Registration number: 01046019

G4S Secure Solutions (UK) Limited

Annual Report and Financial Statements

for the Year Ended 31 December 2019

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Company Information

Directors.

D C Hewitson

G A Levinsohn

J M Hartley

Company secretary

V J Patel

Registered office

Sutton Park House

15 Carshalton Road.

Sutton Surrey SM1 4LD

Independent auditors PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP The Portland Building 25 High Street Crawley RH10 1BG:

Strategic Report for the Year Ended 31 December 2019

The directors present their strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2019.

Fair review of the business

Principal activity

The principal activity of G4S Secure Solutions (UK) Limited ("the Company") is the provision of security solutions services, including: manned guarding, mobile and response, key holding, alarm monitoring, electrical security as well as risk and consultancy services.

Financial performance

The Company strengthened its balance sheet during the year by issuing share capital of £59.0000.000 (2018: £Nil), receiving a dividend from a subsidiary company of £21,000,000 (2018: £Nil) and paying down amounts owed to Group undertakings, which were £9.654,000 at the year end (2018: £85,916,000). This resulted in the Company having net assets of £110,085,000 (2018: £32.635,000), representing a year-on-year increase of £77,450,000 (237,3%).

The Company recorded sales of £352,724.000 (2018: £323.348.000). This represents a year-on-year increase of £29,376,000 (9.1%). This was driven by new manned guarding contracts and continued strong growth in the electrical security division. In comparison, the Company recorded cost of sales of £325.590,000 (2018: £299,302.000). This represents a year-on-year increase of £26,288,000 (8.8%). Overall, the Company recorded gross profit of £27,134.000 (2018: £24.046.000). This represents a year-on-year increase of £3,088,000 (12.8%).

The Company made a profit for the financial year of £18,441.000 (2018; loss of £7.019,000). This represents a year-on-year increase of £25,460,000 (362.7%) as the Company received a £21,000.000 (2018;£Nil) dividend from a subsidiary company, G4S Security Services (UK) Limited.

The directors consider the result for the year to be satisfactory.

Future developments

The directors continue to grow the business and to develop and promote the values of quality, reliability and integrity associated with the G4S brand. The Company's management is firmly focused on the core security activities and on achieving and maintaining market leadership.

The emergence of the Covid 19 pandemic since the year end has presented a range of new challenges to the Company and its customers. The directors are confident that the business has adapted to these challenges appropriately and has partnered well with existing and new customers to address the changing environment.

The directors' commitment is, as always, to increase value for the shareholders through the G4S guiding principles of excellence in customer services, committed employees, the delivery of innovative products and services, sound commercial decisions and by fostering a climate of continuous improvement.

The directors expect the general level of activity of the Company to remain consistent with the prior years, despite the temporary disruption resulting from the Covid 19 pandemie. The Company's principal activity is not expected to change substantially.

Key performance indicators

The directors utilise a wide range of operational performance measures to monitor the Company's business activities. However, the operational performance measures are all specific to a particular activity or contract. The Company's directors do not believe that using further key performance indicators would be necessary or appropriate for an understanding of the development, performance or position of the business as a whole.

Strategic Report for the Year Ended 31 December 2019 (continued)

Principal risks and uncertainties

All businesses are subject to risk. Many individual risks are macro-economic or social in nature and thus they are common to many businesses. Below, the risks considered key to the Company have been listed. The key risks are those which would materially damage the Company's strategy, reputation, business, profitability or assets. This list is in no particular order and it is not an exhaustive list of all potential risks. Some risks may be unknown at present and it may transpire that risks currently considered immaterial become material in the future.

(1) Major changes in market dynamics

Major changes in market dynamics might include the entry of new competitors to the market place, price competition by existing competitors, development of new technologies or passing of new government legislation. Should these events occur in a rapid or an unpredictable manner, these might impact the Company's revenues and profitability as the Company adjusts to them.

The emergence of Covid 19 has changed market dynamics and introduced increased levels of risk and uncertainty. Efforts to slow the spread of the virus have resulted in the UK government taking measures to limit interactions between individuals which has had a consequential effect on economic activity. The UK government has also put in place various short term measures to support companies and employees.

Risk mitigation approach

The Company, in line with the policy of G4S ple group, is committed to engage proactively with its customers, suppliers, industry associations, government regulators and employee representatives. These actions aim to foster a dialogue with the stakeholders and enable the Company to respond to any changes in a timely manner. The Company also performs customer satisfaction surveys to drive further strong business relationships. Additionally, the Company continues to invest in the sales and development of its systems in order to respond to any changes in technology.

The business has adapted to the risks and uncertainties resulting from the Covid 19 pandemic appropriately and has partnered well with existing and new customers to address the changing environment, for example by amending service levels and "furloughing" staff.

Further details of the risks faced by the G4S plc Group as a result of Covid-19 and the Group's ability to manage its growing global effects are included in the G4S plc Group 2019 consolidated financial statements.

Strategic Report for the Year Ended 31 December 2019 (continued)

Principal risks and uncertainties (continued)

(2) Service industry in-sourcing

The Company provides a range of security services to customers in diverse sectors, such as retail and special events. In these sectors the current trend is for the customers to out-source their security services. Should this trend reverse, or should consolidation of the Company's customers occur, the demand for Company's services may be altered and this may result in adverse effects on the Company's revenue and profitability.

