

Company Registration No. 04703562 (England and Wales)

**A-DATA LIMITED**  
**ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2017**

# A-DATA LIMITED

## COMPANY INFORMATION

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**Directors** Mrs Joanna Brown  
Mr M J Brown

**Secretary** Mrs Joanna Brown

**Company number** 04703562

**Registered office** 53 Kent Road  
Southsea  
Portsmouth  
Hampshire  
PO5 3HU

**Auditor** Jones Avens Limited  
53 Kent Road  
Southsea  
Portsmouth  
Hampshire  
PO5 3HU

**Business address** 36 New Lane  
Havant  
Hampshire  
PO9 2JL

**Bankers** Barclays Bank Plc  
PO Box 317  
Woking  
Surrey  
GU21 1WT

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# A-DATA LIMITED

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# **A-DATA LIMITED**

## **STRATEGIC REPORT**

### **FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2017**

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The directors present the strategic report for the year ended 30 April 2017.

#### **Fair review of the business**

The principal activity of the company was that of the supply of CCTV equipment and services.

Turnover for the company for the financial year amounted to £12,718,090 (2016 - £15,607,059). Profit for the financial year after taxation was £532,846 (2016 - Loss - £594,239). Whilst a reduction in turnover has been sustained, the directors are satisfied with the overall performance of the company.

The company has continued with its R & D projects and anticipates that this will produce increased sales in the future.

The company continues to enhance its share of a very competitive market and indeed its reputation as a market leader.

#### **Principal risks and uncertainties**

##### **Principal risks and uncertainties are:**

##### *Management risks*

The management of the company is controlled by its two directors who are supported by a management team. Strategic matters and future development decisions are carried out by the the board of directors.

##### *Credit risk*

The company has negligible credit risk as credit control is very tightly managed, with strict rules being laid down for every customer.

##### *Financial risks*

The company manages its cash and borrowing requirements in order to maximise interest income and minimise interest expense, whilst ensuring the company has sufficient liquid resources to meet the operating needs of the business.

##### *Operating risk*

The company manages day to operating risks by adapting best practice wherever possible. This process includes ensuring staff are properly trained and that industry standards and regulations are adhered to to the highest possible levels.

On behalf of the board

Mrs Joanna Brown

**Director**

4 January 2018

# **A-DATA LIMITED**

## **DIRECTORS' REPORT**

***FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2017***

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The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 30 April 2017.

### **Principal activities**

The principal activity of the company was that of the supply of CCTV equipment and services.

### **Directors**

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

Mrs Joanna Brown

Mr M J Brown

### **Results and dividends**

The results for the year are set out on page 6.

Ordinary dividends were paid amounting to £238,899. The directors do not recommend payment of a final dividend.

### **Auditor**

The auditor, Jones Avens Limited, is deemed to be reappointed under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006.

### **Statement of disclosure to auditor**

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware. Additionally, the directors individually have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

On behalf of the board

Mrs Joanna Brown

**Director**

4 January 2018

## **A-DATA LIMITED**

### **DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT**

***FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2017***

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The directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' 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). 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;
- state whether UK accounting standards 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;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- 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.

## **A-DATA LIMITED**

### **INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF A-DATA LIMITED**

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We have audited the financial statements of A-Data Limited for the year ended 30 April 2017 set out on pages 6 to 26. 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 Directors' Responsibilities Statement set out on page 3, 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 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 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 April 2017 and of its profit for the year 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 matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006**

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of our audit, the information given in the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements, and the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

## **A-DATA LIMITED**

### **INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)**

#### **TO THE MEMBERS OF A-DATA LIMITED**

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##### **Matters on which we are required to report by exception**

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

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.

**Claire Norwood BSc FCA ATII (Senior Statutory Auditor)**  
for and on behalf of Jones Avens Limited

4 January 2018

**Chartered Accountants**  
**Statutory Auditor**

53 Kent Road  
Southsea  
Portsmouth  
Hampshire  
PO5 3HU

## A-DATA LIMITED

### PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2017

	Notes	2017 £	2016 £
Turnover	3	12,718,090	15,607,059
Cost of sales		(8,333,106)	(10,436,082)
<b>Gross profit</b>		<b>4,384,984</b>	<b>5,170,977</b>
Administrative expenses		(4,003,903)	(4,458,741)
<b>Operating profit</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>381,081</b>	<b>712,236</b>
Interest receivable and similar income	7	529	355
Interest payable and similar expenses	8	(16,185)	(35,145)
Amounts written off investments	9	49,900	(1,147,543)
<b>Profit/(loss) before taxation</b>		<b>415,325</b>	<b>(470,097)</b>
Taxation	10	117,521	(124,142)
<b>Profit/(loss) for the financial year</b>		<b>532,846</b>	<b>(594,239)</b>

