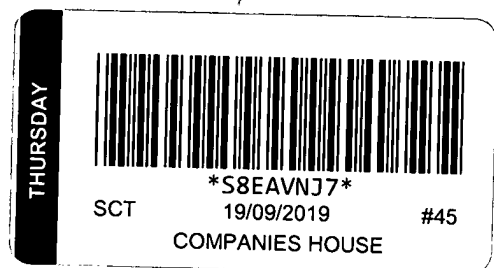


Company Registration No. SC181158 (Scotland)

ADROK LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL
STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR



ADROK LIMITED

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ADROK LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2018

	Notes	2018 £	£	2017 £	£
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	3		11,523		26,701
Tangible assets	4		409,814		508,384
Investments	5		115,909		105,492
			<u>537,246</u>		<u>640,577</u>
Current assets					
Debtors	6	1,155,778		1,136,999	
Cash at bank and in hand		205,360		450,257	
		<u>1,361,138</u>		<u>1,587,256</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(273,183)		(156,055)	
Net current assets			1,087,955		1,431,201
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>1,625,201</u>		<u>2,071,778</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8		(129,240)		(26,969)
Net assets			<u>1,495,961</u>		<u>2,044,809</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	9		1,693		1,693
Share premium account			3,446,301		3,446,301
Profit and loss reserves			(1,952,033)		(1,403,185)
Total equity			<u>1,495,961</u>		<u>2,044,809</u>

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

ADROK LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2018

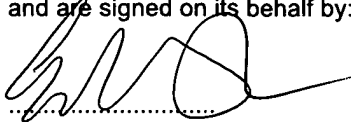
For the financial year ended 31 December 2018 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

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 members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

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



.....
G C Stove
Director

Company Registration No. SC181158

ADROK LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

	Share capital £	Share premium account £	Profit and loss reserves £	Total £
Balance at 1 January 2017	1,693	3,446,301	(1,025,590)	2,422,404
Year ended 31 December 2017:				
Loss and total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	(377,595)	(377,595)
Balance at 31 December 2017	1,693	3,446,301	(1,403,185)	2,044,809
Year ended 31 December 2018:				
Loss and total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	(548,848)	(548,848)
Balance at 31 December 2018	1,693	3,446,301	(1,952,033)	1,495,961

ADROK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Adrok Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in Scotland. The registered office is 50 Lothian Road, Festival Square, Edinburgh, EH3 9WJ.

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 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

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. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

The company has taken advantage of the exemption under section 399 of the Companies Act 2006 not to prepare consolidated accounts, on the basis that the group of which this is the parent qualifies as a small group. The financial statements present information about the company as an individual entity and not about its group.

1.2 Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable for research and design of radar applications net of VAT and trade discounts.

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 it is probable will be recovered.

1.3 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.

1.4 Intangible fixed assets other than goodwill

Intangible assets acquired separately from a business are recognised at cost and are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Intangible assets acquired on business combinations are recognised separately from goodwill at the acquisition date where it is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the entity and the fair value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Amortisation 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:

Patents	10 years straight line
Trademarks	10 years straight line

ADROK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

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:

Leasehold improvements	10 years straight line
Plant and machinery	10 years straight line
Fixtures, fittings & equipment	5 years straight line
Computer equipment	5 years straight line
Motor vehicles	4 years straight line

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 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.

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

1.7 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible 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.

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.

ADROK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

1.8 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand and deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.

1.9 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 measured at transaction price including transaction costs.

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, 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.

1.10 Equity instruments

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

1.11 Taxation

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

ADROK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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 liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and 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. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

1.12 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.

1.13 Retirement benefits

The company operates a defined contribution scheme for the benefit of directors and qualifying employees. Contributions payable are charged to the profit and loss account in the year they are payable.

1.14 Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessees. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets at the lower of the assets fair value at the date of inception and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The related liability is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest is charged to the profit and loss account so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

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.

ADROK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.15 Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

1.16 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.

1.17 Consolidation exemption

The financial statements present information about the company as an individual undertaking and not about its group. The company and its subsidiary undertaking comprise a small-sized group. The company has therefore taken advantage of the exemptions provided by section 399 of the Companies Act 2006 not to prepare group accounts.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 8 (2017 - 16).

3 Intangible fixed assets

	Other £
Cost	
At 1 January 2018 and 31 December 2018	191,901
Amortisation and impairment	
At 1 January 2018	165,200
Amortisation charged for the year	15,178
At 31 December 2018	180,378
Carrying amount	
At 31 December 2018	11,523
At 31 December 2017	26,701

ADROK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

4 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery etc	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 January 2018	35,982	1,134,885	1,170,867
Additions	-	5,160	5,160
At 31 December 2018	35,982	1,140,045	1,176,027
Depreciation			
At 1 January 2018	14,264	648,219	662,483
Depreciation charged in the year	3,600	100,130	103,730
At 31 December 2018	17,864	748,349	766,213
Carrying amount			
At 31 December 2018	18,118	391,696	409,814
At 31 December 2017	21,718	486,666	508,384

5 Fixed asset investments

	2018 £	2017 £
Investments	115,909	105,492

Movements in fixed asset investments

	Investments other than loans £
Cost or valuation	
At 1 January 2018	105,492
Additions	10,417
At 31 December 2018	115,909
Carrying amount	
At 31 December 2018	115,909
At 31 December 2017	105,492

ADROK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

6 Debtors

	2018 £	2017 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	319,329	266,684
Corporation tax recoverable	133,203	224,845
Amounts owed by group undertakings	656,433	576,978
Other debtors	46,813	68,492
	<u>1,155,778</u>	<u>1,136,999</u>

7 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2018 £	2017 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	72,208	1,944
Trade creditors	112,661	103,118
Amounts owed to group undertakings	100	100
Taxation and social security	19,363	20,341
Other creditors	68,851	30,552
	<u>273,183</u>	<u>156,055</u>

The directors have provided a personal guarantee in respect of the bank loan. The bank loan is secured by a floating charge over the assets of the company.

8 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2018 £	2017 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	117,465	-
Other creditors	11,775	26,969
	<u>129,240</u>	<u>26,969</u>

9 Called up share capital

	2018 £	2017 £
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
139,700 A Ordinary shares of 1p each	1,397	1,397
29,600 B Ordinary shares of 1p each	296	296
	<u>1,693</u>	<u>1,693</u>