Risk mitigation approach

The Company actively engages with its customers, seeking to build strong business relationships. The Company also seeks customers' feedback on the services provided, ensuring that the Company is able to respond to any comments in a timely manner.

(3) Failure of the Company's IT systems

The Company makes widespread use of information technology systems both in its day-to-day operations and for the purposes of financial management. Failure in these systems, for example physical damage or inaccessibility, could result in reputational damage, payments of compensation to the stakeholders and consequently, the loss of Company's revenue and profitability.

Risk mitigation approach

The Company has developed business continuity procedures, in line with the policies of G4S ple group. Should failure in information technology systems occur, these procedures would be triggered, minimising adverse impact on the Company and its stakeholders.

(4) Deterioration in labour relations

The Company has a good relationship with its committed work force. However, if this relationship were to deteriorate, for example as a result of industrial action, this may result in adverse effects on the Company's operations.

Risk mitigation approach

The Company is committed to engage proactively with its work force and employee representatives. These actions aim to foster a dialogue and enable the Company to resolve any disputes in a timely manner and thus minimise any adverse effects on the Company's operations.

Strategic Report for the Year Ended 31 December 2019 (continued)

Statement by the directors in performance of their statutory duties in accordance with Section 172(1) Companies Act 2006

The Board's engagement with the Company's stakeholders helps frame the Company's strategic direction, informs the Board's decision making process and overall supports the Board's duty to promote the success of the Company as set out in Section 172 of the Companies Act 2006. The directors of the Company consider that they have acted in the way they consider, in good faith, would be most likely to promote the success of the Company for the benefit of its members as a whole.

The following paragraphs summarise how directors fulfil their duties:

Long-term view

Assessment of long-term consequences of our decisions is at the heart of our risk-management strategy. On an annual basis the Board of directors assesses the major risks affecting the Company and develops mitigating strategies to reduce the likelihood of those risks crystallising. In turn, these strategies form the basis for the Company's financial budgets, resource planning and capital spend, setting the general direction for the Company. The financial budgets and other plans undertake scrutiny both from the managers directly involved in each functional area, as well as the G4S plc group ("the Group"). This approach ensures that the Company's strategy is able to address the ever-changing risk landscape, maintains the long-term focus and is aligned with the core values of the Group.

For more details on the principal risks and uncertainties affecting the Company, refer to the description of "Principal risks and uncertainties" above.

Our employees

Our employees are our most important asset and our success is underpinned by the way we lead and engage with our people. Attraction, retention and development of talent form the cornerstone of the Company's success. The directors strive to create a culture of engagement and inclusion, where every employee's contribution is valued and diversity of the team is celebrated. In particular, the directors have taken steps to promote the training materials for new and existing employees, strengthening the processes of onboarding as well as continuous education. Furthermore, the directors promoted our whistleblowing hotline, "Speak Out", emphasising the importance of ethical behaviour to the Company's core values. What is more, the directors maintain an active dialogue with the employees and employee representatives, fostering open communication channels and enabling exchange of ideas and expectations.

Business relationships

We view our customers and suppliers not merely as business parties, but as partners in delivering value and innovation. Our long-term customer relationships are based upon trust and understanding of our customers' business needs and objectives. Through those customer relationships and connections we look to deliver sustainable long-term growth in revenues, earnings and cash flow. We continuously measure customer satisfaction thorough the use of Net Promoter Score surveys, seeking to retain current customers and proactively engage in dialogue.

Our suppliers help us deliver our values. We have a responsible purchasing policy consistent with our business ethics and all our suppliers sign up to our Supplier Code of Conduct. We are also committed to the UK Prompt Payment Code and we aim to promote the use of SME businesses.

These actions aim to enhance our relationship not only with our customers and suppliers, but stakeholders at large. Our operations promote security and stability of communities though local engagement programs, economic contributions as well as activity in the industry forums:

Strategic Report for the Year Ended 31 December 2019 (continued)

Statement by the directors in performance of their statutory duties in accordance with Section 172(1) Companies Act 2006 (continued)

Community and environment

Our employees touch the lives of others every day, providing crucial services to help keep society safe and secure. We engage with the local communities, government, industry bodies and environmental groups as part of our sustainable development goals strategy. Our key priorities include taking care of health and well-being of our employees thorough awareness training and ongoing programs, creation of new employment opportunities as well as prevention of crime aiming to generate safe working behaviour for our employees and safe and secure communities.

Although our operations do not have a direct impact on the environment, we recognise our responsibility to combat the climate change. We aim to reduce the intensity of greenhouse gas emissions from our vehicles through implementing efficiencies in the way we operate, we foster energy-saving culture through employee awareness campaigns and we recycle a significant proportion of our waste as to minimise the amount of refuse disposed to landfill.

Our reputation

Strong brand and reputation differentiate us in the competitive market place. We hold ourselves, our employees and our business partners to high standards, embodied in the set of our corporate values. These values promote a culture and business interactions based on Integrity, Respect, Safety. Security, Service Excellence, Innovation and Teamwork.

We build and maintain our reputation in our day-to-day activities, engaging proactively with our customers, suppliers, employees and other stakeholders, anticipating potential issues and proceeding to a timely resolution. We deliver on our promises and we lead by example:

Acting fairly

The Company is a member of the G4S plc group and has no external shareholders. We maintain a continuous and open dialogue with our ultimate parent, G4S plc, and ensure we stay aligned with the Group's values and strategies.

