7 to 10
Income Statement	11
Statement of Comprehensive Income	12
Statement of Changes in Equity	13
Statement of Financial Position	14
Notes to the Financial Statements	15 to 22

Amag Technology Limited

Company Information

Directors

H Johnson
S Jones

Company secretary

R Bartlett

Registered office

Challenge House
International Drive
Tewkesbury
Gloucestershire
GL20 8UQ

Independent Auditors

Price Waterhouse Coopers LLP
2 Glass Wharf
Bristol
BS2 0FR

Amag Technology Limited

Strategic Report for the Year Ended 31 December 2020

The directors present their strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2020.

Fair review of the business and future developments

The principal activity of the company is the sale of risk control and employee management systems and related services.

The profit for the financial year is set out on page 11. In summary, the profit before taxation was £2,523,000 (2019: £1,623,000) based on an annual revenue of £11,092,000 (2019: £6,487,000).

During 2020, distribution expenses have increased by £93,000 and administrative expenses have increased by £266,000 compared to the prior year.

The net assets of the company as at 31 December 2020 were £8,354,000 (2019: £6,310,000). The directors consider that the results for the year and the year end position of the company were satisfactory.

As the scale of the Covid-19 pandemic has developed the global economic environment has become more uncertain, although so far demand for our products and services had remained resilient and stable.

The company has continued its investment in product development and innovation, pushing new products and services into its key markets. It has also consolidated its global sales and marketing activities giving efficiency gains and cost savings.

We continued to strengthen our organisation by investing in talent via recruitment, internal development, promotion and training.

COVID-19

The COVID-19 pandemic developed rapidly in 2020, with a significant number of cases. Measures taken by various governments to contain the virus have affected economic activity. We have taken a number of measures to monitor and mitigate the effects of COVID-19, such as safety and health measures for our people (such as social distancing and working from home) and securing the supply of materials that are essential to our production process.

At this stage, the impact on our business and results has not been significant, and based on our experience to date, we expect this to remain the case. We will continue to follow the various government policies and advice and, in parallel, we will do our utmost to continue our operations in the best and safest way possible without jeopardising the health of our people.

We also refer to the Going Concern section of the Strategic Report, where the directors set out the impact of the crisis on the going concern assessment.

Going concern

The company produces regular financial model updates that forecast the company future cashflows. This financial model indicates that the company will be able to meet its financing commitments and that no additional funding will be required in the next 12 months. The directors therefore consider that the COVID-19 outbreak will have minimal impact on the financial statements, and no impact on the ability of the company/group to continue as a going concern.

Amag Technology Limited

Strategic Report for the Year Ended 31 December 2020

Key performance indicators

The company utilises a wide range of operational performance measures across its business activities. However, these are all activity or contract specific. The company's directors do not believe that further key performance indicators are necessary or appropriate for an understanding of the development, performance or position of the business as a whole.

Principal risks and uncertainties

All businesses are subject to risk and many individual risks are macro-economic or social and common across many businesses. The key risks are those which would materially damage the company's strategy, reputation, business, profitability or assets and these risks are listed below. This list is in no particular order and is not an exhaustive list of all potential risks. Some risks may be unknown and it may transpire that other currently considered immaterial become material.

The company's customer base has remained geographically diverse, encompassing industry, academia and government buildings. As a consequence, the business has not been reliant on one key customer or group of customers.

The influence of suppliers remained unchanged throughout the year. The company is not dependent on any single supplier for the products and services needed for the continuance of the business.

The challenging global economic conditions continue to be the most significant commercial risk facing the company. However, the company remains reasonably resilient to any downturn, given the nature of the market sector, our diverse customer base and our financial strength. Management therefore continues to ensure that the business model is as robust and efficient as possible in order to mitigate any further deterioration in trading conditions that might arise.

The UK has now left the EU, and whilst this has provided certainty in many respects, the business impact in both the UK and the EU, and the associated risks, are still uncertain.

Business continuity plans are kept under review for all our locations. There is an ongoing review of our IT infrastructure and we conduct regular testing of all our systems.

