

Company Registration No. 04703562 (England and Wales)

A-DATA LIMITED
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020



A-DATA LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	Mrs J E Brown Mr M J Brown
Secretary	Mrs J E Brown
Company number	04703562
Registered office	53 Kent Road Southsea Portsmouth Hampshire PO5 3HU
Auditor	Jones Avens Limited 53 Kent Road Southsea Portsmouth Hampshire PO5 3HU
Business address	36 New Lane Havant Hampshire PO9 2JL
Bankers	Barclays Bank Plc PO Box 317 Woking Surrey GU21 1WT

A-DATA LIMITED

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A-DATA LIMITED

STRATEGIC REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020

The directors present the strategic report for the year ended 30 April 2020.

Fair review of the business

The principal activity of the company continued to be that of the supply of CCTV equipment and services.

Turnover for the company for the financial year amounted to £10,976,113 (2019 - £11,227,988). Profit for the financial year after taxation was £1,287,305. (2019 - £206,237). The company has retained it's share of a very volatile market with ever increasing competition. The directors are satisfied with the overall performance of the company.

On 30 April 2020 the company sold a substantial part of its CCTV sales and lighting sales operations to Qvis Lighting and Security Limited, a related undertaking. The proceeds of this sale amounted to £500,000.

Principal risks and uncertainties

Principal risks and uncertainties are:

Management risks

The management of the company is controlled by its two directors who are supported by a management team. Strategic matters and future development decisions are carried out by the the board of directors.

Credit risk

The company has negligible credit risk as credit control is very tightly managed, with strict rules being laid down for every customer.

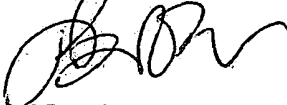
Financial risks

The company manages its cash and borrowing requirements in order to maximise interest income and minimise interest expense, whilst ensuring the company has sufficient liquid resources to meet the operating needs of the business.

Operating risk

The company manages day to day operating risks by adapting best practice wherever possible. This process includes ensuring staff are properly trained and that industry standards and regulations are adhered to to the highest possible levels.

On behalf of the board



Mrs J E Brown

Director

10 February 2021

A-DATA LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 30 April 2020.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company was that of the supply of CCTV equipment and services.

Directors

The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were as follows:

Mrs J E Brown

Mr M J Brown

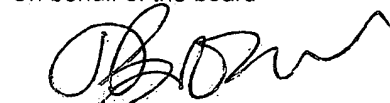
Auditor

The auditor, Jones Avens Limited, is deemed to be reappointed under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006.

Statement of disclosure to auditor

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware. Additionally, the directors individually have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

On behalf of the board



Mrs J E Brown

Director

10 February 2021

A-DATA LIMITED

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020

The directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards 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 these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- state whether UK accounting standards 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;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- 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 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. They 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.

A-DATA LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF A-DATA LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of A-Data Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 30 April 2020 which comprise the profit and loss account, the statement of comprehensive income, the balance sheet, the statement of changes in equity, the statement of cash flows and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland* (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- ☐ give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 30 April 2020 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- ☐ have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- ☐ have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements* section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

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

- ☐ 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.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion 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 such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in 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 in this regard.

A-DATA LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED) TO THE MEMBERS OF A-DATA LIMITED

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of our audit:

- ☐ the information given in the strategic report and the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- ☐ the strategic report and the directors' report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the strategic report and the directors' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- ☐ adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- ☐ the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- ☐ certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- ☐ we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- ☐ the directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemption in preparing the directors' report.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors 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.

Auditor's 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 auditor's 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.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: <https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

A-DATA LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED) TO THE MEMBERS OF A-DATA LIMITED

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members, as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.



Claire Norwood BSc FCA ATII (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of Jones Avens Limited

17 February 2021

Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditor

53 Kent Road
Southsea
Portsmouth
Hampshire
PO5 3HU

A-DATA LIMITED

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020

		2020	2019
	Notes	£	£
Turnover	3	10,976,113	11,227,988
Cost of sales		(6,564,957)	(7,279,033)
Gross profit		4,411,156	3,948,955
Administrative expenses		(2,859,446)	(3,949,807)
Other operating income		170,013	80,705
Operating profit	4	1,721,723	79,853
Interest receivable and similar income		700	2,100
Interest payable and similar expenses		(37,975)	(28,329)
Profit before taxation		1,684,448	53,624
Tax on profit	7	(137,656)	152,613
Profit for the financial year		1,546,792	206,237

A-DATA LIMITED

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020

	2020 £	2019 £
Profit for the year	1,546,792	206,237
Other comprehensive income		
Tax relating to other comprehensive income	(259,487)	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	<u>1,287,305</u>	<u>206,237</u>