Accounting basis

The Company transitioned from Financial Reporting Standard ("FRS") 102 to FR\$ 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework". The date of transition was 1 January 2018 and thus the comparative figures have been restated. The transition led to presentational adjustment to the Statement of Financial Position only with no impact on revenue or profit. For further details on the effect on the transition; refer to note 25.

Post balance sheet events

Since the balance sheet date, the Covid 19 pandemic has significantly impacted the Company and its customers in common with the whole country. The directors are confident that the business has adapted to these challenges appropriately and has partnered well with existing and new customers to address the changing environment.

The directors do not expect Covid 19 to have a material long term impact on the Company's performance.

Strategic Report for the Year Ended 31 December 2019 (continued)

Approved by the Board on Q7.08.2020, and signed on its behalf by:

D C Hewitson Director

Directors' Report for the Year Ended 31 December 2019

The directors present their report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019.

Directors of the Company

The directors of the Company, who were in office during the year and up to the date of signing, were as follows:

D C Hewitson

G A Levinsohn

D P Lobley (resigned 22 July 2019)

J M Hartley (appointed 22 July 2019)

Results and dividends

The results for the year are set out on page 15. The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend (2018: £Nil).

A review of the progress of the Company's business during the year, likely future developments, key performance indicators and principal business risks are contained in the Strategic Report on page 2.

Employment of disabled persons

It is the policy of the Company to give fair consideration to applications for employment made by disabled persons acknowledging the particular abilities and aptitudes of each applicant and taking into account the requirements of the vacancies available. The Company has been assessed and approved to use the "Positive about Disabled People" logo on its recruitment advertisements in the UK where the Company is also a member of the Employers Forum on Disability to raise awareness in the organisation of the importance of giving assistance to disabled persons in employment.

In the event of a member of staff becoming disabled, every effort is made via the Company's Occupational Health Adviser to ensure that their employment with the Company continues and that appropriate help is given to assist the member of staff.

It is the policy of the Company to ensure that the training, career development and promotion of a disabled person, should, as far as possible, be identical to that of a person who does not suffer any disability.

Employee engagement

The Board's engagement with the Company's employees is facilitated through a variety of initiatives and channels which are decided at a wider level of the G4S plc group. Further details of these can be found in the consolidated financial statements of G4S plc.

The Company is committed to inform and involve its employees in the business of the Company. The directors have applied the policies and decisions taken at the Group level during the year in the following ways:

- The 2019 employee engagement survey was completed, with results of the survey being reviewed and discussed by the Board, and action plans developed.
- Formal consultative committees and focus groups have been used to ensure that issues of mutual interest can be discussed and resolved.
- Onboarding, induction and refresher training have continued to be a priority. The Company offers all employees
 the opportunity to increase their skills and knowledge at work. Employees are encouraged to take responsibility
 for their own learning on an on-going basis using the extensive range of materials available, and using
 technology platforms to share training and learning paths more effectively.

Directors' Report for the Year Ended 31 December 2019 (continued)

- Company newsletters, employee magazines and other communications have been used on a regular basis to keep staff informed of events and performance within the Company.
- Specific campaigns on health and safety, our values and Speak Out whistleblowing arrangements have been conducted, linking to the Company's and wider Group's Corporate Social Responsibility focus.

Other stakeholder engagement

The Board's engagement with other stakeholders is largely driven by processes and initiatives which are decided at a wider Group level. Further details of these can be found in the consolidated financial statements of G4S plc.

The Company considers its key other stakeholders to be its customers, its suppliers and the wider society in which it operates. During the year, the Company's directors have reflected the policies made at the Group level in the following ways:

Key other ståkeholders

How the Board engages

Customers

Through understanding our customers' needs we offer value-added, innovative, cost effective security solutions and we build enduring relationships. This understanding comes from strong engagement with customers. Key areas of interest for customers include quality and price of service delivery, expertise in innovation, health and safety and business ethics.

The Company believes in proactive relationship management. During the year directors attended a number of meetings with customers and shared customer feedback and information with the rest of the Board. If, during contract discussions, we consider that a customer's interest are not well served in the long term by our proposals, we will make this clear even if it impacts negatively on our business. Being open and honest with our customers also means that we will raise concerns with them if we become aware of any business practices or processes in their business which we believe are contrary to their values or may compromise our own values. The Board also reviews customers' changing expectations or needs as part of its strategy session every year.

Suppliers

The Company has a responsible purchasing policy consistent with its' business ethics. Engagement with suppliers takes place in many different ways.

One of the main ways in which the Board considers key suppliers is as part of large contract bid or renewal approvals. We set high standards for our suppliers in the context of our own ethical policy. These standards are explained in our Supplier Code of Conduct. All suppliers are expected to comply with the Code or ensure that there is a clear time frame for full implementation of the Code within their own organisation and their associated suppliers and subcontractors.

The Company recognises that receiving timely reimbursements is of high interest to suppliers. It is our policy to pay suppliers in accordance with agreed terms of trade. What is more, the Company is committed to the UK Prompt Payment Code.