Management of financial risk

The company's operations expose it to a variety of financial risks, including the effects of credit risk, liquidity risk, interest rate risk and exchange rate risk. The policies in place to mitigate the potential impact of these financial risks are as follows:

Credit risk

Where appropriate, credit checks are made prior to the appointment of a new customer and these are reviewed on a periodic basis together with on-going checks in respect of existing customers. Weekly reviews of the debtors' ledger are carried out with the finance and sales teams and action initiated, as appropriate, to collect any overdue amounts, thus optimizing the company's liquidity position.

Liquidity risk

The company actively maintains an appropriate level of cash reserves that is available for operations.

Interest rate risk

The rate of interest earned/paid on the company's cash balances/loans and overdrafts are monitored on an ongoing basis by continuing review of rates available in the market. Deposits, loans and overdrafts are made with reference to these rates, in conjunction with projections of future cash requirements.

Amag Technology Limited

Strategic Report for the Year Ended 31 December 2020

Exchange rate risk

The company monitors its exposures in the foreign currencies in which it regularly transacts business. Main currency risk occurs through transactional risk and the company actively seeks to minimize this through selling and purchasing in the same currency.

Approved by the Board on 24 September 2021 and signed on its behalf by:



H Johnson
Director

24/9/21

Amag Technology Limited

Directors' Report for the Year Ended 31 December 2020

The directors present their report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020.

Directors of the company

The directors who held office during the year, and up to the date of signing these financial statements, were as follows:

H Johnson

J Kenning (resigned 30 July 2021)

S Jones (appointed 30 July 2021)

Results and dividends

The results for the year are set out on page 11. No dividends were paid in 2020 (2019: nil). The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend.

A review of the progress of the company's business during the year, the key performance indicators, principal business risks and likely future developments are contained in the Strategic report on page 2.

Environmental matters

The company's business is not one that has a significant direct impact on the environment. However, the company recognises the importance of its responsibilities to reduce environmental impact in such areas as energy usage, recycling, environmentally-friendly products and paper products, where it operates in accordance with the policies of G4S plc as detailed in the group's financial statements.

Financial risk management

Details of the management of financial risk are contained in the Strategic report on page 3.

Disclosure of information to the auditors

Each director has taken steps that they ought to have taken as a director in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information. The directors confirm that there is no relevant information that they know of and of which they know the auditors are unaware.

Post balance sheet events

On 8 December 2020, the Allied Universal Topco LLC ("Allied Universal") and the G4S Board announced that they had reached an agreement on the terms of a recommended cash offer to be made by Atlas UK Bidco Limited ("Atlas Bidco"), a newly incorporated entity that is indirectly controlled by Allied Universal, to acquire the entire issued and to be issued ordinary share capital of G4S at a price of 245 pence per G4S share. On 6 April 2021, the majority of the share capital of the Group was acquired by Atlas Bidco and the Group became a subsidiary of Allied Universal. The ultimate controlling party is now Atlas Ontario LP.

Approved by the Board on 24 September 2021 and signed on its behalf by:



H Johnson

Director

24/9/21

Amag Technology Limited

Statement of Directors' Responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulation.

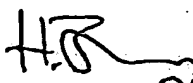
Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have prepared the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework", 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 of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing the financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- state whether applicable United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 101, have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and
- 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 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 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.

Approved by the Board on 24 September 2021 and signed on its behalf by:


24/9/21

H Johnson
Director

Amag Technology Limited

Independent auditors' report to the members of Amag Technology Limited

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion, Amag Technology Limited's financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2020 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework", and applicable law); and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements, included within the Annual Report and Financial Statements (the "Annual Report"), which comprise: the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2020; the income statement, the statement of comprehensive income and the statement of changes in equity for the year then ended; and the notes to the financial statements, which include a description of the significant accounting policies.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) ("ISAs (UK)") and applicable law. Our responsibilities under ISAs (UK) are further described in the Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We remained independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, which includes the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

Conclusions relating to going concern

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this conclusion is not a guarantee as to the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Amag Technology Limited

Independent auditors' report to the members of Amag Technology Limited

Reporting on other information

The other information comprises all of the information in the Annual Report other than the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, any form of assurance thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify an apparent material inconsistency or material misstatement, we are required to perform procedures to conclude whether there is a material misstatement of the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report based on these responsibilities.

