Company Registration No. 02476211

ADT Group Public Limited Company

Annual Report and Financial Statements

For the 53 weeks ended 30 September 2016

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Annual report and financial statements For the 53 weeks ended 30 September 2016

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Annual report and financial statements For the 53 weeks ended 30 September 2016

Officers and professional advisers

Directors

A Bowie P Schieser

Company Secretary

M Ayre

Registered Office

Security House The Summit Hanworth Road Sunbury on Thames Middlesex TW16 5DB

Bankers

Barclays Bank PLC Corporate Banking Centre 28 George Street Luton LU1 2AE

Solicitors

Eversheds
Senator House
85 Queen Victoria Street
London
EC4V 4JL

Auditor

Deloitte LLP Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditor Leeds United Kingdom

Directors' report

The directors present their annual report and the audited financial statements for the period from 26 September 2015 to 30 September 2016.

Items required to be disclosed under Sch7 Companies Act 2006 have been excluded from the Directors' Report. They are set out in the Strategic Report included on page 3 in accordance with s414C(11) Companies Act 2006.

Results and dividends

The profit for the year after taxation, amounted to £774,000 (2015: £1,620,000). During the period the company did not receive a dividend (2015: £nil).

Events after the balance sheet date

There have been no significant events since the balance sheet date.

Dividends

The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend (2015: £nil).

Directors and Company Secretary

The directors who served during the period and since the period end were as follows:

A Bowie

P Schieser

A B Alphonsus (resigned 10 March 2017 as both director and company secretary)

M Ayre (Appointed as company secretary 10 March 2017)

Directors' liabilities

The company has made qualifying third party indemnity provisions for the benefit of its directors which were made during the period and remain in force at the date of this report.

Directors' statement on information given to the auditor

Each of the persons who is a director at the date of approval of this report confirms that:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware; and
- the director has taken all the steps that he ought to have taken as a director to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

This confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of s418 of the Companies Act 2006.

Auditor

In accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006, a resolution for the re-appointment of Deloitte LLP as auditor of the company is to be proposed at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

Approved by the Board of Directors and signed by order of the Board

A Bowie Director

3151

March 2017

Strategic Report

Introduction

The directors present their Strategic report on the company for the period from 26 September 2015 to 30 September 2016. The principal activity of the company is that of an investment holding company.

Business review and future developments

The results for the period are given in the profit and loss account on page 7 which shows a profit of £774,000 for the period (2015: £1,620,000).

Interest receivable from group undertakings accounted for the majority of the profit for the period. The balance sheet on page 8 shows that the net assets of the company increased by £774,000 during the period to £511,638,000 (2015: £510,864,000).

The company had few transactions during the period and the directors do not envisage this will change in the foreseeable future. For this reason the company's directors believe that further key performance indicators of the company are not necessary for an understanding of the performance and position of the business.

Going concern

The directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements, further details of which can be found in the statement of accounting policies in the financial statements (note 1).

Principal risks and uncertainties

The risks of the company are the potential inability to repay its creditors. However the company has considerable surplus net assets which include intercompany debtors which the directors consider to be recoverable.

Financial risk management objectives and policies

Objectives and policies

The directors considered the risks attached to the Company's financial instruments, which principally comprise loans to and from other group companies. The Company's exposure to price risk, credit risk, liquidity risk and cash flow risk is not considered significant for the assessment of assets, liabilities and the financial statements.

The directors' policy on hedging is to hedge all financial risks where it is feasible and cost effective to do so. The company had no hedged transactions during the period (2015: £nil).

This report was approved by the Board of Directors and signed by order of the Board

A Bowie Director

March 2017

Directors' responsibilities statement

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

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law), including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland". 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 these 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 UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; 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 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. 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.

Independent auditor's report to the members of ADT Group Public Limited Company

We have audited the financial statements of ADT Group Public Limited Company for the 53 weeks ended 30 September 2016, which comprise the Profit and loss account, the Balance sheet, the Statement of changes in equity and the related notes 1 to 13. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland".