A-DATA LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 APRIL 2020

	Notes	2020 £	£	2019 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	8	6,365,191		5,095,892	
Investment properties	9	2,092,362		1,189,392	
		<u>8,457,553</u>		<u>6,285,284</u>	
Current assets					
Stocks		78,544		2,972,264	
Debtors	10	6,337,060		3,865,899	
Cash at bank and in hand		16,811		96,064	
		<u>6,432,415</u>		<u>6,934,227</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	11	<u>(1,562,098)</u>		<u>(3,579,688)</u>	
Net current assets			4,870,317		3,354,539
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>13,327,870</u>		<u>9,639,823</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	12		(1,665,962)		(946,955)
Provisions for liabilities	14		(678,334)		(281,192)
Net assets			<u>10,983,574</u>		<u>8,411,676</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	17		50,110		50,110
Revaluation reserve			3,126,893		2,020,661
Profit and loss reserves			7,806,571		6,340,905
Total equity			<u>10,983,574</u>		<u>8,411,676</u>

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 10 February 2021 and are signed on its behalf by:


Mrs J E Brown
Director

Company Registration No. 04703562

A-DATA LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020

	Notes	Share capital £	Revaluation reserve £	Profit and loss reserves £	Total £
Balance at 1 May 2018		50,110	2,020,661	6,269,007	8,339,778
Year ended 30 April 2019:					
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	206,237	206,237
Dividends		-	-	(134,339)	(134,339)
Balance at 30 April 2019		50,110	2,020,661	6,340,905	8,411,676
Year ended 30 April 2020:					
Profit for the year		-	-	1,546,792	1,546,792
Other comprehensive income:					
Tax relating to other comprehensive income		-	(259,487)	-	(259,487)
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	(259,487)	1,546,792	1,287,305
Dividends		-	-	(81,126)	(81,126)
Other movements		-	1,365,719	-	1,365,719
Balance at 30 April 2020		50,110	3,126,893	7,806,571	10,983,574

A-DATA LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020

	Notes	2020 £	£	2019 £	£
Cash flows from operating activities					
Cash generated from operations	21	367,580		85,000	
Interest paid		(37,975)		(28,329)	
Income taxes (paid)/refunded		(1)		1	
Net cash inflow from operating activities		<u>329,604</u>		<u>56,672</u>	
Investing activities					
Proceeds on disposal of intangibles		500,000		-	
Purchase of tangible fixed assets		(32,788)		(46,595)	
Purchase of investment property		(902,969)		(829,572)	
Interest received		700		2,100	
Net cash used in investing activities		<u>(435,057)</u>		<u>(874,067)</u>	
Financing activities					
Increase in/(repayment) of bank loans		796,520		740,518	
Increase in hire purchase borrowing		(16,513)		(16,011)	
Dividends paid		(81,126)		(134,339)	
Net cash generated from financing activities		<u>698,881</u>		<u>590,168</u>	
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		<u>593,428</u>		<u>(227,227)</u>	
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		(942,007)		(714,780)	
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		<u>(348,580)</u>		<u>(942,007)</u>	
Relating to:					
Cash at bank and in hand		16,811		96,064	
Bank overdrafts included in creditors payable within one year		<u>(365,391)</u>		<u>(1,038,071)</u>	

A-DATA LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020

1 Accounting policies

Company information

A-Data Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 53 Kent Road, Southsea, Portsmouth, Hampshire, PO5 3HU.

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, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

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 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.

A-DATA LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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:

Land and buildings Freehold	Nil
Plant and machinery	20% - straight line
Fixtures, fittings & equipment	20% - straight line
Motor vehicles	25% - straight line

Freehold land and buildings are not depreciated. The company maintains a policy of constant refurbishment and the directors consider that no depreciation is required.

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.

1.5 Investment properties

Investment property, which is property held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation, is initially recognised at cost, which includes the purchase cost and any directly attributable expenditure. Subsequently it is measured at fair value at the reporting end date. Changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss.

1.6 Impairment of fixed assets

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

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.

1.7 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

Stocks held for distribution at no or nominal consideration are measured at the lower of cost and replacement cost, adjusted where applicable for any loss of service potential.

A-DATA LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

1.8 Cash and cash equivalents

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

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 initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method 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. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Other financial assets

Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments which are not subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price. Such assets are subsequently carried at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss, except that investments in equity instruments that are not publicly traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

A-DATA LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

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 and preference shares that are classified as debt, 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. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Other financial liabilities

Derivatives, including interest rate swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts, are not basic financial instruments. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in profit or loss in finance costs or finance income as appropriate, unless hedge accounting is applied and the hedge is a cash flow hedge.