With respect to the Strategic report and Directors' Report, we also considered whether the disclosures required by the UK Companies Act 2006 have been included.

Based on our work undertaken in the course of the audit, the Companies Act 2006 requires us also to report certain opinions and matters as described below.

Strategic report and Directors' Report

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, the information given in the Strategic report and Directors' Report for the year ended 31 December 2020 is consistent with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

In light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we did not identify any material misstatements in the Strategic report and Directors' Report.

Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit

Responsibilities of the directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the statement of directors' responsibilities, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the applicable framework and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. The directors are also responsible for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Amag Technology Limited

Independent auditors' report to the members of Amag Technology Limited

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud, is detailed below.

Based on our understanding of the company and industry, we identified that the principal risks of non-compliance with laws and regulations related to UK tax legislation, and we considered the extent to which non-compliance might have a material effect on the financial statements. We also considered those laws and regulations that have a direct impact on the financial statements such as the Companies Act 2006. We evaluated management's incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the financial statements (including the risk of override of controls), and determined that the principal risks were related to posting inappropriate journal entries and management bias in accounting estimates. Audit procedures performed by the engagement team included:

- Discussions with management to enquire of any known instances of non-compliance with Laws and Regulations and Fraud
- Reading board minutes for evidence of breaches of regulations and reading relevant correspondence
- Challenging assumptions and judgements made by management in their significant accounting estimates
- Identifying and testing journal entries, in particular journal entries posted with unexpected account combinations
- Incorporating unpredictability into the nature, timing and/or extent of our testing

There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures described above. We are less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations that are not closely related to events and transactions reflected in the financial statements. Also, the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the FRC's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditors' report.

Use of this report

This report, including the opinions, has been prepared for and only for the company's members as a body in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving these opinions, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.

Amag Technology Limited

Independent auditors' report to the members of Amag Technology Limited

Other required reporting

Companies Act 2006 exception reporting

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion:

- we have not obtained all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- adequate accounting records have not been kept by the company, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns.

We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.



Nick Muzzlewhite (Senior Statutory Auditor)

for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors

Bristol

24 September 2021

Amag Technology Limited

Income Statement for the Year Ended 31 December 2020

	Note	2020 £ 000	2019 £ 000
Continuing operations			
Revenue	5	11,092	6,487
Cost of sales		(7,640)	(4,294)
Gross profit		3,452	2,193
Distribution costs		(309)	(216)
Administrative expenses		(620)	(354)
Profit before taxation	6	2,523	1,623
Tax on profit	9	(479)	(310)
Profit for the financial year		2,044	1,313

The notes on pages 15 to 22 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Amag Technology Limited

Statement of Comprehensive Income for the Year Ended 31 December 2020

	2020	2019
	£ 000	£ 000
Profit for the financial year	<u>2,044</u>	<u>1,313</u>
Total comprehensive income for the year	<u>2,044</u>	<u>1,313</u>

The notes on pages 15 to 22 form an integral part of these financial statements

Amag Technology Limited

Statement of Changes in Equity for the Year Ended 31 December 2020

	Called up share capital £ 000	Retained earnings £ 000	Total equity £ 000
At 1 January 2020	1,051	5,259	6,310
Comprehensive income:			
Profit for the financial year		2,044	2,044
Total comprehensive income for the year		2,044	2,044
At 31 December 2020	1,051	7,303	8,354
At 1 January 2019	1,051	3,946	4,997
Comprehensive income:			
Profit for the financial year		1,313	1,313
Total comprehensive income for the year		1,313	1,313
At 31 December 2019	1,051	5,259	6,310

The notes on pages 15 to 22 form an integral part of these financial statements.