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditor

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's (APB's) Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of: whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed; the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the directors; and the overall presentation of the financial statements. In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the annual report to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

Opinion on the financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 30 September 2016 and of its profit for the period then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion the information given in the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report for the financial period for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.

Independent auditor's report to the members of ADT Group Public Limited Company (continued)

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

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

NW

David Johnson, BA, FCA (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of Deloitté LLP Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditor Leeds, United Kingdom 31 March 2017

Profit and Loss Account For the 53 weeks ended 30 September 2016

	Notes	53 weeks ended 30 September 2016 £'000	52 weeks ended 25 September 2015 £'000
Administrative (expenses) / income		(4)	. 7
Operating (loss) / profit	3	(4)	7
Interest receivable and similar income	5	2,472	2,413
Interest payable and similar charges	6	(326)	(319)
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation		2,142	2,101
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	. 7	(1,368)	(481)
Profit for the financial period		774	1,620

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this profit and loss account. Operating (loss) / profit derives wholly from continuing operations in both periods.

The company has no recognised gains or losses for the period other than the results above and therefore no statement of other comprehensive income has been presented.

Balance sheet As at 30 September 2016

	Notes	30 September 2016 £'000	25 September 2015 £'000
Fixed assets	8	40,465	40,465
Investments	o .	40,405	40,405
Current assets	,	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	· 9	489,536	487,095
Debtors: amounts falling due after more than one year	9	4,968	6,336
		494,504	493,431
Conditions amounts falling due within one year	10	(23,331)	(23,032)
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	10	(23,3,51)	(23,032)
Net current assets		471,173	470,399
TRANS		511,638	510,864
Total assets less current liabilities			
Net assets		511,638	510,864
•	•		
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	. 11	399,330	399,330
Profit and loss account		112,308	111,534
Shareholder's funds	•	511,638	510,864
•			

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this balance sheet.

The financial statements of ADT Group Public Limited Company, registered number 02476211 were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issued on 31 March 2017.

Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors

A Bowie Director

Statement of changes in equity As at 30 September 2016

	Called up share capital (note 11) £'000	Profit and loss account £'000	Total £'000
At 26 September 2014	399,330	109,914	509,244
Changes on transition to FRS 102 (see note 13)	·		<u> </u>
At 27 September 2014	399,330	109,914	509,244
Profit for the financial period and total comprehensive income	<u> </u>	1,620	1,620
At 25 September 2015	399,330	111,534	510,864
Profit for the financial period and total comprehensive income	<u></u>	774	774
At 30 September 2016	399,330	112,308	511,638

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement of changes in equity.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) For the 53 weeks ended 30 September 2016

1. Accounting policies

The principal accounting policies are summarised below. They have all been applied consistently throughout the period and to the preceding period.

General information and basis of accounting

ADT Group Public Limited Company is a company incorporated in the United Kingdom under the Companies Act. The address of the registered office is given on page 1. The nature of the company's operations and its principal activities are set out in the Strategic Report on page 3.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 (FRS 102) issued by the Financial Reporting Council.

The prior period financial statements were restated for material adjustments on adoption of FRS 102 in the current period. For more information see note 13.

The functional currency of ADT Group Public Limited Company is considered to be Pounds Sterling because that is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the company operates.

ADT Group Public Limited Company meets the definition of a qualifying entity under FRS 102 and has therefore taken advantage of the disclosure exemptions available to it in respect of its separate financial statements. ADT Group Public Limited Company is consolidated in the financial statements of its ultimate parent, Johnson Controls International Plc, which may be obtained from the address in note 12. Exemptions have been taken in these separate company financial statements in relation to, financial instruments, related party transactions, presentation of a cash flow statement and remuneration of key management personnel.