Debt instruments that do not meet the conditions in FRS 102 paragraph 11.9 are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss. Debt instruments may be designated as being measured at fair value through profit or loss to eliminate or reduce an accounting mismatch or if the instruments are measured and their performance evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

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 Derivatives

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value at the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured to fair value at each reporting end date. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately unless the derivative is designated and effective as a hedging instrument, in which event the timing of the recognition in profit or loss depends on the nature of the hedge relationship.

A derivative with a positive fair value is recognised as a financial asset, whereas a derivative with a negative fair value is recognised as a financial liability.

1.12 Taxation

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

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 is provided in full in respect of taxation deferred by timing differences between the treatment of certain items for taxation and accounting purposes. The deferred tax balance has not been discounted.

1.13 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.

1.14 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

1.15 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 profit or loss 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 profit or loss 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 leases asset are consumed.

A-DATA LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term.

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 in the period are included in profit or loss.

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

3 Turnover and other revenue

An analysis of the company's turnover is as follows:

	2020 £	2019 £
Turnover analysed by class of business		
Sale of CCTV equipment	10,976,113	11,227,988
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	2020 £	2019 £
Other significant revenue		
Interest income	700	2,100
Rental income arising from investment properties	170,013	80,705
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	2020 £	2019 £
Turnover analysed by geographical market		
UK and Europe	10,976,113	11,227,988
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

A-DATA LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020

4 Operating profit

	2020 £	2019 £
Operating profit for the year is stated after charging:		
Fees payable to the company's auditor for the audit of the company's financial statements	12,500	10,750

5 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

	2020 Number	2019 Number
Total	32	43

6 Directors' remuneration and dividends

	2020 £	2019 £
Remuneration paid to directors	240,000	311,001
Dividends paid to directors	81,126	134,339

The number of directors for whom retirement benefits are accruing under defined contribution schemes amounted to 2 (2019 - 2).

7 Taxation

	2020 £	2019 £
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	(11,132)	(19,372)
Previously unrecognised tax loss, tax credit or timing difference	143,981	(133,241)
Adjustment in respect of prior periods	4,807	-
Total deferred tax	137,656	(152,613)

In addition to the amount charged/(credited) to the profit and loss account, the following amounts relating to tax have been recognised directly in other comprehensive income:

	2020 £	2019 £
Deferred tax arising on:		
Revaluation of property	259,487	-

A-DATA LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020

8 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery etc	Total
	£	£	£
Cost or valuation			
At 1 May 2019	4,814,281	1,656,671	6,470,952
Additions	-	32,788	32,788
Revaluation	1,365,719	-	1,365,719
At 30 April 2020	6,180,000	1,689,459	7,869,459
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 May 2019	-	1,375,060	1,375,060
Depreciation charged in the year	-	129,208	129,208
At 30 April 2020	-	1,504,268	1,504,268
Carrying amount			
At 30 April 2020	6,180,000	185,191	6,365,191
At 30 April 2019	4,814,281	281,611	5,095,892

Land and buildings with a carrying amount of £6,180,000 were revalued in May 2019 by Carter Jonas LLP, independent valuers not connected with the company, on the basis of market value for the land and buildings. The valuation conforms to International Valuation Standards and was based on recent market transactions on arm's length terms for similar properties in the area.

Land and buildings are carried at valuation. If land and buildings were measured using the cost model, the carrying amounts would have been approximately £ £2,318,718 (2019 - £ £2,318,718), being cost and depreciation £ £Nil (2019 - £ £Nil).

9 Investment property

	2020 £
Fair value	
At 1 May 2019	1,189,393
Additions	902,969
At 30 April 2020	2,092,362

Investment property comprises 5 freehold residential properties. The fair value of the investment properties is considered to be the same as the cost of acquisition.

A-DATA LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020

10 Debtors

	2020 £	2019 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	999,940	2,075,403
Other debtors	5,337,120	1,790,496
	<u>6,337,060</u>	<u>3,865,899</u>

11 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2020 £	2019 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	495,391	1,107,071
Trade creditors	289,254	2,068,609
Taxation and social security	604,482	219,587
Other creditors	172,971	184,421
	<u>1,562,098</u>	<u>3,579,688</u>

12 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2020 £	2019 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	1,607,038	871,518
Other creditors	58,924	75,437
	<u>1,665,962</u>	<u>946,955</u>

The amounts owed in respect of finance leases are secured by charges over the assets concerned

13 Finance lease obligations

	2020 £	2019 £
Future minimum lease payments due under finance leases:		
Within one year	14,936	14,936
In two to five years	58,924	75,437
	<u>73,860</u>	<u>90,373</u>

Finance lease payments represent rentals payable by the company for certain items of plant and machinery. Leases include purchase options at the end of the lease period, and no restrictions are placed on the use of the assets. The average lease term is 5 years. All leases are on a fixed repayment basis and no arrangements have been entered into for contingent rental payments.

