Registered number: 05992121

EXCELERATE SECURITY SOLUTIONS LIMITED

UNAUDITED DIRECTORS' REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2020



COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors

David Savage (appointed 9 June 2010) Nicola Ann Savage (appointed 12 July 2017)

Registered number

05992121

Registered office

Willow House Pascal Close St. Mellons Cardiff CF3 0LW

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DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2020

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

Directors

The directors who served during the year were:

David Savage (appointed 9 June 2010) Nicola Ann Savage (appointed 12 July 2017)

Small companies note

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 on

24/02/2022

and signed on its behalf.

David Savage Director

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2020

	······		
	Note	2020 £	2019 £
Tumover		14,233	17,350
Cost of sales		(9,778)	(16,560)
Gross profit	_	4,455	790
Administrative expenses		(5,810)	(3,859)
Operating loss	_	(1,355)	(3,069)
Tax on loss		388	1,699
Loss for the financial year	_	(967)	(1,370)
Other comprehensive income for the year	=		
Total comprehensive income for the year	_	(967)	(1,370)
	_		

There were no recognised gains and losses for 2020 or 2019 other than those included in the statement of comprehensive income.

The notes on pages 6 to 11 form part of these financial statements.

EXCELERATE SECURITY SOLUTIONS LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER: 05992121

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 OCTOBER 2020

	Note		2020 £		2019 £
Current assets					
Stocks	5	-		4,711	
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	6	960		1,285	
Cash at bank and in hand	7	1,347		25,689	
	_	2,307	_	31,685	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	-		(6,438)	
Net current assets			2,307		25,247
Total assets less current liabilities		-	2,307	-	25,247
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	9		(131,680)		(153,993)
Provisions for liabilities					
Deferred tax	10	(7,108)		(6,768)	
	_		(7,108)		(6,768)
Net liabilities		-	(136,481)	-	(135,514)
Capital and reserves		-		=	
Called up share capital			40,201		40,201
Profit and loss account			(176,682)		(175,715)
		-	(136,481)	_	(135,514)

EXCELERATE SECURITY SOLUTIONS LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER: 05992121

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 OCTOBER 2020

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 the 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 Company's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on

24/02/2022

David Savage

Director

The notes on pages 6 to 11 form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2020

•	Profit and loss account	Total equity
£	£	£
40,201	(174,345)	(134,144)
-	(1,370)	(1,370)
40,201	(175,715)	(135,514)
•	(967)	(967)
40,201	(176,682)	(136,481)
	£ 40,201 - 40,201	share capital loss account £ £ 40,201 (174,345) - (1,370) - (175,715) - (967)

The notes on pages 6 to 11 form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2020

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 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 statements are rounded to the nearest £.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with 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:

2.2 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue 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 revenue is recognised:

Sale of goods

Revenue 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 revenue 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

Revenue 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 revenue 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2020

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Current and deferred taxation

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

2.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed 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.

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

25% 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 profit or loss.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2020

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.5 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 profit or loss.

2.6 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.

2.7 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.

2.8 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.

2.9 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to profit or loss in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Balance sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Balance sheet.

2.10 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 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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2020

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.10 Financial instruments (continued)

transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or in case of an out-right short-term loan that is not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially at the present value of future cash flows discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost, unless it qualifies as a loan from a director in the case of a small company, or a public benefit entity concessionary loan.

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 comprehensive income.

3. Employees

4.

The average monthly number of employees, including the directors, during the year was as follows:

	2020 No.	2019 No.
	2	2
Tangible fixed assets		
		Plant and machinery
Cost or valuation		
At 1 November 2019		55,686
At 31 October 2020		55,686
Depreciation		
At 1 November 2019		55,686
At 31 October 2020		55,686
Net book value		
At 31 October 2020		-
At 31 October 2019		• ====================================

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2020

5.	Stocks		
		2020 £	2019 £
	Raw materials and consumables	-	4,711
		•	4,711
6.	Debtors		
		2020 £	2019 £
	Other debtors	61	-
	Prepayments and accrued income	899	1,285
		960	1,285
7.	Cash and cash equivalents		
		2020 £	2019 £
	Cash at bank and in hand	1,347	25,689
		1,347	25,689
8.	Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year		
		2020 £	2019 £
	Corporation tax	-	605
	Accruals and deferred income		5,833
			6,438

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2020

9.	Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year		
		2020 £	2019 £
	Amounts owed to group undertakings	131,680	153,993
		131,680	153,993
10.	Deferred taxation		
		2020 £	2019 £
	At beginning of year	(6,768)	(6,525)
	Charged to profit or loss	(340)	(243)
	At end of year	(7,108)	(6,768)
	The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:		
		2020 £	2019 £
	Accelerated capital allowances	(2,080)	(2,270)
	Tax losses carried forward	(5,028)	(4,498)
		(7,108)	(6,768)

11. Contingent liabilities

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

12. Controlling party

The Company's immediate and ultimate parent company is Excelerate Technology Limited, a company incorporated in England and 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.