

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 06444495

AML CCTV Limited

Filleted Unaudited Financial Statements

31 December 2016

AML CCTV Limited

Financial Statements

Year ended 31 December 2016

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AML CCTV Limited

Officers and Professional Advisers

The board of directors	Mr M. Holland
	Miss L. Allen
Company secretary	Mr M. Holland
Registered office	5 Cirrus View
	Ackworth
	Pontefract
	West Yorkshire
	WF7 7RE
Accountants	Peter Wray Accountancy Services
	Accountant
	48-50 Wakefield Road
	Ackworth
	Pontefract
	West Yorkshire
Bankers	WF7 7AB
	HSBC plc
	5 Market Hill
	Barnsley
	South Yorkshire
	S70 2PY

AML CCTV Limited

Directors' Report

Year ended 31 December 2016

The directors present their report and the unaudited financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 December 2016 .

Directors

The directors who served the company during the year were as follows:

Mr M. Holland

Miss L. Allen

Small company provisions

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies exemption.

This report was approved by the board of directors on 27 September 2017 and signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr M. Holland

Director

AML CCTV Limited

Accountant Report to the Board of Directors on the Preparation of the Unaudited Statutory Financial Statements of AML CCTV Limited

Year ended 31 December 2016

As described on the statement of financial position, the directors of the company are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016, which comprise the statement of financial position and the related notes. You consider that the company is exempt from an audit under the Companies Act 2006. In accordance with your instructions we have compiled these financial statements in order to assist you to fulfil your statutory responsibilities, from the accounting records and from information and explanations supplied to us.

Peter Wray Accountancy Services Accountant

48-50 Wakefield Road Ackworth Pontefract West Yorkshire WF7 7AB

27 September 2017

AML CCTV Limited

Statement of Financial Position

31 December 2016

		2016	2015
	Note	£	£
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	5	12,450	16,600
Current assets			
Debtors	6	34,772	35,795
Cash at bank and in hand		4,997	5,223
		39,769	41,018
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(26,671)	(27,828)
Net current assets		13,098	13,190
Total assets less current liabilities		25,548	29,790
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8	(21,521)	(24,026)
Provisions			
Taxation including deferred tax		(2,490)	(3,320)
Net assets		1,537	2,444
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		4	4
Profit and loss account		1,533	2,440
Members funds		1,537	2,444

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the income statement has not been delivered.

For the year ending 31 December 2016 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Directors' responsibilities:

- The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476 ;
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements .

AML CCTV Limited

Statement of Financial Position *(continued)*

31 December 2016

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 27 September 2017 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr M. Holland

Director

Company registration number: 06444495

AML CCTV Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 31 December 2016

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is 5 Cirrus View, Ackworth, Pontefract, West Yorkshire, WF7 7RE.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland'.

3. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

Transition to FRS 102

The entity transitioned from previous UK GAAP to FRS 102 as at 1 January 2015. Details of how FRS 102 has affected the reported financial position and financial performance is given in note 11.

Revenue recognition

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax. Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the buyer (usually on despatch of the goods); the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the entity; and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transactions can be measured reliably.

Income tax

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively. Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in equity in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in equity in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Plant & machinery	-	25% reducing balance
Motor vehicles	-	25% reducing balance

Impairment of fixed assets

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date. For the purposes of impairment testing, when it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets. For impairment testing of goodwill, the goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the company are assigned to those units .

Finance leases and hire purchase contracts

Assets held under finance leases and hire purchase contracts are recognised in the statement of financial position as assets and liabilities at the lower of the fair value of the assets and the present value of the minimum lease payments, which is determined at the inception of the lease term. Any initial direct costs of the lease are added to the amount recognised as an asset. Lease payments are apportioned between the finance charges and reduction of the outstanding lease liability using the effective interest method. Finance charges are allocated to each period so as to produce a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the entity has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recognised as a liability in the statement of financial position and the amount of the provision as an expense. Provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and subsequently reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount that would be required to settle the obligation. Any adjustments to the amounts previously recognised are recognised in profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of the cost of an asset. When a provision is measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation, the unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period it arises.

Financial instruments

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 entity after deducting all of its financial liabilities.

Where the contractual obligations of financial instruments (including share capital) are equivalent to a similar debt instrument, those financial instruments are classed as financial liabilities. Financial liabilities are presented as such in the balance sheet. Finance costs and gains or losses relating to financial liabilities are included in the profit and loss account. Finance costs are calculated so as to produce a constant rate of return on the outstanding liability.

Where the contractual terms of share capital do not have any terms meeting the definition of a financial liability then this is classed as an equity instrument. Dividends and distributions relating to equity instruments are debited direct to equity.

4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 1 (2015: 1).

5. Tangible assets

	Plant and machinery	Motor vehicles	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 January 2016 and 31 December 2016	8,164	34,792	42,956
Depreciation			
At 1 January 2016	5,564	20,792	26,356
Charge for the year	650	3,500	4,150
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At 31 December 2016	6,214	24,292	30,506
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Carrying amount			
At 31 December 2016	1,950	10,500	12,450
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At 31 December 2015	2,600	14,000	16,600
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6. Debtors

	2016	2015
	£	£
Trade debtors	27,395	30,706
Other debtors	7,377	5,089
	-----	-----
	34,772	35,795
	-----	-----

7. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2016	2015
	£	£
Trade creditors	15,070	1,407
Corporation tax	2,603	—
Social security and other taxes	—	768
Other creditors	8,998	25,653
	-----	-----
	26,671	27,828
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8. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2016	2015
	£	£
Other creditors	21,521	24,026
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9. Deferred tax

The deferred tax included in the statement of financial position is as follows:

	2016	2015
	£	£
Included in provisions	2,490	3,320
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The deferred tax account consists of the tax effect of timing differences in respect of:

	2016	2015
	£	£
Accelerated capital allowances	2,490	3,320
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10. Directors' advances, credits and guarantees

At the year end the company owed Mr M. Holland £ 5,578 (2015: £ 22,222). This loan is interest free, unsecured

and repayable on demand and is therefore included in Creditors due within one year.

11. Transition to FRS 102

These are the first financial statements that comply with FRS 102. The company transitioned to FRS 102 on 1 January 2015.

Reconciliation of equity

	1 January 2015			31 December 2015		
	As previously stated	Effect of transition	FRS 102 (as restated)	As previously stated	Effect of transition	FRS 102 (as restated)
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets	22,240	—	22,240	16,600	—	16,600
Current assets	58,236	—	58,236	41,018	—	41,018
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	(61,969)	—	(61,969)	(27,828)	—	(27,828)
Net current assets	(3,733)	—	(3,733)	13,190	—	13,190
Total assets less current liabilities	18,507	—	18,507	29,790	—	29,790
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	(26,759)	—	(26,759)	(24,026)	—	(24,026)
Provisions	—	(4,448)	(4,448)	(4,448)	1,128	(3,320)
Net assets	(8,252)	(4,448)	(12,700)	1,316	1,128	2,444
Capital and reserves	(8,252)	(4,448)	(12,700)	1,316	1,128	2,444

Prior to applying FRS 102, the company did not make a provision for deferred tax liabilities. FRS 102 requires deferred tax to be recognised on timing differences that arise between the recognition of gains and losses in the accounts and their recognition for tax purposes. Consequently a deferred tax provision of £4,448 has been recognised on transition. This provision has been reduced to £3,320 at 31st December 2015, and then reduced to £2,490 at 31st December 2016.

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.