ADT Fire and Security plc Annual report and financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2017

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Annual report and financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2017

Contents	Page
Strategic report	1
Directors' report	4
Independent auditors' report to the members of ADT Fire and Security plc	6
Statement of comprehensive income	9
Statement financial position	10
Statement of changes in equity	11
Notes to the financial statements	12

Strategic report for the year ended 30 September 2017

The directors present their strategic report on the company for the year ended 30 September 2017.

Principal activity of business

The principal activity of the company is the installation, rental, maintenance and monitoring of electronic security systems, and associated building management systems. The company holds leading market share positions in both the commercial and residential markets for its systems and services.

Business review and future developments

The results for the period are given in the Statement of comprehensive income on page 9. This shows the company's sales decreased by 1.9% to £334.6 million in 2017 (2016: £341.1 million) and operating profit decreased by £34.6 million to an operating loss of £8.7 million (2016: operating profit of £25.9 million as restated).

Loss before tax decreased by £21.3 million to £1.5 million (2016: £19.8 million profit as restated). This reflects additional costs associated with the transition to the Johnson Controls group and a £5.9 million onerous contract loss recognised in the period.

The balance sheet shows that the net assets of the company decreased by £0.1 million in the year. At the year end, net assets were £578.1 million (2016: £578 million as restated).

The results for the prior period have been restated. Please see note 24 for more details and the effect of the restatements.

ADT Fire and Security plc operates as part of Johnson Controls International plc's (JCI) Building Technologies & Solutions division in Europe, Middle East and Africa division, and benefits from research and development conducted primarily in other JCI companies.

JCI manages its business on a divisional basis. For this reason the directors of the company do not believe that further key performance indicators are necessary or appropriate for an understanding of the development, performance or position of the business. The performance of the Europe, Middle East and Africa division, which includes the company, is discussed in the Johnson Controls International plc's 2017 Annual Report, which does not form part of this report.

On 17 October 2017 the company purchased the trade and assets of its subsidiary undertaking First Choice Facilities Limited for \$0.4 million.

Business environment and strategy

The market continues to be highly competitive in all areas of operation of the company. The company will continue to focus on key account management of its customers, enabling it to retain contracts and secure additional project work. To meet the ever increasing expectations of customers and the market, the company plans to use condition based maintenance techniques within the existing service schedule to capture historical connected data that will focus service reporting in the future and to prolong asset life, reduce premature failure and increase equipment uptime. The company will also continue to use its knowledge, products, expertise and solutions to expand its installation base.

Principal risks and uncertainties

Competitive pressure in the UK is a continuing risk for the company, which could result in losing key sales to competitors. The company responds by offering leading edge products and by providing a range of added-value services to its customers.

The company is financed primarily by share capital and therefore faces no interest rate risk. There are balances owed to group undertakings which have arisen as a result of the hive up of assets and liabilities on business acquisitions. These balances do not carry any interest.

Strategic report for the year ended 30 September 2017 (cont'd)

Principal risks and uncertainties (cont'd)

A large part of the company's income is through recurring monthly fees for rentals of systems, monitoring and maintenance services. This provides the company with a healthy cash inflow which further finances the company's activities. The company is a net lender to other JCI Group companies. Because of the financial health of the JCI Group, the directors do not believe that this presents a risk.

Legal risk

In the normal course of business, the company is subject to various legal proceedings and claims, including product and general liability matters, environmental matters, patent infringement claims, employment disputes, disputes on agreements and other commercial disputes.

In an attempt to reduce this risk, the company's alarm monitoring agreements and other contracts contain provisions limiting the company's liability in such circumstances. Furthermore, the company has insurance arrangements with its ultimate parent entity in order to limit the liability payable by the company.

Further risks faced by the Group are discussed in the Johnson Controls International Plc 2017 Annual Report, which does not form part of this report.

Financial risk management objectives and policies

The company's activities expose it to a number of financial risks including credit risk, cash flow risk, exchange rate risk, price risk and liquidity risk. The company does not use derivative financial instruments.

Cash flow risk

The business operates primarily in the UK and has a large and diverse range of customers. It operates appropriate control over its debtor and creditor balances and therefore exposure to cash flow risk from realising its working capital is small.

Credit risk

The company's principal financial assets are bank balances and cash, trade and other debtors. The company's credit risk is primarily attributable to its trade debtors. The amounts presented in the balance sheet are net of allowances for doubtful debts. An allowance for impairment is made where there is an identified loss event which, based on previous experience, is evidence of a reduction in the recoverability of the cash flows.

The company has no significant concentration of credit risk, with exposure spread over a large number of counterparties and customers.

The company's policy is to use financial institutions authorised by Johnson Controls International plc who actively manage the global banking facilities. All cash held on deposit is pooled at a European level to mitigate risk.

Exchange rate risk

Potential exposure to currency exchange rate fluctuations is managed internally within the group treasury function. The group enter into forward exchange contracts on behalf of the company to the value of its future multicurrency cashflows. Consequently exchange rate risk is not significant.

Price risk

The directors recognise the price risk associated with the Building Technologies & Solutions business is subject to market forces and will impact the prices for product and project management services. To help minimise this risk, prices for large contracts are set on a contract by contract basis. Prices on multi-year contracts are reviewed on an annual basis where possible.

Strategic report for the year ended 30 September 2017 (cont'd)

Financial risk management objectives and policies (cont'd)

Liquidity and interest rate risk

The company's liquidity risk is primarily attributable to its trade debtors. The company has no significant concentration of liquidity risk, with exposure spread over a large number of counterparties and customers.

All group risk is closely managed by the corporate risk management team, which is controlled by the ultimate parent company Johnson Controls International plc.

Environmental matters, employees and social, community and human rights

The directors have considered the company's exposure to corporate and social responsibility and the company, as a JCI Group subsidiary, recognises the importance of its environmental and corporate and social responsibilities and the safety of its employees and as such it operates in accordance with JCI policies, which are described on the JCI website, www.jci.com and are not included in this report.

On behalf of the board

A Ellis
Director

Date: 22 August 2018

Directors' report for the year ended 30 September 2017

The directors present their report and the audited financial statements of the company for the year ended 30 September 2017.