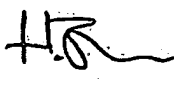
Amag Technology Limited

(Registration number: 2382076)

Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2020

	Note	2020 £ 000	2019 £ 000
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables	10	8,952	6,580
Cash and cash equivalents		2	45
		<u>8,954</u>	<u>6,625</u>
Total assets		<u>8,954</u>	<u>6,625</u>
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	11	(121)	(6)
Current tax liabilities		<u>(479)</u>	<u>(309)</u>
		<u>(600)</u>	<u>(315)</u>
Total liabilities		<u>(600)</u>	<u>(315)</u>
Net assets		<u>8,354</u>	<u>6,310</u>
EQUITY			
Called up share capital	12	1,051	1,051
Retained earnings		<u>7,303</u>	<u>5,259</u>
Total equity		<u>8,354</u>	<u>6,310</u>

The financial statements on pages 11 to 22 were approved by the Board of directors on 24 September 2021 and signed on its behalf by:

 24/9/21
 H Johanson
 Director

The notes on pages 15 to 22 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Amag Technology Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2020

1 General information

Amag Technology Limited (the 'company') is incorporated in the United Kingdom, registered in England and Wales, and domiciled in the UK. It is a private company, limited by shares. The company's registered office is Challenge House, International Drive, Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire GL20 8UQ.

The financial statements are presented in sterling, which is the company's functional currency, and in thousands of pounds unless stated otherwise.

2 Statement of compliance

These financial statements were prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard ('FRS') 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework'.

3 Significant accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared under the going concern basis using the historical cost convention and in accordance with Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies using FRS101 and applicable United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice ('UK GAAP')). The principal accounting policies and measurement bases adopted are set out below and have been applied consistently to all the years presented, unless stated otherwise. Judgements made by the directors in the application of these accounting policies which have a significant effect on the financial statements, and estimates with a significant risk of material adjustment, have been disclosed in note 4.

Exemptions

The company has taken advantage of certain disclosure exemptions in FRS 101, in part because its financial statements are included in the publicly available consolidated financial statements of G4S plc. Copies of the consolidated financial statements of G4S plc may be obtained by writing to the Company Secretary, G4S plc, 5th Floor, Southside, 105 Victoria Street, London, SW1E 6QT. The directors have notified the company's shareholders in writing about the use of these disclosure exemptions.

These disclosure exemptions relate to:

- the requirements of IAS 7 'Statement of Cash Flows';
- the statement of compliance with adopted IFRSs;
- new IFRSs that have been issued but are not yet effective and which have not been applied by the company;
- comparative information for the movements from the beginning to the end of the year in respect of the number of shares, and certain other additional comparative information;
- financial instruments disclosures required by IFRS 7 'Financial Instruments: Disclosures';
- disclosures required by IFRS 13 'Fair Value Measurement';
- certain related party disclosures on key management compensation and transactions entered into between two or more wholly-owned members of a group; and
- capital management disclosures.

Amag Technology Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2020

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Revenue

Revenue represents amounts receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business and is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of discounts, VAT and other sales-related taxes. Revenue is recognised to reflect the period in which the service is provided.

Employee benefits

Retirement benefit costs

The G4S plc group, of which the company is a member, operates both defined contribution and defined benefit pension schemes.

Payments to the defined contribution schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due and represent contributions payable to the schemes for the year. Where the company is a member of state-managed or public sector schemes, payments are dealt with as payments to defined contribution schemes where the company's obligations under the schemes are equivalent to those arising in a defined contribution retirement benefits scheme.

With respect to the defined benefit pension schemes, as there is no contractual agreement or stated policy for charging the net defined benefit cost to the company, the pension charge recognised in the income statement represents the contributions payable to the schemes for the year.

Finance income and expense

Finance income is accrued on a time basis by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable. This is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset's net carrying amount.

Finance costs are recognised as an expense in the income statement on the same basis.

Foreign currencies

The financial statements are presented in sterling, which is the company's functional currency. Transactions in currencies other than the functional currency are translated at the rates of exchange prevailing on the dates of the transactions. At each reporting date, monetary assets and liabilities which are denominated in other currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on that date. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost denominated in other currencies are not retranslated. Gains and losses arising on retranslation are included in the income statement.