Directors' Report for the Year Ended 31 December 2019 (continued)

Society

Our employees touch the lives of others every day, providing crucial services to help keep society safe and secure. The specialist security services delivered by the Company mitigate the risk or impact of criminal behaviour and help to create safer communities. As part of its decision making process, the Board takes into consideration a broad range of societal issues which are reported to the Board through a variety of means. During the year under review, the Board received regular updates on corporate governance reform and broader societal issues that were considered by the Financial Reporting Council and UK government.

Environmental matters

The Company's business does not have a significant direct impact on the environment. However, the Company recognises the importance of its responsibilities to reduce environmental impact in areas such as energy usage, recycling or environmentally-friendly products. In these areas the Company operates in accordance with the policies of G4S plc which are detailed in the G4S plc's annual report.

Financial risk management

The Company operates under the financial risk management objectives and policies of its ultimate parent, G4S ple, into which the results of the Company are consolidated. G4S ple's key objectives and policies include:

- Mitigating liquidity risk by ensuring there are sufficient undrawn committed facilities available to the G4S ple group;
- Conducting operating and financing activities, wherever possible, in the Company's local currency; and
- Utilising interest rate swaps and, to a lesser extent, forward rate agreements to manage future cash outflows.

Further details of the financial risk management objectives and policies of the G4S plc group, which the Company is a member of, are included in the consolidated financial statements of G4S plc.

Capital structure

The Company issued £59.0m of share capital in the year (2018: £Nil) and also received a dividend of £21.0m (2018: £Nil) from a subsidiary company. The proceeds were used to reduce amounts payable to Group undertakings. The directors are confident that the resulting capital structure is appropriate to support the activities of the Company.

Statement of private company governance arrangements

The Company's ultimate parent. G4S plc. applied the UK Corporate Governance Code 2018 which was applied throughout the Group. Details of how the Group complies with the Code are included in the consolidated financial statements of G4S plc. The Company complies with the policies and processes implemented in accordance with the Code, where relevant and appropriate.

Statement of directors' responsibilities in respect of the financial statements

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

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have prepared the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework", and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the profit or loss of the Company for that period. In preparing the financial statements, the directors are required to:

Directors' Report for the Year Ended 31 December 2019 (continued)

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently:
- state whether applicable United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 101, have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements:
- · make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

The directors are 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.

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

Disclosure of information to the auditors

In the case of each director in office at the date the Directors' Report is approved:

- So far as each director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditors are unaware; and
- They have taken all the steps that he/she ought to have taken as a director in order to make him/herself aware of
 any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditors are aware of that information.

Independent auditors

The auditors. PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, have indicated their willingness to continue in office and a resolution confirming their appointment will be approved at the Annual General meeting.

Approved by the Board on 07.08.2020 and signed on its behalf by:

D C Hewitson

Director

Independent auditors' report to the members of G4S Secure Solutions (UK) Limited

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion, G4S Secure Solutions (UK) Limited's financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2019 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework", and applicable law); and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements, included within the Annual Report and Financial Statements (the "Annual Report"), which comprise: the Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2019; the Income Statement, the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended; and the notes to the financial statements, which include a description of the significant accounting policies.

Basis for opinion

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

Independence

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

Conclusions relating to going concern

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

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

Reporting on other information

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

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

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

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

Independent auditors' report to the members of G4S Secure Solutions (UK) Limited (continued)

Strategic Report and Directors' Report

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, the information given in the Strategic Report and Directors' Report for the year ended 31 December 2019 is consistent with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

In light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we did not identify any material misstatements in the Strategic Report and Directors' Report.

Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit

Responsibilities of the directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Statement of directors' responsibilities in respect of the financial statements set out on page 10, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the applicable framework and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. The directors are also responsible for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

Use of this report

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

Independent auditors' report to the members of G4S Secure Solutions (UK) Limited (continued)

Other required reporting

Companies Act 2006 exception reporting

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

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

We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Sotiris Kroustis (Senior Statutory A

Sotiris Kroustis (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of Pricewaterhouse Coopers LLP Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors Gatwick 07 August 2020

Income Statement for the Year Ended 31 December 2019

		•	Restated *
	Note	2019 £ 000	2018 £ 000
Revenue	4	352,724	323,348
Cost of sales		(325,590)	(299,302)
Gross profit Administrative expenses		27.134 (28.760)	24,046 (26,090)
Operating profit (loss) before restructuring costs		(1.626)	(2,044)
Restructuring costs	5	(454)	(1,409)
Operating loss	5	(2.080)	(3,453)
Dividend income	9	21.000	-
Finance income	10	319	290
Finance costs	11	(787)	(5.993)
Profit/(loss) before income tax		18,452	(9,156)
Income tax (expense)/credit	12 _	(11)	2:137
Profit/(loss) for the financial year	-	18.441	(7.019)

The above results were derived from continuing operations.

^{*} See note 26 for details of restatement as a result of the adoption of IFRS 16.

Statement of Comprehensive Income for the Year Ended 31 December 2019

	Restated #	
	2019 £ 000	2018 £ 000
Profit/(loss) for the financial year	18,441	(7,019)
Total comprehensive income/(expense) for the financial year	18,441	(7.019)

^{*} See note 26 for details of restatement as a result of the adoption of IFRS 16.