The Profit And Loss Account has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

## A-DATA LIMITED

### STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

*FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2017*

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	2017	2016
	£	£
Profit/(loss) for the year	532,846	(594,239)
Other comprehensive income		
Tax relating to other comprehensive income	19,433	4,036
Total comprehensive income for the year	<u>552,279</u>	<u>(590,203)</u>

# A-DATA LIMITED

## BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 APRIL 2017

	Notes	2017		2016	
		£	£	£	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Tangible assets	12	2,787,937		2,954,644	
Investment properties	13	359,820		-	
Investments	14	-		100	
		3,147,757		2,954,744	
<b>Current assets</b>					
Stocks	17	2,337,335		2,828,033	
Debtors	18	3,929,079		3,504,109	
Cash at bank and in hand		35,525		69,918	
		6,301,939		6,402,060	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	19	(2,814,671)		(2,296,131)	
<b>Net current assets</b>		3,487,268		4,105,929	
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		6,635,025		7,060,673	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year</b>	20	-		(646,265)	
<b>Provisions for liabilities</b>	22	(134,627)		(227,390)	
<b>Net assets</b>		6,500,398		6,187,018	
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital	25	50,110		50,110	
Revaluation reserve		860,719		841,286	
Profit and loss reserves		5,589,569		5,295,622	
<b>Total equity</b>		6,500,398		6,187,018	

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 4 January 2018 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mrs Joanna Brown  
Director

Mr M J Brown  
Director

Company Registration No. 04703562

# A-DATA LIMITED

## STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2017

	Share capital	Revaluation reserves	Profit and loss reserves	Total
Notes	£	£	£	£
<b>Balance at 1 May 2015</b>	50,110	837,250	5,995,404	6,882,764
<b>Year ended 30 April 2016:</b>				
Loss for the year	-	-	(594,239)	(594,239)
Other comprehensive income:				
Tax relating to other comprehensive income	-	4,036	-	4,036
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	4,036	(594,239)	(590,203)
Dividends	11	-	(105,543)	(105,543)
<b>Balance at 30 April 2016</b>	50,110	841,286	5,295,622	6,187,018
<b>Year ended 30 April 2017:</b>				
Profit for the year	-	-	532,846	532,846
Other comprehensive income:				
Tax relating to other comprehensive income	-	19,433	-	19,433
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	19,433	532,846	552,279
Dividends	11	-	(238,899)	(238,899)
<b>Balance at 30 April 2017</b>	50,110	860,719	5,589,569	6,500,398

## A-DATA LIMITED

### STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2017

	Notes	2017 £	£	2016 £	£
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>					
Cash generated from operations	29	1,203,233		1,199,120	
Interest paid		(16,185)		(35,145)	
Income taxes refunded/(paid)		54,963		(291,239)	
<b>Net cash inflow from operating activities</b>		1,242,011		872,736	
<b>Investing activities</b>					
Purchase of tangible fixed assets		(116,679)		(118,512)	
Proceeds on disposal of tangible fixed assets		-		4,752	
Purchase of investment property		(359,820)		-	
Interest received		529		355	
<b>Net cash used in investing activities</b>		(475,970)		(113,405)	
<b>Financing activities</b>					
Repayment of borrowings		-		(117,664)	
Repayment of bank loans		(701,265)		27,168	
Dividends paid		(238,899)		(105,543)	
<b>Net cash used in financing activities</b>		(940,164)		(196,039)	
<b>Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents</b>		(174,123)		563,292	
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		(633,530)		(1,196,822)	
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at end of year</b>		(807,653)		(633,530)	
<b>Relating to:</b>					
Cash at bank and in hand		35,525		69,918	
Bank overdrafts included in creditors payable within one year		(843,178)		(703,448)	

## **A-DATA LIMITED**

### **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2017**

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#### **1 Accounting policies**

##### **Company information**

A-Data Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 53 Kent Road, Southsea, Portsmouth, Hampshire, PO5 3HU.

##### **1.1 Accounting convention**

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

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

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

##### **1.2 Going concern**

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

##### **1.3 Turnover**

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

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

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that are recoverable.

##### **1.4 Research and development expenditure**

Research expenditure is written off against profits in the year in which it is incurred. Identifiable development expenditure is capitalised to the extent that the technical, commercial and financial feasibility can be demonstrated.