Future developments and financial risk management

The future developments and financial risk management details of the company are noted in the Strategic report.

Dividends

The directors do not recommend payment of a dividend (2016: nil).

Going concern

The directors have considered the financial position, cash flow and liquidity position of the company and have prepared the financial statements on a going concern basis. Further details regarding the adoption of the going concern basis can be found in the accounting policies note in the financial statements.

Environmental, health and safety matters

Johnson Controls International plc is a global market leader and therefore has adopted a uniform approach to managing Environmental, Health and Safety ("EHS") matters by following the principles and guidance contained in both international standards ISO 14001 and OHSAS 18001. All parts of the corporation are expected to demonstrate that the requirements of these two key standards are covered in their country based EHS management system.

The organisation has clear management and functional lines with detailed responsibilities at all levels, which ensure hazards and risks are properly identified and controlled through effective management processes and performance related objectives and targets.

Employment policies

It is the policy of the company that there should be no unfair discrimination in considering applications for employment, based on equal opportunities for all, irrespective of sex, race, colour, disability or marital status. The company gives full and fair consideration to applications for employment from disabled persons, having regard to their particular aptitudes and abilities. Appropriate arrangements are made for the continued employment and training, career development and promotion of disabled persons employed by the group. If members of staff become disabled the company continues employment, either in the same or an alternative position, with appropriate retraining being given if necessary.

The company systematically provides employees with information on matters of concern to them, consulting them or their representatives regularly, so that their views can be taken into account when making decisions that are likely to affect their interests. Employee involvement in the company is encouraged, achieving a common awareness on the part of all employees of the financial and economic factors affecting the group. The company encourages the involvement of employees by means of an employee share purchase scheme, regular employee briefings, annual global employee survey and regular awareness days on different topics for company specific matters.

Directors

The following directors served during the year and up to the date of signing this report, unless otherwise stated:

I Hodgson resigned 31 March 2017 KA Taylor resigned 30 September 2017 resigned 31 December 2017 J Andreu resigned 10 March 2017 AB Alphonsus appointed 3 July 2017 AJ Ellis appointed 3 July 2017 MF Meah resigned 31 May 2018 J Bramall J Earnshaw appointed 4 January 2018

Directors' report for the year ended 30 September 2017 (cont'd)

Directors' indemnities

As permitted by the Articles of Association, the Directors have the benefit of an indemnity which is a qualifying third party indemnity provision as defined by Section 234 of the Companies Act 2006. The indemnity was in force throughout the last financial year and is currently in force. The group also purchased and maintained throughout the financial year Directors' and Officers' liability insurance in respect of itself and its Directors.

Statement of directors' responsibilities in respect of the financial statements

The directors are responsible for preparing the Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulation.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have prepared the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland", and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing the financial statements, the directors are required to:

- · select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- state whether applicable United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102, have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- · make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006.

Directors' confirmations

Each of the persons who are directors at the date of approval of this report confirms that:

- so far as each director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditors are unaware; and
- they have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as a director in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

Independent auditors

The auditors, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, have indicated their willingness to continue in office and a resolution concerning their re-appointment will be proposed at the next Directors' Board Meeting.

On behalf of the Board

A Ellis Director

Date: 22 August 2018

Independent auditors' report to the members of ADT Fire and Security plc

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion, ADT Fire and Security plc's financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 30 September 2017 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland", and applicable law); and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements, included within the Annual report and financial statements (the "Annual Report"), which comprise: the statement of financial position as at 30 September 2017; the Statement of comprehensive income and the Statement of changes in equity for the year then ended; and the notes to the financial statements, which include a description of the significant accounting policies.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) ("ISAs (UK)") and applicable law. Our responsibilities under ISAs (UK) are further described in the Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We remained independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, which includes the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

Conclusions relating to going concern

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which ISAs (UK) require us to report to you when:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this statement is not a guarantee as to the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Independent auditors' report to the members of ADT Fire and Security plc (cont'd)

Report on the audit of the financial statements (cont'd)

Reporting on other information

The other information comprises all of the information in the Annual Report other than the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, any form of assurance thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify an apparent material inconsistency or material misstatement, we are required to perform procedures to conclude whether there is a material misstatement of the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report based on these responsibilities.

With respect to the Strategic report and Directors' report, we also considered whether the disclosures required by the UK Companies Act 2006 have been included.

Based on the responsibilities described above and our work undertaken in the course of the audit, ISAs (UK) require us also to report certain opinions and matters as described below.

Strategic report and Directors' report

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, the information given in the Strategic report and Directors' report for the year ended 30 September 2017 is consistent with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements. In light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we did not identify any material misstatements in the Strategic Report and Directors' Report.

Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit

Responsibilities of the directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the statement of directors' responsibilities in respect of the financial statements set out on page 5, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the applicable framework and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. The directors are also responsible for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

Independent auditors' report to the members of ADT Fire and Security plc (cont'd)

Report on the audit of the financial statements (cont'd)

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements (cont'd)

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the FRC's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditors' report.

Use of this report

This report, including the opinions, has been prepared for and only for the company's members as a body in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving these opinions, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.

Other required reporting

Companies Act 2006 exception reporting

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion:

- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- adequate accounting records have not been kept by the company, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns.

We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Julian Gray (Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors

Southampton

Date: 22 August 2018

Statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 30 September 2017

			As restated
		30 September	53 weeks ended 30 September
	Note	2017	2016 £'000
<u>and the state of </u>		£'000	
Turnover	5	334,627	341,072
Cost of sales		(216,970)	(199,732)
Gross profit		117,657	141,340
Administrative expenses		(126,319)	(115,475)
Operating (loss)/profit	6	(8,662)	25,865
Amounts written off investments		-	(13,829)
Interest receivable and similar income	8	7,602	8,219
Interest payable and similar expense	9	(400)	(464)
(Loss)/profit before taxation		(1,460)	19,791
Tax on (loss)/profit	10	3,045	(2,702)
Profit for the year/period		1,585	17,089
Transfer of defined benefit pension scheme gross deficit to group company		_	17,123
Equity-settled share based payments		(1,435)	(559)
Deferred tax movement on transfer of defined benefit pension scheme to group company		-	(3,425)
Total comprehensive income for the year/period		150	30,228

All amounts relate to continuing operations.