Statement of Changes in Equity for the Year Ended 31 December 2019

	Restated *	
Share capital	Accumulated losses £ 000	Restated * Total
122,998	(83.367)	39.631
<u></u>	(7,019)	(7.019)
_	(7.019)	(7.019)
-	21 2	21
	23	23
122,998	(90,363)	32,635
122,998	(90,363)	32,635
-	[8,441	18,441
•	18.441	18.441
59.000	10	59,000 . 10
50,000		<u>(1)</u> 59,009
181,998	(71,913)	110,085
	\$ 000 122,998	Share capital

^{*} See note 26 for details of restatement as a result of the adoption of IFRS 16.

(Registration number: 01046019) Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2019

			Restated *
•	Notë	2019 £ 000	2018 £ 000
Non-current assets	,		
Property, plant and equipment	13	8,370	18.242
Intangible assets	14	65,944	56,478
Investments	15	5.098	5,098
Trade and other receivables	17	1,146	÷
Deferred tax assets	12	2,469	1,883
	_	83,027	81,701
Current assets			
Inventories	. 16	1,999	2,022
Trade and other receivables	17	94,405	95,266
Current tax assets.		1,608	2,126
Cash and cash equivalents	·	1.238.	733
	_	99.250	100.147
Total assets	<u>-</u>	182.277	181.848
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	18	(68,038)	(143,395)
Bank overdrafts		(63)	(38)
Lease liabilities	19	(1,879)	(957)
Provisions	20	(329)	(386)
	-	(70,309)	(144,776)
Non-current liabilities			
Lease liabilities		(1,771)	(4,323)
Provisions	20	(112)	(114)
	-	(1.883)	(4.437)
Total liabilities	_	(72.192)	(149,213)
Net assets	=	110,085	32,635
Equity.			
Share capital	ŹÌ	181.998	122.998
Accumulated losses	 -	(71,913)	(90,363)
Total shareholders' funds	.	110,085	32,635
• •			

The notes on pages 20 to 48 form an integral part of these financial statements. Page 18

(Registration number: 01046019) Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2019 (continued)

* See note 26 for details of restatement as a result of the adoption of IERS 16 and note 25 for details of restatement as a result of the transition from FRS 102 to FRS 101.

The financial statements on pages 15 to 48 were approved by the Board on 07.08.2020, and signed on its behalf by:

D C Hewitson

Director

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2019

1 General information

G4S Secure Solutions (UK) Limited is incorporated in the United Kingdom, registered in England and Wales, and demiciled in the UK. It is a private company, limited by shares. The Company's registered office is: Sutton Park House, 15 Carshalton Road, Sutton, Surrey, SM1 4LD.

The Company is exempt by virtue of Section 400 of the Companies Act 2006 from the requirement to prepare and deliver consolidated financial statements as it is a wholly-owned subsidiary of a company established in the EU and it is included in the audited consolidated financial statements of its EU-established ultimate parent, G4S plc. The registered office of G4S plc is 5th Floor, Southside, 105 Victoria Street, London, SW1E 6QT. These financial statements therefore present information about the Company as an individual entity only and not as a group.

The financial statements are presented in sterling, which is the Company's functional currency, and in thousands of pounds unless stated otherwise.

2 Accounting policies

Summary of significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101, "Reduced Disclosure Framework" (FRS 101). The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, under the historical cost convention and in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with FRS 101 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are disclosed in note 3.

Transition to FRS 101

These financial statements were prepared in accordance with FRS 101 for the first time. FRS 101 grants elections and certain exemptions from its full requirements when preparing the first financial statements that conform to FRS 101. An explanation of these and how the transition affected the previously reported financial position and financial performance of the Company has been disclosed in note 25 to the financial statements. The date of transition from the previous accounting standards to FRS 101 was 1 January 2018. Comparable historical financial information has therefore been provided in accordance with FRS 101 as at 1 January 2018 and as at, and for the year ended, 31 December 2018.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2019 (continued)

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Summary of disclosure exemptions

The Company has taken advantage of certain disclosure exemptions in FRS 101, in part because its financial statements are included in the publicly available consolidated financial statements of G4S plc. Copies of the consolidated financial statements of G4S plc may be obtained by writing to the Company Secretary, G4S plc, 5th Floor, Southside, 105 Victoria Street, London, SW1E 6QT.

These disclosure exemptions relate to:

- the presentation of a third or opening statement of financial position at the date of transition to FRS 101 and related notes;
- · the requirements of IAS 7 "Statement of cash flows";
- new IFRSs that have been issued but are not yet effective and which have not been applied by the Company;
- the requirement in paragraph 38 of IAS 1 "Presentation of Financial Statements" to present comparative information in respect of: paragraph 79 (a) (iv) of IAS 1, paragraph 73 (e) of IAS 16 "Property, Plant and Equipment" and paragraph 118 (e) of IAS 38 "Intangible Assets":
- financial instruments disclosures required by IFR\$ 7 "Financial Instruments: Disclosures";
- · disclosures required by IFRS 13 "Fair Value Measurement";
- the requirements of the second sentence of paragraph 110 and paragraphs 113 (a), 114, 115, 118, 119 (a)-(c),120-127 and 129 of IFRS 15 "Revenue from contracts with customers":
- the requirements of paragraphs 52, 58, 90, 91 and 93 of IFRS 16 "Leases";
- the requirements of paragraphs 45 (b) and 46 to 52 of IFRS 2 "Share-based Payment";
- the requirements of paragraphs 17 and 18A of IAS 24 "Related Party Disclosures" and the requirements in IAS 24 "Related Party Disclosures" to disclose related party transactions entered into between two or more wholly-owned members of a group; and
- capital management disclosures required by paragraphs 134 of 136 of IAS 1 "Presentation of Financial Statements".