##### **1.5 Tangible fixed assets**

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

## A-DATA LIMITED

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2017

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#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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

Land and buildings Freehold	Nil
Plant and machinery	20% - straight line
Fixtures, fittings & equipment	20% - straight line
Motor vehicles	25% - straight line

Freehold land and buildings are not depreciated. The company maintains a policy of constant refurbishment and the directors consider that no depreciation is required.

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

#### 1.6 Investment properties

Investment property, which is property held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation, is initially recognised at cost, which includes the purchase cost and any directly attributable expenditure. Subsequently it is measured at fair value at the reporting end date. The surplus or deficit on revaluation is recognised in profit or loss.

Where fair value cannot be achieved without undue cost or effort, investment property is accounted for as tangible fixed assets.

#### 1.7 Fixed asset investments

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

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

An associate is an entity, being neither a subsidiary nor a joint venture, in which the company holds a long-term interest and where the company has significant influence. The company considers that it has significant influence where it has the power to participate in the financial and operating decisions of the associate.

Entities in which the company has a long term interest and shares control under a contractual arrangement are classified as jointly controlled entities.

#### 1.8 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

## A-DATA LIMITED

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2017

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#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

##### 1.9 Stocks

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

Stocks held for distribution at no or nominal consideration are measured at the lower of replacement cost and cost, adjusted where applicable for any loss of service potential.

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

##### 1.10 Cash at bank and in hand

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

##### 1.11 Financial instruments

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

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

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

##### **Basic financial assets**

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

## A-DATA LIMITED

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2017

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#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

##### **Other financial assets**

Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments which are not subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price. Such assets are subsequently carried at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss, except that investments in equity instruments that are not publicly traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

##### **Impairment of financial assets**

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

##### **Derecognition of financial assets**

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

##### **Classification of financial liabilities**

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

##### **Basic financial liabilities**

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

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

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

## A-DATA LIMITED

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2017

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#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

##### **Other financial liabilities**

Derivatives, including interest rate swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts, are not basic financial instruments. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in profit or loss in finance costs or finance income as appropriate, unless hedge accounting is applied and the hedge is a cash flow hedge.

Debt instruments that do not meet the conditions in FRS 102 paragraph 11.9 are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss. Debt instruments may be designated as being measured at fair value through profit or loss to eliminate or reduce an accounting mismatch or if the instruments are measured and their performance evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy.

##### **Derecognition of financial liabilities**

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

#### 1.12 Equity instruments

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

#### 1.13 Derivatives

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value at the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured to fair value at each reporting end date. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately unless the derivative is designated and effective as a hedging instrument, in which event the timing of the recognition in profit or loss depends on the nature of the hedge relationship.

A derivative with a positive fair value is recognised as a financial asset, whereas a derivative with a negative fair value is recognised as a financial liability.

#### 1.14 Taxation

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

##### **Current tax**

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

##### **Deferred tax**

Deferred tax is provided in full in respect of taxation deferred by timing differences between the treatment of certain items for taxation and accounting purposes. The deferred tax balance has not been discounted.

## A-DATA LIMITED

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2017

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

##### 1.15 Employee benefits

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

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

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

##### 1.16 Retirement benefits

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

##### 1.17 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to income on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the lease asset are consumed.

##### 1.18 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation are included in the profit and loss account for the period.

#### 2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount 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 where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

#### 3 Turnover and other revenue

An analysis of the company's turnover is as follows:

	2017 £	2016 £
<b>Turnover analysed by class of business</b>		
Sale of CCTV equipment	12,718,090	15,607,059
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
	2017 £	2016 £
<b>Other significant revenue</b>		
Interest income	529	355
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

# A-DATA LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2017

### 3 Turnover and other revenue (Continued)

	2017 £	2016 £
<b>Turnover analysed by geographical market</b>		
UK and Europe	12,718,090	15,607,059

### 4 Operating profit

	2017 £	2016 £
Operating profit for the year is stated after charging/(crediting):		
Exchange (gains)/losses	(12,188)	23,418
Research and development costs	660,272	438,230
Fees payable to the company's auditor for the audit of the company's financial statements	10,500	10,500
Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	283,387	300,272
(Profit)/loss on disposal of tangible fixed assets	-	4,037
Cost of stocks recognised as an expense	8,064,612	10,081,450
Operating lease charges	55,796	51,400

Exchange differences recognised in profit or loss during the year, except for those arising on financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss, amounted to £12,188 (2016 - £23,418).