Income taxes

Tax is recognised in the income statement except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in equity, in which case it is recognised in equity or other comprehensive income. The tax expense represents current tax.

Current tax is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the income statement 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 balance sheet date.

Amag Technology Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2020

3 Significant accounting policies (continued)

Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

Trade receivables

Trade receivables do not carry interest and are stated initially at their fair value.

The company applies IFRS 9 simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance for all trade receivables.

To measure the expected credit losses, trade receivables have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and the days past due.

Amounts owed by group undertakings

Amounts owed by group undertakings are recognised initially at fair value and are subsequently stated at amortised cost.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances and call deposits.

Trade payables

Trade payables are not interest-bearing and are stated initially at fair value.

Equity instruments

Equity instruments and financial liabilities are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that provides a residual interest in the assets of a business after deducting all other liabilities. Shares issued by the company classified as equity instruments are recorded at the value of proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Impairment

The carrying value of the company's assets, with the exception of financial assets, is reviewed on an on-going basis for any indication of impairment and, if any such indication exists, the assets' recoverable amount is estimated. An impairment loss is recognised in the income statement whenever the carrying value of an asset or its cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount.

An impairment loss in respect of goodwill is not reversed. In respect of any other asset, an impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine its recoverable amount. The amount of the reversal is limited such that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed that which would have been determined (after depreciation and amortisation) if no impairment loss had been recognised.

The company provides for impairments in financial assets when there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that impact the estimated future cash flows of the financial assets.

Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

Amag Technology Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2020

4 Accounting estimates, judgements and assumptions

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of the company's accounting policies. These judgements, estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, including current and expected economic conditions, and in some cases, actuarial techniques.

Although these judgements, estimates and associated assumptions are based on management's best knowledge of current events and circumstances, the actual results may differ.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised and in any future periods affected.

There are no significant judgements, estimates or assumptions used in preparing the company's financial statements.

5 Revenue

The analysis of the company's revenue for the year from continuing operations is as follows:

	2020 £ 000	2019 £ 000
Sale of goods	11,092	6,487
Analysis of revenue by geography:		
	2020 £ 000	2019 £ 000
Europe	4,284	3,347
North America	109	131
Middle East and Gulf	3,336	859
Asia/Pacific	3,241	2,051
Africa	-	24
Latin America	122	75
	11,092	6,487

Amag Technology Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2020

6 Profit before taxation

Arrived at after charging/(crediting)

	2020 £ 000	2019 £ 000
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	55	39
(Reversal of impairment)/impairment of trade receivables	(13)	(113)
Amortisation of intangible assets (included in administrative expenses)	2,056	1,383
Inventory recognised as an expense	4,986	3,022
Impairment /(reversal of impairment) of inventory	45	(35)
Audit fees payable to company's auditors	18	12

The above depreciation, amortization and inventory costs are recharged from G4S Technology Limited and represent the Amag Technology Limited proportion of the expenses.

7 Staff costs

The aggregate payroll costs (including directors' remuneration) were as follows:

	2020 £ 000	2019 £ 000
Wages and salaries	2,080	1,406
Social security costs	224	165
Other pension costs	133	90
	2,437	1,661

The company has no employees (2019:nil). The wages and salaries costs included in the company's income statement are recharges from G4S Technology Limited.

Amag Technology Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2020

8 Directors' remuneration

The directors' emoluments for the year were as follows:

	2020 £ 000	2019 £ 000
Aggregate emoluments	27	17
Company contributions to a money purchase scheme	-	-

The aggregate emoluments of the highest paid director were £27,000 (2019: £17,000). Contributions of £nil (2019: £nil) have been made to a pension scheme on his behalf during the year.

9 Tax on profit

Tax charged in the income statement

	2020 £ 000	2019 £ 000
Current tax		
Current tax on profits for the year	479	309
Adjustment in respect of prior years	-	1
Total current tax	479	310

The tax rate applied on profit before income tax is the same as (2019: higher than) the standard effective rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2019: 19%). The differences are reconciled below:

Factors affecting total tax charge for the period

	2020 £ 000	2019 £ 000
Profit for the year – continuing activities	2,523	1,623
Tax on profit at standard UK tax rate of 19% (2019: 19%)		
Effects of:	479	309
Adjustments in respect of prior years	-	1
Tax charge for the year	479	310

The standard effective rate of corporation tax for the current year is the same as the prior year.