New standards, interpretations and amendments effective for the first time

IFRS 16 - Leases

The Company has adopted IFRS 16 "Leases" with effect from 1 January 2019, and has prepared the financial statements in accordance with the requirements of this new standard. The Company has chosen to apply the standard fully retrospectively and has restated comparatives where appropriate. The Company elected to apply the practical expedient (as permitted by paragraph C3 (b)) not to apply IFRS 16 to contracts that were not identified as containing a lease applying IAS 17 and IFRIC 4 prior to 1 January 2018.

The principal effect of the new standard has been to gross up the Company's balance sheet to recognise additional right of use assets within property, plant and equipment and additional lease liabilities in respect of leases that were previously treated as operating leases. The associated operating lease charge that was previously recorded within operating costs has been removed and replaced with a depreciation charge in respect of the additional assets recognised and an interest charge in respect of the additional lease creditors recognised.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2019 (continued)

2 Accounting policies (continued)

As interest is charged at the effective rate on the reducing balance of the liability over the lease term, the effect on profit before tax is variable over the term of a lease.

See note 26 for further details on the impact of the change in accounting policy.

Revenue recognition

The Company's revenue arises from the provision of security solutions services, including: manned guarding, mobile and response, key holding, alarm monitoring, electrical security as well as risk and consultancy services.

In all of these business areas revenue is measured at the fair value of consideration received or receivable, not of discounts. VAT and other sales-related taxes.

Revenue is recognised to reflect the period in which the service is provided.

For security alarm system installations, revenue for Business-to-Business (B2B) customers is generally recognised on completion of the installation, and the attributable costs of the installation are recognised as a cost of sale, given that economic ownership of the asset is transferred to the customer. Revenue for Business-to-Customer (B2C) customers is deferred and recognised along with the revenue from the related monitoring service over the term of the contract, given that legal and economic ownership of the assets remains with the Company. Service and monitoring fees for all alarm system contracts are recognised in the period when the service is provided.

Variations in contract work, claims and incentive payments are included to the extent that it is likely that they will be agreed with the customer and hence recoverable. Contract costs are recognised as expenses as they are incurred. Where it is probable that total contract costs will exceed total contract revenue, the expected loss is recognised immediately as an expense.

Employee benefits - retirement benefit cost

The G4S plc group, which the Company is a member of, operates both defined contribution and defined benefit pension schemes.

Payments to the defined contribution schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due and represent contributions payable to the schemes for the year. Where the Company is a member of state managed or public sector schemes, payments are dealt with as payments to defined contribution schemes where the Company's obligations under the schemes are equivalent to those arising in a defined contribution retirement benefits scheme.

The Company makes no ongoing contribution to any of the defined benefit pension schemes, and there is no contractual agreement to charge any such contributions or deficit repayments to the Company. When contribution to defined benefit scheme is made, it is accounted for in line with defined contribution schemes as the defined benefit schemes are multi-employer schemes and it is not possible to accurately identify the Company's share of scheme's assets or liabilities.

Specific items

The income statement separately identifies results before specific items, such as restructuring costs. Specific items are those that in management's judgement need to be disclosed separately in arriving at operating profit by virtue of their size, nature or incidence. In determining whether an event or transaction is specific, management considers quantitative as well as qualitative factors such as the frequency or predictability of occurrence.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2019 (continued)

2 Accounting policies (continued)

All items that are reported as specific items are evaluated and approved by the Company's management prior to being separately disclosed. The Company seeks to be balanced when reporting specific items for both debits and credits, and any reversals of excess provisions previously created as specific items are classified consistently as specific items.

Specific items may not be comparable to similarly-titled measures used by other companies.

Dividend income

Dividend income is recognised in the Company's financial statements in the period in which the dividends are approved by the shareholders of the subsidiary company.

Finance income and finance costs

Finance income is accrued on a time basis by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable. This is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset's net carrying amount.

Finance costs are recognised as an expense in the income statement on the same basis.

Foreign currencies

These financial statements are presented in sterling, which is the Company's functional currency. Transactions in currencies other than the functional currency are translated at the rates of exchange prevailing on the date of the transactions. At each reporting date, monetary assets and liabilities which are denominated in other currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on that date. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost denominated in other currencies are not retranslated. Gains and losses arising on retranslation are included in the income statement.

Income tax

Tax is recognised in the income statement except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in equity, in which case it is recognised in equity or in other comprehensive income. The tax expense represents the sum of current tax and deferred tax.

Current tax is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the income statement 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 balance sheet date.

Deferred tax is the tax expected to be payable or recoverable on 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, and is accounted for using the balance sheet liability method. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised.

The carrying amount of potential deferred tax assets is re-assessed at each balance sheet date and recognised to the extent that it is probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow those assets to be recovered.

