

Company registration number 03487146 (England and Wales)

SERVOCA SECURE SOLUTIONS LTD
ANNUAL REPORT AND UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2024
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

SERVOCA SECURE SOLUTIONS LTD

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SERVOCA SECURE SOLUTIONS LTD

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2024

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2024.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company continued to be that of providing security, protection and surveillance services.

Results and dividends

Trading for 2024 was below expectations and that continued into early 2025, during which period new and existing contracts were severely impacted by the Chancellor's National Insurance changes.

However, all three divisions (manguarding, events and electronics) are seeing an upturn, added to which, we have successfully launched a cleaning division and are also starting to market products on a drop shop basis.

The company has received the support of Servoca Plc in deferring the sums shown as due under Note 9.

Directors

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

M E Coomber FCA CF

M J Crump

R S Nathaniel

(Resigned 19 October 2023)

D C Evans

A M Syradd

(Appointed 27 August 2024)

Small companies exemption

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

On behalf of the board

M J Crump

Director

30 June 2025

SERVOCA SECURE SOLUTIONS LTD**BALANCE SHEET****AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2024**

		2024		2023	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	4		55,039		-
Tangible assets	5		100,531		169,189
Investments	6		100		100
			<u>155,670</u>		<u>169,289</u>
Current assets					
Stocks		174,274		155,476	
Debtors	7	1,478,992		1,402,406	
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>111,129</u>		<u>41,197</u>	
		1,764,395		1,599,079	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	<u>(1,659,322)</u>		<u>(1,110,745)</u>	
Net current assets			<u>105,073</u>		<u>488,334</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>260,743</u>		<u>657,623</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	9		(721,268)		(743,285)
Provisions for liabilities			<u>(6,102)</u>		<u>(6,102)</u>
Net liabilities			<u><u>(466,627)</u></u>		<u><u>(91,764)</u></u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			625,051		625,051
Share premium account			8,759		8,759
Profit and loss reserves			<u>(1,100,437)</u>		<u>(725,574)</u>
Total equity			<u><u>(466,627)</u></u>		<u><u>(91,764)</u></u>

SERVOCA SECURE SOLUTIONS LTD

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2024

For the financial year ended 30 September 2024 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

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

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

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

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

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 30 June 2025 and are signed on its behalf by:

M J Crump
Director

Company registration number 03487146 (England and Wales)

SERVOCA SECURE SOLUTIONS LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2024

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Servoca Secure Solutions Ltd is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 4th Floor, Solar House, 1-9 Romford Road, Stratford, London, E15 4LJ.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

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 Intangible fixed assets other than goodwill

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

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

Amortisation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Development costs

Straight line over one year

SERVOCA SECURE SOLUTIONS LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2024

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.5 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Leasehold land and buildings	Over term of the lease
Fixtures and fittings	25% straight line
Computers	20% - 25% straight line
Motor vehicles	25% straight line

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

1.6 Fixed asset investments

Interests in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the company. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

1.7 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.8 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.

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.

1.9 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.

1.10 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.

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

1.11 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 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.12 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.13 Retirement benefits

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

1.14 Leases

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

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

1.15 Government grants

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

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

1.16 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation 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.

SERVOCA SECURE SOLUTIONS LTD**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)****FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2024**

3 Employees

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

	2024	2023
	Number	Number
Total	57	48
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

4 Intangible fixed assets

	Other £
Cost	
At 1 October 2023	-
Additions	100,856
	<u> </u>
At 30 September 2024	100,856
	<u> </u>
Amortisation and impairment	
At 1 October 2023	-
Amortisation charged for the year	45,817
	<u> </u>
At 30 September 2024	45,817
	<u> </u>
Carrying amount	
At 30 September 2024	55,039
	<u> </u>
At 30 September 2023	-
	<u> </u>

SERVOCA SECURE SOLUTIONS LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2024

5 Tangible fixed assets

	Leasehold land and buildings £	Fixtures and fittings £	Computers £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
Cost					
At 1 October 2023	8,750	46,834	488,532	148,781	692,897
Additions	-	-	1,924	-	1,924
Disposals	-	(212)	(1,647)	-	(1,859)
At 30 September 2024	8,750	46,622	488,809	148,781	692,962
Depreciation and impairment					
At 1 October 2023	8,750	45,066	421,894	47,998	523,708
Depreciation charged in the year	-	782	34,482	35,318	70,582
Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	(212)	(1,647)	-	(1,859)
At 30 September 2024	8,750	45,636	454,729	83,316	592,431
Carrying amount					
At 30 September 2024	-	986	34,080	65,465	100,531
At 30 September 2023	-	1,768	66,638	100,783	169,189

6 Fixed asset investments

	2024 £	2023 £
Shares in group undertakings and participating interests	100	100

7 Debtors

Amounts falling due within one year:	2024 £	2023 £
Trade debtors	987,058	995,614
Amounts owed by group undertakings and undertakings in which the company has a participating interest	136,134	97,083
Other debtors	355,800	309,709
	1,478,992	1,402,406

SERVOCA SECURE SOLUTIONS LTD**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)****FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2024****8 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year**

	2024	2023
	£	£
Bank loans	10,310	10,056
Trade creditors	355,004	158,360
Amounts owed to group undertakings	5,102	8,671
Taxation and social security	291,742	311,769
Other creditors	997,164	621,889
	<u>1,659,322</u>	<u>1,110,745</u>

9 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2024	2023
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	7,904	18,214
Other creditors	713,364	725,071
	<u>721,268</u>	<u>743,285</u>

Included within other creditors is a balance of £675,000 (2023: £675,000) owed to Servoca Plc.

10 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:

2024	2023
£	£
<u>215,304</u>	<u>298,246</u>

SERVOCA SECURE SOLUTIONS LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2024

11 Related party transactions

Included within debtors is £136,134 (2023: £97,083) due from Matrix Security and Training Consultants Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary company.

Included within creditors is £5,102 (2023: £8,671) due to Attlaw Security and Events Limited, the parent company.

12 Parent company

The ultimate controlling party is Attlaw Security and Events Limited, a company registered in England and Wales.