### 5 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

	2017 Number	2016 Number
Management	2	2
Sales and distribution	37	51
Administration	10	10
	49	63

Their aggregate remuneration comprised:

	2017 £	2016 £
Wages and salaries	1,825,552	2,152,497
Social security costs	175,442	206,939
Pension costs	51,794	292,436
	2,052,788	2,651,872

# A-DATA LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2017

### 6 Directors' remuneration

	2017 £	2016 £
Remuneration for qualifying services	240,001	240,000
Company pension contributions to defined contribution schemes	41,200	281,655
	<u>281,201</u>	<u>521,655</u>

The number of directors for whom retirement benefits are accruing under defined contribution schemes amounted to 2 (2016 - 2).

Remuneration disclosed above include the following amounts paid to the highest paid director:

	2017 £	2016 £
Remuneration for qualifying services	140,000	140,000
Company pension contributions to defined contribution schemes	20,600	140,828
	<u>160,600</u>	<u>280,828</u>

### 7 Interest receivable and similar income

	2017 £	2016 £
<b>Interest income</b>		
Other interest income	529	355
	<u>529</u>	<u>355</u>

### 8 Interest payable and similar expenses

	2017 £	2016 £
<b>Interest on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost:</b>		
Interest on bank overdrafts and loans	195	-
Other interest on financial liabilities	15,990	35,145
	<u>16,185</u>	<u>35,145</u>

### 9 Amounts written off investments

<b>fixed asset investments</b>	2017 £	2016 £
Gain on disposal of fixed asset investments	49,900	-
Amounts written back to/(written off) current loans	-	(1,147,543)
	<u>49,900</u>	<u>(1,147,543)</u>

## A-DATA LIMITED

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2017

#### 10 Taxation

	2017 £	2016 £
<b>Current tax</b>		
UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	-	44,191
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	(44,191)	(42,840)
Group tax relief	-	159,273
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
Total current tax	(44,191)	160,624
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
<b>Deferred tax</b>		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	(73,330)	(36,482)
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
Total tax (credit)/charge	(117,521)	124,142
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

The actual (credit)/charge for the year can be reconciled to the expected charge/(credit) for the year based on the profit or loss and the standard rate of tax as follows:

	2017 £	2016 £
Profit/(loss) before taxation	415,325	(470,097)
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
Expected tax charge/(credit) based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2016: 20.00%)	78,912	(94,019)
Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	13,187	242,565
Unutilised tax losses carried forward	(42,105)	-
Effect of change in corporation tax rate	(2,223)	-
Research and development tax credit	(163,087)	(79,604)
Other non-reversing timing differences	(11,567)	-
Under/(over) provided in prior years	9,362	(42,840)
Payment for group relief for prior year	-	98,040
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
Taxation (credit)/charge for the year	(117,521)	124,142
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

In addition to the amount (credited)/charged to the profit and loss account, the following amounts relating to tax have been recognised directly in other comprehensive income:

	2017 £	2016 £
Deferred tax arising on:		
Revaluation of property	(19,433)	(4,036)
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

# A-DATA LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2017

### 11 Dividends

	2017 £	2016 £
Interim paid	238,899	105,543

### 12 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings Freehold £	Plant and machinery £	Fixtures, fittings & equipment £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
<b>Cost or valuation</b>					
At 1 May 2016	2,465,381	629,503	551,810	96,178	3,742,872
Additions	34,000	-	82,679	-	116,679
At 30 April 2017	2,499,381	629,503	634,489	96,178	3,859,551
<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>					
At 1 May 2016	-	442,063	320,896	25,268	788,227
Depreciation charged in the year	-	147,180	114,870	21,337	283,387
At 30 April 2017	-	589,243	435,766	46,605	1,071,614
<b>Carrying amount</b>					
At 30 April 2017	2,499,381	40,260	198,723	49,573	2,787,937
At 30 April 2016	2,465,381	187,439	230,914	70,910	2,954,644

The carrying value of land and buildings comprises:

	2017 £	2016 £
Freehold	2,499,381	2,465,381

Land and buildings with a carrying amount of £2,499,381 were revalued in February 2015 by Hellier Langstone, independent valuers not connected with the company on the basis of market value for the land and buildings. The valuation conforms to International Valuation Standards and was based on recent market transactions on arm's length terms for similar properties.