Deferred tax is measured based on the tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2019 (continued)

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Tax liabilities or refunds may differ from those anticipated due to changes in tax legislation, differing interpretations of tax legislation and uncertainties surrounding the application of tax legislation. In situations where uncertainties exist, provision is made for contingent tax liabilities and assets on the basis of management judgement following consideration of the available relevant information.

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment is stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and any provision for impairment.

Depreciation

Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost of assets, other than assets under construction, less any estimated residual value, over their estimated useful economic lives on a straight-line basis, as detailed below.

Where significant, the residual values and the useful economic lives of property, plant and equipment are re-assessed annually.

Assets held under leases are depreciated over the shorter of their expected useful economic lives and the terms of the relevant lease.

Asset class

Leasehold improvements

Equipment

Right of use assets

Depreciation raté

over the shorter of useful economic life and period of the lease

3 - 10 years

over the period of the lease

Intangible assets

Goodwill

Business combinations are accounted for by the application of the acquisition method. Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of acquisition over the Company's interest in the fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities at the date of acquisition of a subsidiary or joint venture. No goodwill arises on the acquisition of an additional interest from a non-controlling interest in a subsidiary as this is accounted for as an equity transaction. Goodwill is stated at cost, less any accumulated impairment losses, and is tested annually for impairment or more frequently if there are indications that amounts may be impaired. On disposal of a subsidiary or joint venture, the attributable amount of goodwill is included in the determination of the profit or loss on disposal.

Acquisition-related intangible assets

Intangible assets on acquisitions that are either separable or arising from contractual rights are recognised at fair value at the date of acquisition. Such acquisition-related intangible assets include trademarks, technology, customer contracts and customer relationships. The fair value of acquisition-related intangible assets is determined by reference to market prices of similar assets, where such information is available, or by the use of appropriate valuation techniques, including the royalty relief method and the excess earnings method.

Software, contractual customer relationships and other intangible assets

Capitalised computer software, contractual customer relationships and other intangible assets are stated at cost, not of amortisation and any provision for impairment.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2019 (continued)

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Amortisation

Amortisation is charged on intangible assets so as to write off the cost of assets, other than goodwill, less any estimated residual value, over their estimated useful economic lives on a straight-line basis, as detailed below.

Where significant, the residual values and the useful economic lives of intangible assets are re-assessed annually.

Asset class
Software
Software
Other acquisition-related intangible assets
Contractual customer relationships
Amortisation rate
2 - 8 years
Up to maximum of 40 years
2 - 8 years

Investments

Other intangible assets

Investments in subsidiary undertakings are stated at cost less provision of impairment.

Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying values of the Company's assets, with the exception of inventories, financial receivables and deferred tax assets, are reviewed on an ongoing basis for any indication of impairment and, if any such indication exists, the assets' recoverable amount is estimated. An impairment loss is recognised in the income statement whenever the carrying value of an asset or its eash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount.

2 - 8 years

In respect of any asset other than goodwill, an impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine its recoverable amount. The amount of the reversal is limited such that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed that which would have been determined (after depreciation and amortisation) if no impairment loss had been recognised. An impairment loss in respect of goodwill is not reversed.

Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost represents expenditure incurred in the ordinary course of business in bringing inventories to their present condition and location and includes appropriate overheads. Cost is calculated on a first-in, first out basis. Net realisable value is based on estimated selling price, less further costs expected to be incurred to completion and disposal.

Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables do not carry interest. They are initially recognised at fair value which represents the amount of consideration that is unconditional. They are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method less loss allowances.

Amounts owed by to Group undertakings

Amounts owed by/to Group undertakings (members of the G4S plc group) are recognised initially at fair value and are subsequently stated at amortised cost. Finance income and expense are recognised in the income statement on an accruals basis using the effective interest method.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2019 (continued)

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Accrued income

Accrued income arises in relation to services provided that have not been invoiced at the year end.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances.

Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables do not carry interest. They are initially recognised at fair value and they are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Deferred income

Amounts received prior to the delivery of services are recorded as deferred income and released to the income statement as the services are provided.

Financial instruments (continued)

Bank overdrafts

Bank overdrafts comprise eash balances in an overdrawn position. Interest expense on these balances is recognised in finance costs using effective-interest method. Bank overdrafts are classified as current liabilities unless the Company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date.

Impairment of financial assets

The Company applies the IFRS 9 simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance for all trade receivables, amounts owed by Group undertakings and other contract assets (being the unbilled work in progress). The expected loss rates are based on the payment profiles of sales over a period of at least 36 months before the end of the relevant reporting year and the corresponding historical credit losses experienced within this period. The historical loss rates are adjusted to reflect current and forward-looking information on macroeconomic factors that the Company considers would affect the ability of its customers to settle the receivables.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when a present legal or constructive obligation exists for a future liability in respect of a past event and where the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. The amount recognised as a provision is the Company's best estimate of the likely outflows at the end of the reporting period.

The Company provides for anticipated costs where an outflow of resources is considered probable and a reasonable estimate can be made of the likely outcome. The ultimate liability may vary from the amounts provided and will be dependent upon the eventual outcome of any settlement. Management exercise judgement in measuring the Company's exposure through assessing the likelihood that a potential claim or liability will arise and in quantifying the possible range of financial outcomes.

Where the time value of money is material, provisions are stated at the present value of the expected expenditure using an appropriate discount rate.

