

Company Registration No. 04898310 (England and Wales)

ALL-TAG EUROPE LTD
ANNUAL REPORT AND UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

ALL-TAG EUROPE LTD

COMPANY INFORMATION

Director	S Seidel
Company number	04898310
Registered office	Unit 3 Bamford Business Park Hibbert Street, Whitehill Industrial Estate Stockport SK4 1PL
Accountants	Benchmark Accountants Limited Unit 1A Tring Business Estate Upper Icknield Way Tring Hertfordshire HP23 4JX
Business address	Unit 3 Bamford Business Park Hibbert Street, Whitehill Industrial Estate Stockport SK4 1PL

ALL-TAG EUROPE LTD

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DIRECTOR'S REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

The director presents his annual report and financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2018.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company continued to be the sale of electronic surveillance radio frequency deactivateable soft tags.

Director

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

S Seidel

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

On behalf of the board

S Seidel

Director

2 October 2018

ALL-TAG EUROPE LTD

ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT TO THE DIRECTOR ON THE PREPARATION OF THE UNAUDITED STATUTORY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ALL-TAG EUROPE LTD FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

In order to assist you to fulfil your duties under the Companies Act 2006, we have prepared for your approval the financial statements of All-Tag Europe Ltd for the year ended 30 June 2018 set out on pages to 10 from the company's accounting records and from information and explanations you have given us.

As a practising member firm of the ICAEW, we are subject to its ethical and other professional requirements which are detailed at <http://www.icaew.com/en/members/regulations-standards-and-guidance/>.

This report is made solely to the Board of Directors of All-Tag Europe Ltd, as a body, in accordance with the terms of our engagement letter dated 31 July 2012. Our work has been undertaken solely to prepare for your approval the financial statements of All-Tag Europe Ltd and state those matters that we have agreed to state to the Board of Directors of All-Tag Europe Ltd, as a body, in this report in accordance with ICAEW Technical Release 07/16 AAF. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than All-Tag Europe Ltd and its Board of Directors as a body, for our work or for this report.

It is your duty to ensure that All-Tag Europe Ltd has kept adequate accounting records and to prepare statutory financial statements that give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and loss of All-Tag Europe Ltd. You consider that All-Tag Europe Ltd is exempt from the statutory audit requirement for the year.

We have not been instructed to carry out an audit or a review of the financial statements of All-Tag Europe Ltd. For this reason, we have not verified the accuracy or completeness of the accounting records or information and explanations you have given to us and we do not, therefore, express any opinion on the statutory financial statements.

Benchmark Accountants Limited

5 October 2018

Chartered Accountants

Unit 1A Tring Business Estate
Upper Icknield Way
Tring
Hertfordshire
HP23 4JX

ALL-TAG EUROPE LTD

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

		2018	2017
	Notes	£	£
Turnover	3	902,191	849,819
Cost of sales		(685,026)	(700,482)
Gross profit		<u>217,165</u>	<u>149,337</u>
Administrative expenses		(298,835)	(242,704)
Operating loss		<u>(81,670)</u>	<u>(93,367)</u>
Interest payable and similar expenses		(67)	(33)
Loss before taxation		<u>(81,737)</u>	<u>(93,400)</u>
Tax on loss		-	-
Loss for the financial year		<u><u>(81,737)</u></u>	<u><u>(93,400)</u></u>

ALL-TAG EUROPE LTD

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 JUNE 2018

	Notes	2018 £	£	2017 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	5		2,025		3,926
Current assets					
Stocks	6	257,291		268,699	
Debtors	7	52,987		155,420	
Cash at bank and in hand		8,043		32,652	
		<u>318,321</u>		<u>456,771</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	<u>(205,427)</u>		<u>(272,856)</u>	
Net current assets			112,894		183,915
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>114,919</u>		<u>187,841</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	11	390,053		380,136	
Profit and loss reserves		<u>(275,134)</u>		<u>(192,295)</u>	
Total equity			<u>114,919</u>		<u>187,841</u>

For the financial year ended 30 June 2018 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

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

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

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 2 October 2018

S Seidel
Director

Company Registration No. 04898310

ALL-TAG EUROPE LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

1 Accounting policies

Company information

All-Tag Europe Ltd is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Unit 3, Bamford Business Park, Hibbert Street, Whitehill Industrial Estate, Stockport, SK4 1PL.

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 Going concern

The company meets its day to day working capital requirements through the continued support of the parent company, All-Tag Corporation.

1.3 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.

1.4 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.

ALL-TAG EUROPE LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

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:

Plant and machinery	33 1/3% on straight line basis
Computer equipment	33 1/3% on straight line basis

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 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.

1.6 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 replacement cost and cost, adjusted where applicable for any loss of service potential.

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.

1.7 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand 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.

ALL-TAG EUROPE LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.8 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 interest method.

1.9 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1.10 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.

ALL-TAG EUROPE LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.11 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.

1.12 Retirement benefits

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

1.13 Foreign exchange

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

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the director is 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:

	2018	2017
	£	£
Turnover analysed by class of business		
Sale & maintenance of security systems	902,191	849,819

4 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 4 (2017 - 4).

ALL-TAG EUROPE LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

5 Tangible fixed assets

Plant and machinery etc £

Cost

At 1 July 2017 and 30 June 2018

6,207

Depreciation and impairment

At 1 July 2017

2,281

Depreciation charged in the year

1,901

At 30 June 2018

4,182

Carrying amount

At 30 June 2018

2,025

At 30 June 2017

3,926

6 Stocks

2018

£

2017

£

Stocks

257,291

268,699

7 Debtors

2018

£

2017

£

Amounts falling due within one year:

Trade debtors

51,486

155,420

Other debtors

1,501

-

52,987

155,420

8 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

2018

£

2017

£

Bank loans and overdrafts

38,430

93,919

Trade creditors

126,648

168,300

Other taxation and social security

4,954

9,470

Other creditors

35,395

1,167

205,427

272,856

ALL-TAG EUROPE LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

9 Loans and overdrafts

	2018	2017
	£	£
Bank overdrafts	38,430	93,919
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Payable within one year	38,430	93,919
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

10 Retirement benefit schemes

	2018	2017
	£	£
Defined contribution schemes		
Charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes	2,941	1,055
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

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.

11 Called up share capital

	2018	2017
	£	£
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
390,053 Ordinary shares of £1 each	390,053	380,136
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	<u>390,053</u>	<u>380,136</u>

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