If revalued assets were stated on an historical cost basis rather than a fair value basis, the total amounts included would have been as follows:

	2017 £	2016 £
Cost	1,475,156	1,441,156
Accumulated depreciation	-	-
Carrying value	1,475,156	1,441,156

# A-DATA LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2017

### 13 Investment property

	2017 £
<b>Fair value</b>	
At 1 May 2016	-
Additions through external acquisition	359,820
	<u>359,820</u>
At 30 April 2017	<u>359,820</u>

Investment property comprises a freehold residential property. The fair value of the investment property is considered to be the same as the cost of acquisition.

	2017 £	2016 £
Freehold	359,820	-
	<u>359,820</u>	<u>-</u>

### 14 Fixed asset investments

	Notes	2017 £	2016 £
Investments in subsidiaries	15	-	100
		<u>-</u>	<u>100</u>

#### Movements in fixed asset investments

	Shares in group undertakings £
<b>Cost or valuation</b>	
At 1 May 2016	100
Disposals	(100)
	<u>-</u>
At 30 April 2017	<u>-</u>
<b>Carrying amount</b>	
At 30 April 2017	-
	<u>-</u>
At 30 April 2016	<u>100</u>

## A-DATA LIMITED

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2017

#### 15 Subsidiaries

The company disposed of the investment in the subsidiary undertaking on 30 April 2017.  
The shares in the subsidiary undertaking were sold for £50,000 to Mrs Sophie Rootes, who is the daughter of Mr and Mrs Brown, the directors.

#### 16 Financial instruments

	2017 £	2016 £
<b>Carrying amount of financial assets</b>		
Debt instruments measured at amortised cost	3,792,917	3,353,405
<b>Carrying amount of financial liabilities</b>		
Measured at amortised cost	2,749,154	2,754,021

#### 17 Stocks

	2017 £	2016 £
Finished goods and goods for resale	2,337,335	2,828,033
	2,337,335	2,828,033

#### 18 Debtors

	2017 £	2016 £
<b>Amounts falling due within one year:</b>		
Trade debtors	1,704,217	1,903,145
Corporation tax recoverable	44,191	99,154
Other debtors	2,088,700	1,450,260
Prepayments and accrued income	91,971	51,550
	3,929,079	3,504,109

#### 19 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	Notes	2017 £	2016 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	21	843,178	758,448
Trade creditors		1,758,709	1,245,290
Corporation tax		-	44,191
Other taxation and social security		65,517	144,184
Other creditors		134,316	86,301
Accruals and deferred income		12,951	17,717
		2,814,671	2,296,131

## A-DATA LIMITED

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2017

#### 20 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	Notes	2017 £	2016 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	21	-	646,265
		<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

Amounts included above which fall due after five years are as follows:

Payable by instalments	-	426,265
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

#### 21 Loans and overdrafts

	2017 £	2016 £
Bank loans	-	701,265
Bank overdrafts	843,178	703,448
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
	843,178	1,404,713
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
Payable within one year	843,178	758,448
Payable after one year	-	646,265
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

#### 22 Provisions for liabilities

	Notes	2017 £	2016 £
Deferred tax liabilities	23	134,627	227,390
		<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

## A-DATA LIMITED

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2017

#### 23 Deferred taxation

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset where the company has a legally enforceable right to do so. The following is the analysis of the deferred tax balances (after offset) for financial reporting purposes:

	Liabilities 2017 £	Liabilities 2016 £
<b>Balances:</b>		
ACAs	13,227	44,452
Tax losses	(42,105)	-
Revaluations	163,505	182,938
	<u>134,627</u>	<u>227,390</u>
		<b>2017</b>
<b>Movements in the year:</b>		<b>£</b>
Liability at 1 May 2016		227,390
Credit to profit or loss		(63,849)
Other		(19,433)
		<u>144,108</u>

The deferred tax liability set out above is expected to reverse within 12 months and relates to accelerated capital allowances that are expected to mature within the same period.

#### 24 Retirement benefit schemes

	2017 £	2016 £
<b>Defined contribution schemes</b>		
Charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes	<u>51,794</u>	<u>292,436</u>

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for all qualifying employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund.

#### 25 Share capital

	2017 £	2016 £
<b>Ordinary share capital</b>		
<b>Issued and fully paid</b>		
50,100 Ordinary 'A' of £1 each	50,100	50,100
10 Ordinary 'B' of £1 each	10	10
	<u>50,110</u>	<u>50,110</u>

## A-DATA LIMITED

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2017

#### 26 Operating lease commitments

##### Lessee

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

	2017 £	2016 £
Between two and five years	31,917	31,917

#### 27 Related party transactions

##### Transactions with related parties

Advantage has been taken of the exemption available under FRS 102 33.1A not to disclose transactions entered into between two or more members of the group, where the subsidiary undertakings are wholly owned by the parent company.