In the Spring Budget 2021, the Government announced that from 1 April 2023, the corporation tax rate will increase to 25%. As the proposal to increase the tax rate to 25% had not been substantively enacted at the balance sheet date, its effects are not included in these financial statements. However, it is likely that the overall effect of the change, had it been substantively enacted by the balance sheet date, would be to increase the tax expense for the period by £151,000.

Amag Technology Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2020

10 Trade and other receivables

	2020	2019
	£ 000	£ 000
Trade receivables	1,834	1,755
Provision for impairment of trade receivable	(36)	(36)
	1,798	1,719
Amounts due from group undertakings (members of the G4S plc group)	7,154	4,858
Other debtors	-	3
	<u>8,952</u>	<u>6,580</u>

Amounts due from group undertakings are trading in nature, unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

11 Trade and other payables

	2020	2019
	£ 000	£ 000
Accrued expenses	121	6

12 Called up share capital

Allotted, called up and fully paid shares

	2020		2019	
	No. 000	£ 000	No. 000	£ 000
Ordinary shares of £1 each	751	751	751	751
Redeemable shares of £1 each	300	300	300	300
	<u>1,051</u>	<u>1,051</u>	<u>1,051</u>	<u>1,051</u>

The Company may, subject to certain formalities, redeem the redeemable shares at par by giving one month's notice in writing to the relevant shareholders. The holders are unable to redeem the shares without the prior written consent of the Company. The redeemable shares have full voting and dividend rights and rank equally with the ordinary shares on winding-up.

Amag Technology Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2020

13 Pension arrangements

The G4S plc group operates both defined benefit and defined contribution pension schemes. Employer contributions to these schemes are fixed at a set level or set percentage of employees' pay. Total pension costs of £133,000 (2019: £90,000) have been charged to the income statement.

Defined benefit scheme

The defined benefit scheme is comprised of three sections. The UK scheme is closed to future accrual apart from some sub-sections of the GSL section, and for most members defines the pension based on final salary. Certain sub-sections of the GSL section have historically remained open to provide a facility to accept former public-sector employees who join the G4S plc group through outsourcings. In the Group 4 and Securicor sections, members retain their link to final salary where appropriate on their benefits accrued up to closure in 2011.

As there is no contractual agreement or stated policy for charging the net defined benefit cost of the defined benefit schemes to the company, the pension charge recognised in the income statement represents the contributions payable for the year.

Further information on the defined benefit schemes has been disclosed in the consolidated financial statements of G4S plc.

Defined contribution scheme

The pension charge recognised in the income statement for the defined contribution scheme represents the contributions payable for the year.

14 Parent and ultimate parent undertaking

The company's ultimate parent company and ultimate controlling party is G4S plc.

In April 2021, the majority of the share capital of G4S plc was acquired by Atlas UK Bidco Limited and the company became a subsidiary of the Allied Universal group. The ultimate controlling party is now Atlas Ontario LP. G4S plc is also the parent undertaking of both the smallest and largest groups which include the results of the company for which consolidated financial statements are prepared.

Copies of the group financial statements for G4S plc are available upon request from the Company Secretary, 46 Gillingham Street, Pimlico, London SW1V 1HU.

15 Non adjusting events after the financial period

On 8 December 2020, the Allied Universal Topco LLC ("Allied Universal") and the G4S Board announced that they had reached an agreement on the terms of a recommended cash offer to be made by Atlas UK Bidco Limited ("Atlas Bidco"), a newly incorporated entity that is indirectly controlled by Allied Universal, to acquire the entire issued and to be issued ordinary share capital of G4S at a price of 245 pence per G4S share. On 6 April 2021, the majority of the share capital of the Group was acquired by Atlas Bidco and the Group became a subsidiary of Allied Universal. The ultimate controlling party is now Atlas Ontario LP.