A-DATA LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020

14 Provisions for liabilities

		2020 £	2019 £
Deferred tax liabilities	15	678,334	281,192

15 Deferred taxation

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset where the company has a legally enforceable right to do so. The following is the analysis of the deferred tax balances (after offset) for financial reporting purposes:

	Liabilities 2020 £	Liabilities 2019 £
Balances:		
ACAs	2,444	8,769
Tax losses	(8,750)	(152,730)
Revaluations	684,640	425,153
	<u>678,334</u>	<u>281,192</u>
		2020 £
Movements in the year:		
Liability at 1 May 2019		281,192
Charge to profit or loss		132,848
Other		264,294
		<u>678,334</u>
Liability at 30 April 2020		

The deferred tax liability in regard to the accelerated capital allowances and unutilised tax losses set out above is expected to reverse within 12 months and relates to accelerated capital allowances that are expected to mature within the same period.

The deferred tax liability in regard to the revalued properties will crystallise in the event of the disposal of the properties.

16 Retirement benefit schemes

	2020 £	2019 £
Defined contribution schemes		
Charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes	32,745	92,149

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for all qualifying employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund.

A-DATA LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020

17 Called up share capital

	2020 £	2019 £
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
50,100 Ordinary 'A' of £1 each	50,100	50,100
10 Ordinary 'B' of £1 each	10	10
	<u>50,110</u>	<u>50,110</u>

18 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, as follows:

	2020 £	2019 £
Within one year	37,509	26,792
Between two and five years	43,908	19,161
	<u>81,417</u>	<u>45,953</u>

A-DATA LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020

19 Related party transactions

Transactions with related parties

During the year the company entered into the following transactions with related parties:

Other information

Transaction entered into and balances outstanding at 30 April 2020 are as follows:

The company received management fees from Qvis Lighting and Security Limited amounting to £645,000 (2019 - £420,000). The company sold goods to Qvis Lighting and Security Limited amounting to £4,296,927 (2019 - £3,640). The company purchased goods amounting to £4,787,032 (2019 - £10,691) from Qvis Lighting and Security Limited. At 30 April 2020 the company was owed £3,825,847 (2019 - £16,596) by Qvis Lighting and Security Limited and £73,520 (2019 - £67,449) by Qvis Retail Limited. At 30 April 2020 the company disposed of a substantial part of its CCTV sales operations to Qvis Lighting and Security Limited. The consideration received was £500,000.

By O Cycles is a company controlled by Mr M J Brown, who is a director and husband of Mrs J Brown. During the year the company sold goods amounting to £Nil (2019 - £154) to By O Cycles Limited and purchased goods amounting to £1,169 (2019 - £6,295) from the same company. At 30 April 2020 the company was owed £187,506 (2019 - £353,603) by By O Cycles Limited.

Qvis Monitoring Limited is a company controlled by Mrs Sophie Rootes, who is the daughter of Mr and Mrs Brown, the directors. During the year the company sold goods amounting to £1,328 (2019 - £6,308) from Qvis Monitoring Limited and purchased goods and services amounting to £3,795 (2019 - £1,661) to the same company.

At 30 April 2020 Adata Limited was owed £573,177 (2019 - £502,120) by Qvis Monitoring Limited.

CCTV Express Limited is another company controlled by Mrs Sophie Rootes. During the year the company sold goods amounting to £859 (2019 - £10,308) to CCTV Express Limited and purchased goods amounting to £40,615 (2019 - £22,431) from the same company.

At 30 April 2020 the company was owed £19,056 (2019 - £82,049) to CCTV Express Limited.

20 Directors' transactions

Dividends totalling £81,126 (2019 - £134,339) were paid in the year in respect of shares held by the company's directors.

A-DATA LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020

21 Cash generated from operations

	2020 £	2019 £
Profit for the year after tax	1,546,792	206,237
Adjustments for:		
Taxation charged/(credited)	137,656	(152,613)
Finance costs	37,975	28,329
Investment income	(700)	(2,100)
Gain on disposal of intangible assets	(500,000)	-
Depreciation and impairment of tangible fixed assets	129,208	153,643
Movements in working capital:		
Decrease/(increase) in stocks	2,893,720	(484,893)
(Increase)/decrease in debtors	(2,471,161)	308,695
(Decrease)/increase in creditors	(1,405,910)	27,702
Cash generated from operations	367,580	85,000

22 Analysis of changes in net debt

	1 May 2019 £	Cash flows £	30 April 2020 £
Cash at bank and in hand	96,064	(79,253)	16,811
Bank overdrafts	(1,038,071)	672,680	(365,391)
	(942,007)	593,427	(348,580)
Borrowings excluding overdrafts	(940,518)	(796,520)	(1,737,038)
Obligations under finance leases	(90,373)	16,513	(73,860)
	(1,972,898)	(186,580)	(2,159,478)