Registered number: 05992121

EXCELERATE SECURITY SOLUTIONS LIMITED

AMENDED

UNAUDITED

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2019

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COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors

D Savage N A Savage

Registered number

05992121

Registered office

Willow House Pascal Close St. Mellons Cardiff

CF3 0LW

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2019

The directors present their annual report and the unaudited financial statements of Excelerate Security Solutions Limited (the "Company") for the year ended 31 October 2019.

Directors

The directors who served during the year and up to the date of signing the financial statements were:

D Savage N A Savage

Small companies exemption

In preparing this report, the directors have taken advantage of the small companies exemptions provided by section 415A of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the board and signed on its behalf by:

D Savage Director

Date: 28 October 2020

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND RETAINED EARNINGS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2019

	2019 £	2018 £
Turnover	17,350	107,939
Cost of sales	(16,560)	(67,698)
Gross profit	790	40,241
Administrative expenses	(3,859)	(12,946)
Operating (loss)/profit	(3,069)	27,295
Interest payable and similar expenses	-	(2)
(Loss)/profit before taxation	(3,069)	27,293
Tax on (loss)/profit	1,699	(4,640)
(Loss)/profit for the financial year	(1,370)	22,653
Accumulated losses		
Accumulated losses at the beginning of the financial year	(174,345)	(196,998)
(Loss)/profit for the financial year	(1,370)	22,653
Accumulated losses at the end of the financial year	(175,715)	(174,345)

The notes on pages 6 to 13 form part of these financial statements.

EXCELERATE SECURITY SOLUTIONS LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER: 05992121

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 OCTOBER 2019

	Note		2019 £		2018 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4		-		4,356
Current assets					
Stocks	5	4,711		19,486	
Debtors	6	1,285		7,261	
Cash at bank and in hand		25,689		1,294	
	-	31,685	_	28,041	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(6,438)		(13,033)	
Net current assets	_		25,247		15,008
Total assets less current liabilities		•	25,247	_	19,364
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8		(153,993)		(146,983)
Provisions for liabilities					
Deferred taxation	9		(6,768)		(6,525)
Net liabilities		•	(135,514)	-	(134,144)
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			40,201		40,201
Accumulated losses			(175,715)		(174,345)
Total shareholders' deficit		•	(135,514)	=	(134,144)

EXCELERATE SECURITY SOLUTIONS LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER: 05992121

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 OCTOBER 2019

The directors consider that the Company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 and members have not required the Company to obtain an audit for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

The financial statements on pages 3 to 12 were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by:

D Savage Director

Date: 28 October 2020

The notes on pages 6 to 13 form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2019

1. General information

Excelerate Security Solutions Limited (the "Company") is a private company limited by shares and incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office of the Company is Willow House, Pascal Close, St. Mellons, Cardiff, CF3 0LW.

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 £.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, under the historical cost convention and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102 the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied consistently throughout the year:

2.2 Amended financial statements

In respect of these amended financial statements:

- The revised financial statements replace the original financial statements filed with Companies House:
- These financial statements are now the statutory financial statements for Excelerate Security Solutions Limited; and
- The amended financial statements have been prepared as at the date of the original financial statements, and not as at the date of the revision and accordingly do not deal with events between those dates.

In respect of the areas requiring amendment:

- The amendment relates to the the recognition of a reconciling difference on the accumulated losses of the Company.
- The amendment resulted in a reduction of £4,641 in the reported loss for the financial year ended 31 October 2019.
- No other significant amendments have been made consequentially after correcting the error disclosed above.

2.3 Going concern

The directors have reviewed forecasts and cash flow for the business and are confident about the long-term viability of the business.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2019

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Turnover

Turnover is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the turnover can be reliably measured. Turnover is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before turnover is recognised:

Sale of goods

Turnover from the sale of goods is recognised when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the Company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- the Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of turnover can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the transaction; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Rendering of services

Turnover from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of turnover can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

2.5 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2019

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings, except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

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 in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by 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 not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the Balance Sheet date.

2.7 Tangible assets

Tangible assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

At each reporting date the Company assesses whether there is any indication of impairment. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is determined which is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. An impairment loss is recognised where the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Plant and machinery - 20-33% straight line

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2019

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.8 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a first in, first out basis. Work in progress and finished goods include labour and attributable overheads.

At each Balance Sheet date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in Statement of Income and Retained Earnings.

2.9 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

2.10 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

2.11 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2019

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.12 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate or in the case of an out-right short-term loan not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially, at the present value of the future cash flow discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 2 (2018: 2).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2019

4. Tangible assets

Plant and machinery £			
		Cost	
55,684		At 1 November 2018	
2		Additions	
55,686	_	At 31 October 2019	
		Accumulated depreciation	
51,328		At 1 November 2018	
4,358		Charge for the year	
55,686	_	At 31 October 2019	
		Net book value	
<u>-</u>	_	At 31 October 2019	
4,356	=	At 31 October 2018	
		Stocks	5.
2018 £	2019 £		
19,486	4,711 =	Raw materials and consumables	
		Debtors	6.
2018 £	2019 £		
3,982	-	Trade debtors	•
2,086	-	Corporation tax	
1,193	1,285	Prepayments and accrued income	
7,261	1,285		

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2019

7. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

٠.	Creditors, amounts faming due within one year		
		2019 £	2018 £
	Corporation tax	605	_
	Accruals and deferred income	5,833	13,033
		6,438	13,033
8.	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		
		2019	2018
		£	£
	Amounts owed to group undertakings	153,993 ==================================	146,983
9.	Deferred taxation		
			2019 £
	At beginning of year		(6,525)
	Charged to profit or loss		(243)
Utilise	Utilised in the year		-
	At end of year	=	(6,768)
	The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:		
		2019 £	2018 £
	Accelerated capital allowances	(2,270)	(2,027)
	Tax losses carried forward	(4,498)	(4,498)
		(6,768)	(6,525)

10. Contingent liabilities

The Company has cross guaranteed the bank borrowing of its parent company Excelerate Technology Limited.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2019

11. Ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party

The Company's immediate and ultimate parent company is Excelerate Technology Limited, a company incorporated in England Wales whose registered office is Willow House, Pascal Close, St Mellons, Cardiff, CF3 0LW. The Company forms part of a small group under the Companies Act 2006 so the results of this company are not consolidated into those of its parent. The directors consider the ultimate controlling party of the Company to be D Savage, due to his majority shareholding in the ordinary share capital of Excelerate Technology Limited.