Statement of financial position as at 30 September 2017

			As restated
		2017	2016
<u>. </u>	Note	£'000	£'000
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	11	5,653	7,797
I angible assets	12	41,778	40,367
Investments	13	-	-
		47,431	48,164
Current assets			
Inventories	14	17,650	10,781
Debtors - amounts falling due within one year	15	363,262	376,345
Debtors - amounts falling due after one year	15	281,226	340,826
Cash at bank and in hand		52,373	376
		714,511	728,328
Creditors – amounts falling due within one year	17	(161,903)	(179,879)
Net current assets		552,608	548,449
Total assets less current liabilities		600,039	596,613
Creditors – amounts falling due after one year	18	(11,894)	(12,699)
Provisions for liabilities	19	(10,006)	(5,925)
Net assets	-	578,139	577,989
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	20 ·	328,296	328,296
Accumulated income		249,843	249,693
Total equity		578,139	577,989

The notes on pages 12 to 33 are an integral part of these financial statements.

The financial statements on pages 9 to 33 were approved by the Board of directors on 22 August 2018 and were signed on its behalf by:

A Ellis Director

Director
ADT Fire and Security Plc
Registered Number 01161045

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 30 September 2017

		As restated	
	Called up share capital £'000	Accumulated income £'000	Total Equity £'000
Balance as at 26 September 2015	328,296	247,125	575,421
Prior year adjustment – see note 24	-	(27,660)	(27,660)
Balance as at 26 September 2015 as restated	328,296	219,465	547,761
Profit for the financial period	-	17,089	17,089
Transfer of defined benefit pension scheme gross deficit to group company Equity-settled share based payments	-	17,123	17,123
Deferred tax movement on transfer of defined benefit pension scheme to group company	-	(559) (3,425)	(559) (3,425)
Balance as at 30 September 2016	328,296	249,693	577,989
Profit for the financial year	-	1,585	1,585
Equity-settled share based payments	· _	(1,435)	(1,435)
Balance as at 30 September 2017	328,296	249,843	578,139

Accumulated income represents accumulated comprehensive income for the current financial year and prior financial periods.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2017

1 General information

ADT Fire and Security plc is a company domiciled & incorporated in the United Kingdom under the Companies Act. The address of its registered office is Security House, The Summit, Hanworth Road, Sunbury On Thames, Middlesex, TW16, 5DB.

The principal activity of the company is the installation, rental, maintenance and monitoring of electronic security systems and associated building management systems. The company holds leading market share positions in both the commercial and residential markets for its systems and services.

2 Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (FRS 102) and in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.

3 Summary of significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies, which have been applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to both the years/periods presented, unless otherwise stated. The company has applied FRS 102 in these financial statements.

Basis of preparation

These financial statements are prepared on the going concern basis, under the historical cost convention as modified by the recognition of certain financial assets and liabilities at fair value. The directors have considered all available information relating to the future of the business and confirm their assessment that preparing the financial statements on a going concern basis is appropriate.

The preparation of financial statements requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant in these financial statements are disclosed in note 4.

Reduced disclosures

In accordance with FRS 102, the company has taken advantage of the exemptions from the following disclosure requirements on the basis that the information is provided in the consolidated financial statements of Johnson Controls International plc, which is registered in Cork Ireland. Johnson Controls International plc prepares consolidated financial statements which are publicly available and can be obtained from the address given in note 25.

Section 4 'Statement of Financial Position'
Reconciliation of the opening and closing number of shares;

Section 7 'Statement of Cash Flows'

Presentation of a Statement of Cash Flow and related notes and disclosures:

Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' & Section 12 'Other Financial Instrument Issues'
Carrying amounts, interest income/expense and net gains/losses for each category of financial instrument; basis of determining fair values; details of collateral, loan defaults or breaches, details of hedges, hedging fair value changes recognised in the statement of comprehensive income;

Section 33 'Related Party Disclosures'

Paragraphs 33.7 and 33.1A, Disclosure of compensation for key management personnel and related party transactions.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2017 (cont'd)

3 Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

Group financial statements

The company is exempt from the requirement to prepare and deliver consolidated financial statements under the provisions of Section 400 of the Companies Act 2006 as it is a wholly owned subsidiary undertaking of Johnson Controls International plc, which is registered in Cork, Ireland and which itself prepares consolidated financial statements which are publicly available and can be obtained from the address given in note 25. Accordingly consolidated financial statements have not been prepared and the financial information presented for the current year is for the company as an individual undertaking.

Revenue recognition

Turnover represents the amount receivable for goods supplied or services rendered, net of discounts and value added taxes. It comprises:

- earned monitoring income of monitoring services provided in the financial year, whether invoiced or due;
- earned maintenance income of maintenance services provided in the financial year, whether invoiced or due:
- earned installation fees relating to equipment on contract hire under operating leases, being the
 proportion of installation fees that relates to the financial year. In respect of rented equipment,
 installation fees are recognised on a straight-line basis over the 14 year period that a rented system is
 expected to be in place generating income;
- earned installation fees relating to equipment sold on an outright basis are recognised proportionately to the stage of completion of the individual contracts, measured on a cost incurred to total forecast cost basis, such that income is recognised to the extent that a right to consideration has been obtained;
- · earned systems-rental income of rental charges relating to the financial year;
- the value of equipment and systems sold to customers;
- where equipment is leased to customers under certain long-term contracts for the greater part of the
 equipment's economic life, the contracts are classified as finance leases and the net present value of
 future lease streams and interest is taken to turnover over the term of the lease so as to produce a
 constant rate of return on the net cash investment; and
- equipment leased to customers under operating leases (equipment on contract hire) is capitalised in accordance with the fixed assets and depreciation note below. The elements of invoiced amounts that have not been earned are accounted for as deferred revenue.

Functional and presentational currency

The company's functional and presentational currency is the pound sterling.

Foreign currencies

Transactions in currencies other than the functional currency (foreign currencies) are initially recorded at the exchange rate prevailing on the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange ruling at the reporting date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction or, if the asset or liability is measured at fair value, the rate when that fair value was determined.