The company is exempt by virtue of s400 of the Companies Act 2006 from the requirement to prepare group financial statements. These financial statements present information about the company as an individual undertaking and not about the group.

The financial statements are prepared to the last Friday of September. Since this is within seven days of 30 September each year, the requirements of section 390 of the Companies Act with regard to the dating of the financial statements are met. Comparative data is for the 52 weeks ended 25 September 2015.

Going concern

The company's business activities, together with the factors likely to affect its future development, performance and position are set out in the Strategic Report on page 3. The financial position of the company and its financial risk management are described in the Strategic Report on page 3. The company has considerable financial resources. As a consequence the directors believe that the company is well placed to manage its business risks successfully despite the current uncertain economic outlook.

After making enquiries, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operating existence or the foreseeable future. Accordingly they continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the annual report and financial statements.

Fixed asset investments

Fixed asset investments are included at cost less any provision for impairment.

Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the profit and loss account.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) For the 53 weeks ended 30 September 2016

1. Accounting policies (continued)

Current and deferred taxation

Deferred taxation is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date, i.e. where transactions or events have occurred that result in an obligation to pay more or a right to pay less tax after the balance sheet date, except that:

- -The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- -Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of permanent timing differences. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Foreign currency

Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated into pounds sterling at the rates of exchange ruling when the transaction took place. Amounts receivable or payable in foreign currencies at the balance sheet date are translated into pounds sterling at the rates prevailing at the date and the differences recognised in the profit and loss account.

Interest

Interest income is recognised when it is probable that economic benefits will flow to the company and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Financial instruments

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

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.

(i) Financial assets and liabilities

All financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at transaction price (including transaction costs), except for those financial assets classified as at fair value through profit or loss, which are initially measured at fair value (which is normally the transaction price excluding transaction costs), unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction. If an arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, the financial asset or financial liability is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are only offset in the statement of financial position when, and only when there exists a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and the Company intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Debt instruments which meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method:

(a) The contractual return to the holder is (i) a fixed amount; (ii) a positive fixed rate or a positive variable rate; or (iii) a combination of a positive or a negative fixed rate and a positive variable rate.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) For the 53 weeks ended 30 September 2016

Accounting policies (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

- (i) Financial assets and liabilities (continued)
- (b) The contract may provide for repayments of the principal or the return to the holder (but not both) to be linked to a single relevant observable index of general price inflation of the currency in which the debt instrument is denominated, provided such links are not leveraged.
- (c) The contract may provide for a determinable variation of the return to the holder during the life of the instrument, provided that (i) the new rate satisfies condition (a) and the variation is not contingent on future events other than (1) a change of a contractual variable rate; (2) to protect the holder against credit deterioration of the issuer; (3) changes in levies applied by a central bank or arising from changes in relevant taxation or law; or (ii) the new rate is a market rate of interest and satisfies condition (a).
- (d) There is no contractual provision that could, by its terms, result in the holder losing the principal amount or any interest attributable to the current period or prior periods.
- (e) Contractual provisions that permit the issuer to prepay a debt instrument or permit the holder to put it back to the issuer before maturity are not contingent on future events, other than to protect the holder against the credit deterioration of the issuer or a change in control of the issuer, or to protect the holder or issuer against changes in levies applied by a central bank or arising from changes in relevant taxation or law.
- (f) Contractual provisions may permit the extension of the term of the debt instrument, provided that the return to the holder and any other contractual provisions applicable during the extended term satisfy the conditions of paragraphs (a) to (c).

Debt instruments that are classified as payable or receivable within one year on initial recognition and which meet the above conditions are measured at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received, net of impairment.

Other debt instruments not meeting these conditions are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Commitments to make and receive loans which meet the conditions mentioned above are measured at cost (which may be nil) less impairment.

Financial assets are derecognised when and only when a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or are settled, b) the Company transfers to another party substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, or c) the Company, despite having retained some, but not all, significant risks and rewards of ownership, has transferred control of the asset to another party.

