ARSLAN SRS UK LIMITED

Company No. 15559708

Information for Filing with The Registrar

31 December 2025

ARSLAN SRS UK LIMITED Directors
Report Registrar
The Directors present their report and the accounts for the year ended 31 December 2025.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company during the year under review was Security systems service activities.

Directors

The Directors who served at any time during the year were as follows:

P. Giordano	
A.E.S. KNG	(Resigned 14 March 2025)
P. Rachmadi	(Resigned 14 March 2025)

The above report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime as set out in Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006.

Signed on behalf of the board

P. Giordano
Director
03 August 2026

ARSLAN SRS UK LIMITED Balance Sheet Registrar
at 31 December 2025

Company No. 15559708	**Notes**	**2025**	**2024**
		£	**£**
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	5	2,015	1,875
		2,015	1,875
Current assets			
Debtors	6	535,869	384,785
Cash at bank and in hand		107,028	157,618
		642,897	542,403
Creditors: Amount falling due within one year	7	(591,320)	(540,197)
Net current assets		51,577	2,206
Total assets less current liabilities		53,592	4,081
Net assets		53,592	4,081
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		1	1
Profit and loss account	9	53,591	4,080
Total equity		53,592	4,081

These accounts have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime of the Companies Act 2006.

For the year ended 31 December 2025 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 in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

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

As permitted by section 444 (5A)of the Companies Act 2006 the directors have not delivered to the Registrar a copy of the company's profit and loss account.

Approved by the board on 03 August 2026 and signed on its behalf by:

P. Giordano
Director
03 August 2026

ARSLAN SRS UK LIMITED Notes to the Accounts Registrar for the year ended 31 December 2025

1 General information

ARSLAN SRS UK LIMITED is a private company limited by shares and incorporated in England and Wales.
Its registered number is: 15559708
Its registered office is:
Flat 11 114
Christchurch Road
London
SW19 2PE

The accounts have been prepared in accordance and comply with FRS 102 and Section 1A - The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

2 Accounting policies

Revenue recognition

Turnover is reduced for estimated customer refunds, rebates and other similar allowances, where applicable.

Revenue from the sale of services is recognised when all the following conditions are satisfied:

the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the Company;
the stage of completion of the service at the reporting date can be measured reliably;
the costs incurred, or to be incurred, in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably; and
the Company has fulfilled its contractual performance obligations by providing the agreed services to the customer.

Specifically, revenue from the sale of services is recognised as the services are performed, or at the point in time when the agreed service has been completed, in accordance with the terms of the contract.

Intangible fixed assets

Intangible fixed assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses.

Leased assets
Where the company enters into a lease which entails taking substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of an asset, the lease is treated as a finance lease.

Leases which do not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the Company are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance leases are initially recognised as assets of the Company at their fair value at the inception of the lease or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments. The corresponding liability to the lessor is included in the balance sheet date as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are apportioned between finance expenses and reduction of the lease obligation so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance expenses are recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless they are directly attributable to qualifying assets, in which case they are capitalised in accordance with the Company's policy on borrowing costs (see the accounting policy above).

Assets held under finance leases are depreciated in the same way as owned assets.

Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

In the event that lease incentives are received to enter into operating leases, such incentives are recognised as a liability. The aggregate benefit of incentives is recognised as a reduction of rental expense on a straight-line basis.

During the period the company held no leased assets

Research and development costs
Expenditure on research and development is written off in the year it is incurred unless it meets the criteria to allow it to be capitalised. Costs of research are always written off in the year in which they are incurred. Where development costs are recognised as an asset, they are amortised over the period expected to benefit from them. Amortisation of the capitalised costs begins once the developed product comes into use, typically at rate of 33.33% straight line.

Taxation

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

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from profit as reported in the profit and loss account because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and 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 end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax is recognised on timing differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible timing differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Current or deferred tax for the year is recognised in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

Freehold investment property

Investment properties are revalued annually and any surplus or deficit is dealt with through the profit and loss account.

No depreciation is provided in respect of investment properties.

Investments

Unlisted investments (except those held as subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures) are recognised initially at fair value less attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, any changes in fair value are recognised in profit and loss.

Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Costs, which comprise direct production costs, are based on the method most appropriate to the type of inventory class, but usually on a first-in-first-out basis. Overheads are charged to profit or loss as incurred. Net realisable value is based on the estimated selling price less any estimated completion or selling costs.

When stocks are sold, the carrying amount of those stocks is recognised as an expense in the period in which the related revenue is recognised. The amount of any write-down of stocks to net realisable value and all losses of stocks are recognised as an expense in the period in which the write-down or loss occurs. The amount of any reversal of any write-down of stocks is recognised as a reduction in the amount of inventories recognised as an expense in the period in which the reversal occurs.

Work in progress is reflected in the accounts on a contract by contract basis by recording revenue and related costs as contract activity progresses.

Trade and other debtors

Trade and other debtors are initially recognised at fair value and thereafter stated at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts.

Trade and other creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Foreign currencies

The functional and presentational currency of the company is Sterling. The accounts are rounded to the nearest pound.
Transactions in currencies, other than the functional currency of the Company, are recorded at the rate of exchange on the date the transaction occurred. Monetary items denominated in other currencies are translated at the rate prevailing at the end of the reporting period. all differences are taken to the profit and loss account. Non-monetary items that are measured at historic cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

Provisions

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to the profit and loss account in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at balance sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the balance sheet.

3 **Employees**

	2025 Number	2024 Number
The average monthly number of employees (including directors) during the year was:	2	2

4 Taxation

(a) Tax on profit on ordinary activities	2025	2024
The tax charge is made up as follows:	£	£
UK corporation tax		
Charge for the period	12,698	517
Total corporation tax	12,698	517
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	12,698	517

(b) Factors affecting the total tax charge for the period

The tax assessed for the year is higher than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK. The differences are reconciled below:

Higher	2025	2024
12698	£	£
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	62,209	4,597
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the United Kingdom	-	-
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	12,698	517
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	12,698	517

5 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery	Fixtures, fittings and equipment	Total
	£	£	£
Cost or revaluation			
At 1 January 2025	1,821	522	2,343
Additions	-	760	760
At 31 December 2025	1,821	1,282	3,103
Depreciation			
At 1 January 2025	364	104	468
Charge for the year	364	256	620
At 31 December 2025	728	360	1,088
Net book values			
At 31 December 2025	1,093	922	2,015
At 31 December 2024	1,457	418	1,875

6 Debtors

	2025	2024
	£	£
Trade debtors	485,953	49,915
Loans to directors	1	1
Other debtors	49,915	334,869
	535,869	384,785

7 **Creditors:**

amounts falling due within one year

	2025	2024
	£	£
Other loans	52,832	52,832
Trade creditors	501,617	476,061
Taxes and social security	36,262	8,492
Other creditors	609	409
Accruals and deferred income	-	2,403
	591,320	540,197

8 **Share Capital**

Ordinary share capital has been paid £1

9 **Reserves**

Profit and loss account - includes all current and prior period retained profits and losses.

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.