All translation differences are taken to profit or loss, except to the extent that they relate to gains or losses on non-monetary items recognised in other comprehensive income, when the related translation gain or loss is also recognised in other comprehensive income.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2017 (cont'd)

3 Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

Taxation

The tax charge represents the sum of the current tax charge and deferred tax charge.

Current tax

Current tax is the amount of income tax payable in respect of the taxable profits for the year or prior years at the standard effective rate of corporation tax in the UK.

Deferred tax

Taxable profits differ from comprehensive income in that, it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other periods. Tax deferred or accelerated as a result of timing differences between the treatment of certain items for taxation and for accounting purposes is provided in full with certain exceptions. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are only recognised when it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Deferred tax is measured at rates that are expected to apply in the periods which the timing differences are expected to reverse, based on tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the date of the statement of financial position. Deferred tax is measured on an undiscounted basis.

Intangible assets

Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the fair value and directly attributable costs of the purchase of the consideration over the fair value of the identifiable net assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities acquired.

Amortisation

Goodwill is amortised through the income statement over its expected useful economic life which is estimated to be 10 years. The directors' best estimate of the useful economic life of goodwill is over 10 years, however, the directors have been unable to reliably estimate the exact useful economic life of the goodwill. It is therefore being amortised on a straight line basis over 10 years, the maximum permitted period allowed by FRS 102 (as amended by SI 2016/980).

The company also acquires contracts from "Authorised Dealers" and other third parties, entitling the company to contracted income over a number of years. The expenditure in relation to such acquisitions is recognised as an intangible fixed asset, amortised on a declining balance basis over the first ten years then the remaining balance on a straight-line basis over the subsequent five years. This is designed to match the period that the contracts are expected to be in place generating income.

Asset class

Amortisation method and rate

Goodwill

straight-line 10%

Dealership

reducing balance for first 10 years then straight-line 25%

Assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's net realisable value and its value in use. No reversals of impairment are recognised.

Customer Lists

Customer Lists are stated at cost, which is the original purchase price plus incidental expenses, less accumulated amortisation. Amortisation is calculated to write off the cost, less estimated residual value of each asset evenly over a period of 10 years, on a straight line basis.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2017 (cont'd)

3 Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

Tangible assets and depreciation

Tangible assets are stated at cost, which is the original purchase price plus incidental expenses, less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is calculated to write off the cost, less estimated residual value of each asset evenly over its expected useful economic life, as follows:

Asset class

Fixtures, fittings, tools and equipment Equipment on contract hire Short leasehold land and buildings Freehold buildings

Depreciation method and rate

straight-line 10% to 33% per annum straight-line 7% to 10% per annum period of lease straight-line nil to 1% per annum

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted, if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period. The effect of any change is accounted for prospectively.

Operating leases

Leases that do not transfer all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as operating leases. Payments under operating leases are charged to the statement of comprehensive income on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in the income statement in the period in which they are incurred.

Inventories and work in progress

Inventories comprise components for electronic security systems, fire detection systems and associated building management systems, and are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost includes materials, direct labour and an attributable proportion of manufacturing overheads based on normal levels of activity. Net realisable value is based on estimated selling price, less further costs expected to be incurred to completion and disposal. Provision is made for obsolete, slow moving or defective items where appropriate.

The carrying value of work in progress equates to the revenue recognised but not yet invoiced.

At the end of each reporting period inventories are assessed for impairment. If an item of inventory is impaired, it is reduced to its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell and an impairment charge is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income. Where an impairment charge is reversed, up to the original impairment loss, a credit is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown in creditors due within one year.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Restructuring provisions are recognised when the company has a detailed formal plan for the restructuring and has raised a valid expectation in those affected by either starting to implement the plan or announcing its main features to those affected and therefore has a legal or constructive obligation to carry out the restructuring.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2017 (cont'd)

3 Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

Financial instruments

Financial assets

Basic financial assets, including debtors, cash and bank balances and loans to fellow group companies are initially recognised at transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

Such assets are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method and are assessed annually for objective evidence of impairment. Any impairment loss or reversal of an impairment loss is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

Financial assets are derecognised when (a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or (b) substantially all the risks and rewards of the ownership of the asset are transferred to another party, or (c) despite having retained some significant risks and rewards of ownership, the control of the asset has been transferred to another party who has the practical ability to unilaterally sell the asset to an unrelated third party without imposing additional restrictions.

Financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade creditors and other payables, bank loans and 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. Such debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods and services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Trade creditors are classed as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less.

Forward exchange contracts

Forward exchange contracts are not basic financial instruments. They are initially recognised at fair value on the date the contract is entered into and are then subsequently re-measured at their fair value. Changes in the fair value of the contracts are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income in cost of sales.

Offsetting

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and 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.

Dividends

Dividends to the company's shareholders are recognised as a liability in the financial statements in the period in which the dividends are approved by the shareholders. These amounts are recognised in the statement of changes in equity.

Share-based payments

Johnson Controls International plc has four equity-settled share-based incentive schemes to which the management and employees of its overseas subsidiaries, including this company, are eligible to participate in

Johnson Controls International plc recharges back the cost incurred (being the intrinsic value at exercise) when the options are exercised and this amount is offset against the retained earnings reserve in the period to which it relates.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2017 (cont'd)

3 Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

Fixed asset investments

Fixed assets investments are stated at cost plus incidental expenses less provisions for impairment in value. The company reviews the carrying value of investments when there has been an indication of potential impairment. If it is determined that the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the excess is written off to the statement of comprehensive income.

Employee benefits

The company provides a range of benefits to employees, including annual bonus arrangements, paid holiday arrangements, defined contribution and defined benefit pension plans.

Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

The company operates defined contribution pension scheme for the benefit of its employees, the assets of which are held separately from those of the company in independently administered funds. The contributions are recognised as an expense when they are due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals in the statement of financial position.

Related party transactions

The company discloses transactions with related parties which are not wholly owned within the same group. It does not disclose transactions with members of the same group that are wholly owned.

4 Critical accounting judgements and estimation uncertainty

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. There are no areas of critical accounting judgements.

Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

The company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying value of assets and liabilities with the next financial year are addressed below:

Useful economic lives of equipment on contract hire

The annual depreciation charge for equipment on contract hire is sensitive to changes in the estimated useful economic lives of the assets. The useful economic lives are re-assessed bi-annually. They are amended when necessary to reflect current estimates based on economic utilisation. See note 12 for the carrying value of tangible fixed assets, and note 3 for the useful economic lives for each class of assets.

Useful economic lives of intangible assets

The amortisation of Dealership intangible assets and goodwill is sensitive to the changes in the estimated useful economic lives of the assets. The useful economic lives are re-assessed annually. They are amended when necessary to reflect current estimates based on economic utilisation. See note 11 for the carrying value of intangible fixed assets, and note 3 for the useful economic lives for each class of assets.

Revenue recognition

Earned installation fees relating to equipment sold on an outright basis are recognised proportionately to the stage of completion of the individual contracts, measured on a cost incurred to total forecast cost basis. This is sensitive to changes in the forecast being estimated.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2017 (cont'd)

4 Critical accounting judgements and estimation uncertainty (cont'd)

Revenue recognition (cont'd)

Earned installation fees relating to equipment on contract hire under operating leases, being the proportion of installation fees that relates to the financial year. In respect of rented equipment, installation fees are recognised on a straight-line basis over the 14 year period that a rented system is expected to be in place generating income. The 14-year period is estimated and thus earned fees are sensitive to this estimation.

5 Turnover

	Year ended	53 weeks ended
	30 September	30 September
	2017	2016
Turnover by destination	£'000	£,000
United Kingdom	334,525	338,823
Ireland	102	2,249
	334,627	341,072
	Year ended	53 weeks ended
	30 September	30 September
	2017	2016
Turnover by category	£'000	£'000
Sale of goods	14,497	14,035
Rendering of services	209,682	219,141

6 Operating (loss)/profit

Income from construction contracts

	Year ended 30 September 2017	53 weeks ended 30 September 2016
Operating (loss)/profit is stated after charging	£'000	£'000
Staff costs		
- wages and salaries	119,804	118,372
- social security costs	12,600	11,771
- other pension costs (note 22)	4,389	3,719
Total staff costs	136,793	133,862

110,448

334,627

107,896

341,072

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2017 (cont'd)

Operating (loss)/profit (cont'd) 6

	Year ended 30 September 2017	53 weeks ended 30 September 2016
	£'000	£,000
Operating (loss)/profit is stated after charging		
Amortisation of intangible assets (note 11)	2,021	2,579
Depreciation of tangible assets (note 12)	6,016	6,144
Loss on disposal of tangible fixed assets	4,135	4,206
Inventory recognised as an expense	96	150
Operating lease expense - plant & machinery	4,981	10,123
Operating lease expense - buildings	3,364	2,973
Auditors' remuneration - for audit services	267	352
Auditors' remuneration - for non-audit services	-	19
Foreign exchange losses	29	309
Directors' emoluments	30 September 2017 £'000	30 September 2016 £'000
Remuneration	718	238
Compensation for loss of office	210	-
Company contributions paid to money purchase schemes	24	18
	952	256
	Year ended	53 weeks ended
	30 September	30 September
	2017	2016
Highest paid director	£'000	
Remuneration including benefits in kind		£'000
	326	£'000 147
Company pension contributions to money purchase scheme	326 13	

During the period the highest paid director exercised share options. Four directors do not receive remuneration through the company. During the year the number of directors who were receiving benefits and share incentives was as follows: Four Directors received or were entitled to receive shares under long term incentive schemes, two exercised share options and four accrued benefits under money purchase pension scheme.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2017 (cont'd)

7 Directors and employees (cont'd)

Staff numbers

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

	Year ended	53 weeks ended
	30 September	30 September
	2017	2016
Sales, office, staff and management	1,679	1,406
Engineers	1,591	1,464
	3,270	2,870

8 Interest receivable and similar income

	Year ended	53 weeks ended
·	30 September	30 September
	2017	2016
	£'000	£'000
Interest receivable from group undertakings	7,602	8,219

9 Interest payable and similar expense

	Year ended 30 September	53 weeks ended 30 September
	2017	2016
;	£'000	£'000
Interest payable to group undertakings	400	464

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2017 (cont'd)

10 Tax on (loss)/profit

		As restated
	Year ended	53 weeks ended
	30 September	30 September
	2017	2016
	£'000	£,000
Current tax		
UK Corporation tax at 19.5% (2016: 20%)	-	-
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	-	487
Total current tax	-	487
Deferred tax	101	
Origination and reversal of timing differences	(3,987)	3,361
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	431	(1,146)
Impact of change in corporation tax rate on timing differences	511	-
Total deferred tax (note 16)	(3,045)	2,215
Total tax on profit	(3,045)	2,702

Reconciliation of tax charge

The tax assessed for the period is lower (2016: lower) than the standard rate of corporation tax in the United Kingdom of 19.5% (2016: 20%). The differences are explained below:

		 As restated
	30 September 2017	53 weeks ended 30 September 2016
(Loss)/profit before taxation	£'000 (1,460)	£'000 19,791
(Loss)/profit before taxation multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax of 19.5% (2016: 20%)	(285)	3,958
Income not taxable	(975)	(1,551)
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	732	2,813
Group relief received for nil consideration	(3,459)	(1,503)
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	431	(659)
Impact of change in corporation tax rate on other timing differences	511	-
Current year attributable to rate change	-	(356)
Total tax (credit)/charge for the year/period	(3,045)	2,702

Finance (No.2) Act 2015 was substantively enacted on 26 October 2015. It reduced the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK from 20% to 19% from 1 April 2017 and to 18% with effect from 1 April 2020. Finance Act 2016 was substantively enacted on 6 September 2016 and further reduced the rate to 17% from 1 April 2020.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2017 (cont'd)

11 Intangible assets

	As restated Goodwill £'000	Dealership £'000	Customer Lists £'000	Total £'000
Cost				
At 1 October 2016	108,942	83,285	1,850	194,077
Disposal	-	(123)	-	(123)
At 30 September 2017	108,942	83,162	1,850	193,954
Accumulated amortisation				
At 1 October 2016	108,881	77,399	-	186,280
Charge for the year	41	1,826	154	2,021
At 30 September 2017	108,922	79,225	154	188,301
Net book value				
At 30 September 2017	20	3,937	1,696	5,653
At 30 September 2016	61	5,886	1,850	7,797

Under the Dealership programme, ADT Fire and Security plc entered a service contract as agreed between an authorised dealer and third party customers for the provision of services of the maintenance and monitoring of electronic security system and fire detection systems.