Financial liabilities are derecognised only when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires.

(ii) Investments

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost less impairment.

2. Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, which are described in note 1, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The 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 if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) For the 53 weeks ended 30 September 2016

2. Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty (continued)

Critical judgements in applying the company's accounting policies

There are no critical judgements or key sources of estimation uncertainty that the directors have made in the process of applying the company's accounting policies.

3. Operating (loss) / profit

The audit fee for the company's financial statements amounted to £2,500 (2015: £2,500) and is borne by a fellow group undertaking, ADT Fire and Security Plc, in both the current and preceding period.

4. Directors' remuneration

The directors are remunerated by a fellow group company in respect of services provided to a number of group companies as directors. It is not possible to separately identify the emoluments attributable to services provided to each company. Accordingly, the financial statements include no emoluments in respect of any directors (2015: £nil).

The company had no employees except the directors in either the current or prior period.

5. Interest receivable and similar income

•	26 September 2015 to	2014 to
	30 September 2016 £'000	25 September 2015 £'000
Interest from group companies	2,472	2,413

6. Interest payable and similar charges ·

Other interest payable

26 September	27 September
2015 to	2014 to
30 September	25 September
2016	2015
£'000	£'000
• ,	
326	319
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	

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Notes to the financial statements (continued) For the 53 weeks ended 30 September 2016

7. Tax on profit on ordinary activities

The tax charge comprises:	26 September 2015 to 30 September 2016 £'000	27 September 2014 to 25 September 2015 £'000
Current tax		•
Corporation tax	-	
Total current tax	· ·	
Deferred tax		
Deferred tax	418	481
Decrease in deferred tax due to tax rate change	950	
Total deferred tax	1,368	481
Total tax on profit on ordinary activities	1,368	481

The average standard rate of tax applied to reported profit on ordinary activities is 20% (2015: 20.5%). The applicable tax rate changed to 20% from 1 April 2015 following the substantive enactment of the Finance Act 2013. The Finance Act (No 2) 2015 reduced the main rate of UK corporation tax to 19% from 1 April 2017 and to 18% from 1 April 2020. In his Budget of 16 March 2016, the Chancellor of the Exchequer announced an additional 1% reduction in the main rate of UK corporation tax to 17% with effect from 1 April 2020.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) For the 53 weeks ended 30 September 2016

7. Tax on profit on ordinary activities (continued)

The difference between the total tax charge shown above and the amount calculated by applying the average standard rate of UK Corporation Tax to the profit before tax is as follows:

	26 September 2015 to 30 September 2016 £'000	27 September 2014 to 25 September 2015 £'000
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	2,142	2,101
Corporation tax at average standard rate	428	431
Effects of: Expenses not deductible for tax purposes Utilisation of losses Adjustments to tax charge relating to previous period Group relief not paid Deferred tax	63 (417) (74) - 418	64 (481) (12) (2) 481
Decrease in deferred tax due to tax rate change Total tax charge for the period	1,368	481

Notes to the financial statements (continued) For the 53 weeks ended 30 September 2016

8. Investments held as fixed assets

	30 September 2016 £'000	25 September 2015 £'000
Shares in group undertaking and participating interests	40,465	40,465
Shares in group undertakings		
	Subsidiary undertakings £'000	Total £'000
Cost At 26 September 2015 and at 30 September 2016	278,432	278,432
Provision for impairment At 26 September 2015 and at 30 September 2016	237,967	237,967
Net book value At 30 September 2016	40,465	40,465
At 25 September 2015	40,465	40,465

Details of undertakings

Details of the investments in which the company holds 20% or more of the nominal value of any class of share capital are as follows:

