Registered number: 07298901

ARSLAN LONDON SECURITY LTD

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

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COMPANY INFORMATION

L. Y. K. Muller S. J. Clements **Directors**

Registered number 07298901

Registered office Unit 17 Windsor Avenue

Merton London SW19 2TJ

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ARSLAN LONDON SECURITY LTD REGISTERED NUMBER: 07298901

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 30 JUNE 2020

	Note		2020 £		As restated 2019 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets Current assets	4		116,509		154,297
Stocks	5	12,296		20,656	
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	6	497,904		586,368	
Cash at bank and in hand		113,624		55,792	
	•	623,824	_	662,816	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(273,469)		(317,620)	
Net current assets	•		350,355		345,196
Total assets less current liabilities		-	466,864		499,493
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8		(505,751)		(557,803)
Net liabilities		-	(38,887)		(58,310)
Capital and reserves					
Allotted, called up and fully paid share capital			10,000		10,000
Profit and loss account			(48,887)		(68,310)
Equity shareholders' deficit		:	(38,887)		(58,310)

ARSLAN LONDON SECURITY LTD REGISTERED NUMBER: 07298901

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED) AS AT 30 JUNE 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 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 have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The Company has opted not to file the Directors' Report and the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime; under section 444 of the Companies Act 2006.

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

24/09/2021

S. J. Clements

Director

The notes on pages 3 to 8 form part of these financial statements:

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

1. General information

Arslan London Security Ltd (Company number: 07298901) is a private company limited by shares, incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Unit 17, Windsor Avenue, Merton, London, SW19 2TJ. The trading address is the same as the registered office.

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 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:

2.2 Statement of Cash Flows

The company has taken advantage of the exemption in Financial Reporting Standard 102, Section 1A.7 from the requirement to produce a Statement of Cash Flows on the grounds that it is a small company.

2.3 Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, despite net liabilities of £38,887 (2019: £58,310). Included within creditors falling due after more than one year are amounts due to the directors totalling £266,278 (2019: £239,330). The Company has been profit making in the current and prior financial periods, and the directors of the Company have confirmed that the amounts owed will not be recalled in the next 12 months.

On this basis, it is expected that the Company should be able to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future by meeting its liabilities as they fall due for payment. As such, the directors believe that it remains appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis.

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:

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.5 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, on a reducing balance basis.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Long-term leasehold property - not depreciated

Motor vehicles - 15% reducing balance

Fixtures and fittings - 15% reducing balance

Office equipment - 15% reducing balance

Computer equipment - 15% reducing balance

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.

2.6 Operating leases: the Company as lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

2.7 Valuation of investments

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost less accumulated impairment.

2.8 Debtors

Short-term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment.

2.9 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 the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings.

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.11 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 loans to related parties.

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.

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.

2.12 Creditors

Short-term creditors are measured at the transaction price.

2.13 Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

The Company's functional and presentational currency is British Pound Sterling (GBP).

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period-end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in profit or loss except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings within 'finance income or costs'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in profit or loss within 'other operating income'.

2.14 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

The Company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in profit or loss when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Balance Sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.15 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings using the effective interest method.

2.16 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.

2.17 Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings in the year in which they are incurred.

2.18 Taxation

Tax is recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings.

The current corporation 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.

2.19 Prior year reclassifications

During the year, the following reclassifications was recognised in relation to amounts recognised in the year ended 30 June 2019:

Amounts of £230,616 which were previously recognised as investments have now been reflected within other debtors. These amounts relate to loan balances with connected companies and the reclassification is deemed necessary in order to improve the understanding of the intended nature of the underlying asset and liabilities. This adjustment has no impact on the reserves of the Company as at 30 June 2019.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 13 (2019 - 11).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

4. Tangible fixed assets

		Long-term leasehold property £	Motor vehicles £	Fixtures and fittings £	Office equipment £	Computer equipmen £	
	Cost						
	At 1 July 2019	5,242	33,780	108,792	42,190	44,231	234,235
	Disposals	-	(33,780)	-	-	-	(33,780)
	At 30 June 2020	5,242	-	108,792	42,190	44,231	200,455
	Depreciation						
	At 1 July 2019	-	15,628	20,025	22,532	21,753	
	Charge for the year	•	-	13,315	2,949	3,372	
	Disposals	-	(15,628)	-	-	-	(15,628)
	At 30 June 2020	-	-	33,340	25,481	25,125	83,946
	Net book value						
	At 30 June 2020	5,242	-	75,452 ———	16,709	19,106	116,509
	At 30 June 2019	5,242	18,152	88, 767 ———	19,658	22,478	154,297 ———
5.	Stocks						
						2020 £	2019 £
	Finished goods and goods for r	esale		•	,	12,296	20,656
6.	Debtors						
						2020 £	As restated 2019 £
	Amounts falling due within o	ne year					
	Trade debtors					236,463	344,802
	Other debtors					259,373	241,566
	Prepayments and accrued inco	me				2,068	-
					<u> </u>	497,904	586,368
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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

7. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

Bank overdrafts 13,155	- 271,148 6,211
	-
Trade creditors 134,840	6,211
Other taxation and social security 28,226	
Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts -	1,711
Other creditors 18,272	-
Accruals and deferred income 78,976	38,550
273,469	117,620
8. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year	
2020 2 £	019 £
Other creditors 505,751	557,803

9. Related party transactions

Included within other creditors falling due after more than one year are amounts due to the directors of the company totalling £266,278 (2019: £239,330).