The directors are of the opinion that the useful economic life of the goodwill at inception should have been 10 years and it was incorrect to have applied a useful economic life of 20 years in the prior periods. The prior year has therefore been restated to reflect a useful economic life of 10 years since inception. See note 24 for further details.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2017 (cont'd)

12 Tangible assets

	Freehold Buildings £'000	Short leasehold land and buildings £'000	Equipment on contract hire £'000	Fixtures and fittings £'000	Total £'000
Cost					
At 1 October 2016	626	6,814	97,176	39,589	144,205
Additions	-	176	9,051	2,335	11,562
Disposals	-	(30)	(14,803)	(111)	(14,944)
At 30 September 2017	626	6,960	91,424	41,813	140,823
Accumulated depreciation					
At 1 October 2016	32	5,515	62,244	36,047	103,838
Disposals	-	(1)	(10,793)	(15)	(10,809)
Charge for the year	-	181	3,430	2,405	6,016
At 30 September 2017	32	5,695	54,881	38,437	99,045
Net book value					
At 30 September 2017	594	1,265	36,543	3,376	41,778
At 30 September 2016	594	1,299	34,932	3,542	40,367

Equipment on contract hire consists of assets held for use in operating leases with customers.

13 Fixed asset investments

	Total
Shares in subsidiary undertakings	£'000
Cost	
At I October 2016 and At 30 September 2017	16,915
Provision for impairment	
At I October 2016 and At 30 September 2017	(16,915)
Net book amount	
At 30 September 2017	-
At 30 September 2016	-

In the directors' opinion, the carrying value of the investments, net of impairment provisions, is supported by the value of the underlying business.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2017 (cont'd)

13 Fixed asset investments (cont'd)

	2017	2016
Analysed as:	£'000	£,000
First Choice Facilities Limited	-	-
Sensormatic Finance Limited	-	-
Vtec Zoom Limited	-	-
	-	

The company held the following investments at 30 September 2017:

Company and principal activity	Class of shares	Proportion of nominal value of shares issued held by:		Registered office
		The company	Other group companies	
First Choice Facilities Limited	Ordinary	100%	-	Security House, The Summit, Hanworth Road, Sunbury on Thames, Middlesex, TW16 5DB, United Kingdom
Sensormatic Finance Limited	Ordinary	100%	-	Security House, The Summit, Hanworth Road, Sunbury on Thames, Middlesex, TW16 5DB, United Kingdom
Vtec Zoom Limited	Ordinary	100%	-	Security House, The Summit, Hanworth Road, Sunbury on Thames, Middlesex, TW16 5DB, United Kingdom
FCF (Services) Limited	Ordinary	-	100%	Security House, The Summit, Hanworth Road, Sunbury on Thames, Middlesex, TW16 5DB, United Kingdom
Instant Fire Protection Limited	Ordinary	-	100%	Security House, The Summit, Hanworth Road, Sunbury on Thames, Middlesex, TW16 5DB, United Kingdom

14 Inventories

	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
Finished goods and goods for resale	1,674	1,469
Work in progress	15,976	9,312
	17,650	10,781

In the opinion of the directors there is no material difference between the balance sheet value of stocks and their replacement cost.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2017 (cont'd)

15 Debtors

		As restated
	2017	2016
Amounts falling due within one year	£'000	£'000
Trade debtors	58,346	71,870
Amounts owed by group undertakings	283,851	268,784
Other receivables	9,120	10,523
Deferred tax	679	280
Withholding tax	26	-
Deferred expenses	7,360	8,969
Prepayments and accrued income	3,880	15,919
	363,262	376,345

Included within amounts owed by group undertakings are amounts of £9.1 million (2016: £9.1 million) and £12.5 million (2016: £12.5 million) where interest is credited at 3 month LIBOR plus 1.95%, amounts are unsecured and repayable on demand. Also included is an amount of £25 million where interest is charged at 3 month LIBOR plus 1.25%.

Also included within amounts owed by group undertakings is an amount of £12 million (2016: £96.5 million) in respect of UK cash pooling arrangements. Which bears interest at an average rate of 0.041% (2016: 0.32%) per annum, the amount is unsecured and repayable on demand.

All other amounts owed by group undertakings are unsecured, interest free, and repayable on demand.

The prior year numbers have been restated please see note 24 for more details.

		As restated
	2017	2016
Amounts falling due after more than one year	£'000	£'000
Trade debtors	7,954	4,412
Amounts owed by group undertakings	261,212	326,518
Deferred tax	12,060	9,414
Prepayments and accrued income	-	482
	281,226	340,826

Included within amounts owed by group undertakings is an amount of £261.2 million (2016 restated: £261.2 million) where interest is credited at LIBOR plus 2.35%. This loan is unsecured and repayable in November 2018.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2017 (cont'd)

16 Deferred tax

The deferred tax asset recognised consists of:

		As restated
	2017	2016
	£'000	£'000
Fixed asset timing differences	11,820	11,344
Short term timing differences	814	(1,754)
Intangible assets	(9)	(9)
Tax losses available	114	113
Total deferred tax recognised	12,739	9,694
		2017 £'000
Asset recognised at 1 October 2016	<u> </u>	9,694
Amount credited to statement of comprehensive income		3,045
Asset recognised at 30 September 2017		12,739

There was no unprovided deferred tax at either period end.

See note 24 for details of the restatement.

17 Creditors – amounts falling due within one year

		As restated	
	2017	2016	
	£'000	. £'000	
Bank loans and overdrafts	32	1,373	
Trade creditors	25,594	18,110	
Amounts owed to group undertakings	65,479	81,750	
Taxation and social security	3,034	20,405	
Other creditors	8,971	6,308	
Deferred income	44,130	44,512	
Accruals	14,663	7,421	
	161,903	179,879	

Deferred income includes revenue relating to installation income. All amounts owed to group undertakings are unsecured, interest free and are repayable on demand.