During the year the company entered into transaction with related parties, in the ordinary course of business.

Transaction entered into and balances outstanding at 30 April 2017 are as follows:

The company received management fees from Qvis Lighting Limited amounting to £248,474 (2016 - £130,502). The company also received management fees from Qvis Retail Limited amounting to £47,985 (2016 - £167,370). The company sold goods to Qvis Lighting Limited amounting to £390,485 (2016 - £152,999). The company also sold goods amounting to £73,018 (2016 - £ 494,400) to Qvis Retail Limited. The company purchased goods amounting to £135,656 (2016 - £86,444) from Qvis Lighting Limited. The company purchased goods amounting to £227,407 (2016 - £46,735) from Qvis Retail Limited.

At 30 April 2017 the company was owed £840,648 (2016 - £762,255) by Qvis Lighting Limited and £113,970 (2016 - £11,312) by Qvis Retail Limited.

By O Cycles is a company controlled by Mr M J Brown, who is a director and husband of Mrs J Brown. At 30 April 2017 the company was owed £415,324 (2016 - £246,292) by By O Cycles Limited.

#### 28 Directors' transactions

Dividends totalling £238,899 (2016 - £105,543) were paid in the year in respect of shares held by the company's directors.

Advances or credits have been granted by the company to its directors as follows:

Description	% Rate	Opening balance £	Amounts advanced £	Closing balance £
Joanna Brown	-	-	73,426	73,426
		-	73,426	73,426

## A-DATA LIMITED

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2017

#### 28 Directors' transactions

(Continued)

The loan to the director was repaid to the company on 20 December 2017.

#### 29 Cash generated from operations

	2017 £	2016 £
Profit/(loss) for the year after tax	532,846	(594,239)
<b>Adjustments for:</b>		
Taxation (credited)/charged	(117,521)	124,142
Finance costs	16,185	35,145
Investment income	(529)	(355)
(Gain)/loss on disposal of tangible fixed assets	-	4,037
Depreciation and impairment of tangible fixed assets	283,386	300,272
Gain on sale of investments	(49,900)	-
Amounts written off investments	-	1,147,543
<b>Movements in working capital:</b>		
Decrease/(increase) in stocks	490,698	(145,453)
(Increase)/decrease in debtors	(429,933)	252,072
Increase in creditors	478,001	75,956
<b>Cash generated from operations</b>	<b>1,203,233</b>	<b>1,199,120</b>

**A-DATA LIMITED**  
**MANAGEMENT INFORMATION**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2017**

## A-DATA LIMITED

### SCHEDULE OF ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2017

	2017	2016
	£	£
<b>Administrative expenses</b>		
Wages and salaries	1,585,551	1,912,497
Social security costs	175,442	206,939
Staff recruitment costs	21,186	30,113
Staff welfare	9,731	9,148
Staff training	2,767	6,612
Staff pension costs defined contribution	10,594	10,781
Directors' remuneration	240,001	240,000
Directors' pension costs - defined contribution scheme	41,200	281,655
Rates	155,670	149,460
Overseas office costs	22,917	24,810
Cleaning and waste disposal	18,252	14,026
Power, light and heat	42,868	50,111
Property repairs and maintenance	12,269	16,948
Business insurances	39,172	44,612
Equipment repairs	6,088	-
Computer running costs	108,390	95,120
Leasing - plant and machinery	5,386	4,184
Leasing - motor vehicles	50,410	47,216
Motor running expenses	30,746	22,357
Travelling expenses	49,882	59,145
Professional subscriptions	5,294	8,493
Legal and professional fees	22,279	33,309
Consultancy fees	699	1,213
Non audit remuneration paid to auditors	12,510	14,689
Audit fees	10,500	10,500
Charitable donations	81	200
Bank and BCID charges	58,231	50,264
Credit card charges	75,711	95,616
Bad and doubtful debts	21,640	12,414
Printing and stationery	6,567	9,190
Advertising and marketing costs	110,160	108,031
Telecommunications	50,834	57,497
Entertaining	69,404	65,283
Research and development costs	660,272	438,230
Sundry expenses	-	351
Depreciation	283,387	300,272
Profit or loss on sale of tangible assets (non exceptional)	-	4,037
Profit or loss on foreign exchange	(12,188)	23,418
	<u>4,003,903</u>	<u>4,458,741</u>

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.