Undertakings	Holding	Proportion of voting rights and shares held	Principal activity
Subsidiary undertakings			•
Britannia Security Group Ltd*	Ordinary shares	100%	Investment holding
ADT (UK) Ltd	Ordinary shares	100%	Investment holding
Shepton Holdings Ltd	Ordinary shares	100%	Dormant
Farnham Ltd	Ordinary shares	100%	Dormant
ADT Trustees Ltd	Ordinary shares	100%	Nominee company
ADT Finance Plc	Ordinary shares	100%	Investment holding
ADT Services International Ltd	Ordinary shares	100%	Investment holding
ADT Fire & Security Plc	Ordinary shares	100%	Security Systems
Sensormatic Finance Ltd	Ordinary shares	100%	Dormant
Pritchard Services Group BV	Ordinary shares	100%	Investment holding
Pritchard Services Group Investments Ltd	Ordinary shares	100%	Dormant

^{*} Directly held by ADT Group Public Limited Company

All of the above named undertakings are incoporated in England & Wales except for Pritchard Services Group BV which is incorporated in the Netherlands.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) For the 53 weeks ended 30 September 2016

9. Debtors: Amounts falling due within one year

•		30 September 2016 £'000	25 September 2015 £'000
Amounts owed by group undertakings	•	489,536	487,095
		489,959	487,095

Included within the amounts owed by group undertakings is an amount of £488,562,000 (2015: £486,089,000) owed by ADT Finance Plc where interest is charged at the Bank of England Base rate -1%, also interest is charged on an amount of £632,375 (2015: £632,210) owed by Tyco International Holdings Ltd. All other amounts owed by group undertakings are repayable on demand, unsecured and interest free.

	<i>.</i>	30 September	25 September
	•	2016	2015
		£'000	£'000
Amounts falling due a	fter more than one year		•
Deferred taxation	• • •	4,968	6,336
		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	-

Deferred tax

The movement in the deferred tax asset in the period is as follows:

	30 September 2016 £'000	25 September 2015 £'000
Deferred tax opening balance	6,336	6,848
Difference between accumulated depreciation and amortisation and capital allowances	(950)	(31)
Utilisation of losses	(418)	(481)
	4,968	6,336

The deferred tax asset relates wholly to losses and will be utilised in accordance with future taxable interest income in preference to group relief. There is unprovided deferred tax of £32,838 (2015: £32,838) which relates to capital losses.

10. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

		30 S	eptember 2016 £'000	25 September 2015 £'000
Amounts owed to group undertakings Accruals and deferred income			23,329 92	22,940
	٠		23,331	23,032

Included in the amounts owed to subsidiary companies, is an unsecured amount owed to ADT Fire & Security plc of £15,352,000 (2015: £15,033,000) where interest is payable at Libor +1.95% and is repayable on demand. All other amounts owed to group undertakings are repayable on demand, unsecured and interest free.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) For the 53 weeks ended 30 September 2016

11. Called up share capital and reserves

	30 September 2016	25 September 2015
Authorised, allotted, called up and fully paid	£'000	£'000
399,330,000 ordinary shares of £1 each	399,330	399,330

The profit and loss account represents cumulative profits or losses, net of dividends paid and other adjustments.

12. Ultimate controlling party

The company's ultimate parent and controlling party is Johnson Controls International Plc, a company incorporated in Ireland.

The largest and smallest company preparing consolidated financial statements is Johnson Controls International Plc. Copies of the consolidated financial statements of Johnson Controls International Plc are available at its registered office: Unit 1202, Building 1000, City Gate, Mahon, Cork, Ireland.

The company's immediate parent undertaking is ADT UK Holdings Plc.

13. Explanation of transition to FRS 102

This is the first year that the company has presented its financial statements under Financial Reporting Standard 102 (FRS 102) issued by the Financial Reporting Council. The following disclosures are required in the year of transition. The last financial statements under previous UK GAAP were for the period ended 25 September 2015 and the date of transition to FRS 102 was therefore 27 September 2014.

As a consequence of adopting FRS 102, the accounting policies that have applied under the entity's previous accounting framework are not materially different to FRS102 and have not impacted on equity or on profit or loss