£5,150,000 originally recognised in Deferred income in creditors amounts falling due within one year in 2016 has been represented to Accruals and deferred income in creditors amounts falling due after more than one year to provide more relevant comparison to the current year.

The £625,000 "Work in Progress creditor" previously presented in 2016 has been reclassified to other provisions.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2017 (cont'd)

18 Creditors – amounts falling due after more than one year

		As restated
	2017	2016
	£'000	£'000
Amounts owed to group undertakings	-	1,730
Accruals and deferred income	11,894	10,969
	11,894	12,699

Deferred income includes revenue relating to installation income that is receivable after more than one year.

All amounts owed to group undertakings unsecured, interest free and are repayable on demand.

£5,150,000 originally recognised in Deferred income in creditors amounts falling due within one year in 2016 has been represented to Accruals and deferred income in creditors amounts falling due after more than one year to provide more relevant comparison to the current year.

19 Provisions for liabilities

	Other provisions £'000	Restructuring provision £'000	Total £'000
At 30 September 2016 – As restated	2,358	3,567	5,925
Charged to statement of comprehensive income in the year	7,154	342	7,496
Credited to statement of comprehensive income in the year	(662)	(2,753)	(3,415)
At 30 September 2017	8,850	1,156	10,006

Other provisions include amounts for warranties, contract and vacant premises costs which the directors expect to be utilised in full by 30 September 2018. Restructuring provisions relate to vacant premises costs resulting from the integration of acquired businesses in prior periods and periodic reorganisation of the business. The Other provisions balance of £2,358,000 has been restated to reflect a reclassification of £625,000 previously presented in Creditors amounts falling due within one year.

20 Called-up share capital

	30 September 2017		30 September 2016	
Allotted, called-up and fully paid	No	£'000	No	£,000
Ordinary shares of £1 each (£0.25 called up and fully paid)	47,800	12	47,800	12
Ordinary shares of £1 each	328,284,494	328,284	328,284,494	328,284
	328,332,294	328,296	328,332,294	328,296

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2017 (cont'd)

21 Operating lease commitments

The company had the following future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases for each of the following periods:

Dovmente due	2017	2016
Payments due	£'000	£,000
Within one year	10,065	8,555
Within two to five years	16,682	14,275
Over five years	577	-
	27,324	22,830

Leases for land and buildings are subject to periodic rent review.

22 Pension costs

ADT Fire & Security plc ('the company') participated in a number of pension schemes; a defined contribution scheme - Tyco UK Group Pension Scheme ('Tyco UKGPS') and three defined benefit schemes - Tyco Holdings (UK) Limited CARE Pension Scheme ('CARE Scheme'), Thorn Security Pension Fund ('Thorn Fund') and Tyco UK Group Pension Scheme (Ex-Glynwed) ('TUKGPS').

Changes in the Schemes

On 28 September 2015, Tyco's two Defined Benefit Pension Schemes, Thorn Fund and TUKGPS were merged into the CARE Scheme.

Tyco Holdings (UK) Limited is the sponsoring employer of the CARE Scheme and as such, the pension disclosures for the CARE Scheme as at 30 September 2016 are shown in the financial statements of Tyco Holdings (UK) Limited prepared under Financial Reporting Standard 102 (FRS102).

Tyco UK Group Pension Scheme

New employees joining the company are auto enrolled and offered membership of the Tyco UKGPS, which is a defined contribution scheme. The cost of contributions in the period was £4.4 million (2016: £3.7 million)

As of 30 September 2017, contributions of £796,269 (2016: £nil) due in respect of the current reporting period had not been paid over to the schemes.

23 Share plans

There are three equity-settled share-based incentive schemes of Johnson Controls International plc that certain management and senior employees of ADT Fire & Security plc are eligible to participate in. The schemes are described below.

The equity-settled arrangements are measured at fair value (excluding the effect on nonmarket based vesting conditions) at the date of the grant. The fair value is expensed on a straight-line basis over the vesting period. The amount recognised as an expense is adjusted to reflect the actual number of shares or options that will vest. For the year ended September 30, 2017, cost charged against income for continuing operations for these plans was £2 million (2016: £0.8 million). Johnson Controls International plc recharges back the cost incurred (being the intrinsic value at exercise) when the options are exercised and this amount is offset against the retained earnings reserve in the period to which it relates. If the amount charged is in excess of the share-based payment charge the company treats the excess as a notional distribution and charges this to retained earnings.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2017 (cont'd)

23 Share plans (cont'd)

During the year, awards granted to employees remaining with the group were converted into options of the group using a 1.085317-for-one share ratio in connection with the Adient spin-off. Pursuant to the Employee Matters Agreement between the group and Adient, outstanding share options held on October 31, 2016 (the "Spin Date") were subject to this conversion which is based on the pre-spin and post-spin closing prices of the group's ordinary shares. The exercise prices for options were converted using the inverse ratio in a manner designed to preserve the intrinsic value of such awards. In addition, pursuant to the Employee Matters Agreement, nonvested restricted share held on the Spin Date by employees remaining with the group were converted into nonvested restricted share of the group using the 1.085317-for-one share ratio in a manner designed to preserve the intrinsic value of such awards. There were no performance share awards outstanding as of the Spin Date. Employees remaining with the group did not receive share based compensation awards of Adient as a result of the spin-off. Except for the conversion of awards and related exercise prices discussed herein, the material terms of the awards remained unchanged. No incremental fair value resulted from the conversion of the awards; therefore, no additional compensation expense was recorded related to the award modification.

Share options

Share options are granted with an exercise price equal to the market price of the group's share at the date of grant share option awards typically vest between two and three years after the grant date and expire ten years from the grant date.

The fair value of each option is estimated on the date of grant using a Black-Scholes option valuation model that uses the assumptions noted in the following table. The expected life of options represents the period of time that options granted are expected to be outstanding, assessed separately for executives and non-executives. The risk-free interest rate for periods during the contractual life of the option is based on the U.S. Treasury yield curve in effect at the time of grant. For 2017, expected volatility is based on historical volatility of certain peer companies over the most recent period corresponding to the expected life as of the grant date. For 2016, expected volatility is based on the historical volatility of the group's share and other factors. The expected dividend yield is based on the expected annual dividend as a percentage of the market value of the group's ordinary shares as of the grant date. The group uses historical data to estimate option exercises and employee terminations within the valuation model.

Inputs were as follows:

	2017	2016
Expected volatility	24.60%	36.00%
Expected life (years)	4.75 & 6.50	6.40
Risk free rate	1.23% - 1.93%	1.64% - 1.70%
Expected dividends yields	2.21%	2.11%

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2017 (cont'd)

23 Share plans (cont'd)

A summary of share option activity at 30 September 2017 and changes for the year then ended, is presented below:

	Number of share options 2017	Weighted average exercise price 2017
Outstanding at 1 October 2016	344,115	\$29.77
Spin conversion	33,372	\$30.47
Transfers	6,303	\$38.59
Granted -	50,613	\$45.29
Forfeited	(7,321)	\$38.68
Exercised	(212,883)	\$24.53
Outstanding at 30 September 2017	214,199	\$38.71
Exercisable at 30 September 2017	89,592	\$26.41

Restricted share units (RSUs)

The Plan provides for the award of restricted share or restricted share units to certain employees. These awards are typically share settled. Restricted awards typically vest after three years from the grant date. The Plan allows for different vesting terms on specific grants with approval by the Board of Directors. The value of restricted awards is based on the closing market value of the group's ordinary shares on the date of grant.

A summary of the status of the Company's nonvested restricted share awards at September 30, 2017, and changes for the fiscal year then ended, is presented below:

	Number of share options 2017	Weighted average exercise price 2017
Nonvested at 1 October 2016	66,112	\$38.74
Spin conversion	6,807	\$39.81
Transfers	1,924	\$41.19
Granted	13,130	\$45.26
Forfeited	(4,075)	\$41.68
Vested	(34,167)	\$38.63
Outstanding at 30 September 2017	49,731	\$40.54

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2017 (cont'd)

23 Share plans (cont'd)

Performance share units (PSUs)

The Plan permits the grant of performance-based share unit ("PSU") awards. The PSUs are generally contingent on the achievement of pre-determined performance goals over a three-year performance period as well as on the award holder's continuous employment until the vesting date. The PSUs are also indexed to the achievement of specified levels of total shareholder return versus a peer group over the performance period. Each PSU that is earned will be settled with shares of the group's ordinary shares following the completion of the performance period, unless the award holder elected to defer a portion or all of the award until retirement which would then be settled in cash.

A summary of the status of the Company's nonvested PSUs at September 30, 2017, and changes for the fiscal year then ended, is presented below:

	Number of share options 2017	Weighted average exercise price	
		2017	
Nonvested at 1 October 2016	•	-	
Spin conversion	-	-	
Granted	10,972	\$44.98	
Forfeited	(918)	\$44.98	
Vested	-	-	
Outstanding at 30 September 2017	10,054	\$44.98	

24 Prior period adjustment

	53 weeks
	ended
	30 September
	2016
	£,000
Profit for the period as reported previously	3,326
Prior period adjustment	10,360
Adjustments to deferred taxation	(2,043)
Goodwill amortisation	5,446
Restated total comprehensive income for the period	17,089

Restated goodwill net book value

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2017 (cont'd)

24 Prior period adjustment (cont'd)

	52 weeks	53 weeks
	ended	ended
	25 September	30 September
	2015	2016
	£'000	£'000
Accumulated income as reported previously	247,125	263,590
Prior period adjustment	-	10,360
Adjustment to deferred taxation	-	(2,043)
Goodwill amortisation	(27,660)	(22,214)
Restated accumulated income	219,465	249,693
		53 weeks
		ended
		30 September
		2016
	·	£'000
Amounts owed by group undertakings previously reported		258,424
Prior period adjustment		10,360
Restated amounts owed by group undertakings		268,784
	52 weeks	53 weeks,
	ended	ended
	25 September	30 September
	2015	2016
	£'000	£'000
Goodwill net book value previously reported	27,811	22,275
Prior period adjustment	(27,660)	(22,214)

The £10.4 million pension contributions paid by the company on behalf of Tyco Holdings (U.K.) Limited was incorrectly recorded in the prior year. It was correctly recorded in the financial statements of Tyco Holdings (U.K) Limited in the period ended 30 September 2016. The correction increases the reported total comprehensive income for the period ended 30 September 2016 by £10.4 million and increases the amounts owed to group undertakings by £10.4 million. Deferred tax in 2016 has been restated by £2 million in respect of the pension contribution restatement amounting to £1.8 million, but also in connection with group relief received of £1.6 million that was incorrectly included within administration expenses in 2016 and therefore subject to tax of £0.3 million. The group relief received should have been included within the total tax charge for the 2016 period. As a consequence, reclassifying the group relief received of £1.6 million and the deferred tax correction of £2 million the total tax for 2016 has been restated from a credit of £0.9 million to a tax charge of £2.7 million. The deferred tax asset balance has been restated from £11.8 million to £9.7 million.

151

61

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2017 (cont'd)

24 Prior period adjustment (cont'd)

The directors are of the opinion that the useful economic life of the goodwill at inception should have been 10 years and it was incorrect to have applied a useful economic life of 20 years in the prior periods. The prior year has therefore been restated to reflect a useful economic life of 10 years since inception. This correction reduces the total reported comprehensive income in the period ended 30 September 2016 by £5.4 million and the net book value of goodwill at 30 September 2016 to £61,000.

25 Ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party

The Company's immediate parent undertaking is Tyco Holdings (U.K.) Limited.

The ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party is Johnson Controls International plc, a company incorporated in Cork, Ireland. Johnson Controls International plc is the parent undertaking of the smallest and largest group of undertakings to consolidate these financial statements at 30 September 2017. The consolidated financial statements of Johnson Controls International plc are available from:

Johnson Controls International plc 1 Albert Quay Cork Ireland

26 Subsequent events

On 17 October 2017 the company purchased the trade and assets of its subsidiary undertaking First Choice Facilities Limited for \$0.4 million.