Leases

From 1 January 2019, the Company adopted IFRS 16 "Leases" using the fully retrospective approach.

The notes on pages 20 to 48 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2019 (continued)

2 Accounting policies (continued)

The Company applied the exemptions of paragraphs 22-49 of IFRS 16 "Leases" in respect of short-term leases and leases for which the underlying asset is of low value, as permitted by paragraph 5 of IFRS 16. Low-value leases have been defined by the Company as leases for an asset for which the present value of future lease payments is less than £2,500. Short-term leases have been defined as leases with a term of less than 1 year.

Additionally, the Company elected to apply practical expedients not to separate non-lease components from lease components (as permitted by paragraph 15 of IFRS 16) and not to apply IFRS 16 to contracts not previously identified as leases under IAS 7 or IFRIC 4 (as permitted by paragraph C3 of IFRS 16).

Leases (continued)

The Company recognises a right-of-use asset and a corresponding liability from the date when the leased asset is available for use. Assets and liabilities arising from a lease are initially measured on a present value basis. Lease liabilities include the net present value of the following lease payments:

- · fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable;
- variable lease payment that are based on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date:
- amounts expected to be payable by the Company under residual value guarantees:
- · the exercise price of a purchase option if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option, and
- payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Company exercising that option.

Lease payments to be made under reasonably certain extension options are also included in the measurement of the liability.

Lease payments are allocated between principal and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to profit or loss over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period.

The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease. If that rate cannot be readily determined, which is generally the case for the Company's leases, the lessee's incremental borrowing rate is used, being the rate that the individual lessee would have to pay to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment with similar terms, security and conditions,

Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Equity instruments are measured at the fair value of the cash or other resources received or receivable, net of the direct costs of issuing the equity instruments. If payment is deferred and the time value of money is material, the initial measurement is on a present value basis.

Share-based payments

The Company benefits from share-based payments issued by G4S ple, its ultimate parent, to certain employees. The Company does not have an obligation to settle the transaction with its employees, as this is the obligation of G4S ple. Therefore, the Company accounts for the share-based payments as equity settled, and recognises the corresponding increase in equity as a contribution from its parent.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2019 (continued)

2 Accounting policies (continued)

The fair value of share-based payments is determined at the date of grant and expensed, with a corresponding increase in equity, on a straight-line basis over the vesting period, based on the Group's estimate of the shares that will eventually vest. The amount expensed is adjusted over the vesting period for changes in the estimate of the number of shares that will eventually vest. These changes exclude those resulting from any market-related performance conditions.

3 Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of the Company's accounting policies. These judgements, estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience, current and expected economic conditions, and in some cases, actuarial techniques as well as the various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances,

The judgements, 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 and in any future periods affected.

Although these judgements, estimates and associated assumptions are based on management's best knowledge of current events and circumstances, the actual results may differ.

The judgements, estimates and assumptions which are of most significance in the preparation of the Company's financial statements are detailed below:

Deferred tax assets

Management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised. Estimation is required to assess the likely timing and level of future taxable profits and assumptions are applied to determine the effect of future tax planning strategies. These judgements, estimates and assumptions may be affected by changes in legislation and in tax rates.

Impairment of goodwill

The Company tests goodwill for impairment on an annual basis or more frequently if there are indications that an impairment may have occurred. The impairment analysis consists of the estimation of the recoverable amount of goodwill supported by the Company's cash generating units. This analysis requires significant judgement, primarily in relation to the probability of achieving long-term business plans and future cash flows. This probability is dependent on circumstances both within and outside management's control, in relation to the discount rates adjusted to reflect risks specific to individual assets used, and in relation to the macro economic assumptions and related modelling assumptions underlying the valuation process.

Impairment of investments

Investments are tested for impairment where there are financial or non-financial indicators that the carrying value of investments may be greater than the expected present value of future cash flows. Judgement is required to determine whether such indicators exist. Where it is determined that a test for impairment is required, the inputs into the impairment model such as growth, future cash flows and discount rates are estimated. These estimates and assumptions can have a significant impact on the result of the calculation and determine whether an impairment is recognised.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2019 (continued)

3 Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty (continued)

Loss allowances against amounts owed by Group undertakings

The Company holds amounts owed by other G4S plc group entities. The decision whether to recognise a loss allowance against such receivables requires judgement in respect of the underlying operational performance and economic risks faced by other Group companies.

If it is decided that the loss allowance should be computed, such computation involves estimation of the expected loss rate. The expected loss rates are based on the payment profiles of receivables over a period of at least 36 months before the end of the relevant reporting year and the corresponding historical credit losses experienced within this period. The historical loss rates are adjusted to reflect current and forward-looking information on macroeconomic factors that the Company considers would affect the ability of the counterparty to settle the receivables.

4 Revenue

The analysis of the Company's revenue for the year from continuing operations is as follows:

	£ 000	£ 000
Rendering of services	352,724	323.348
Revenue arose from activities originating solely in the United Kingdom.		
Assets and liabilities related to contracts with customers		
	2019	2018
	€ 000	£ 000
Assets		
Trade receivables (current)	45,901	43,722
Loss allowance	(338)	(383)
Accrued income	18.062	14,395
Assets recognised for costs incurred to fulfil a contract (non-current)	1,146	•
Total contract assets	64.771	57.734
Current liabilities		
Deferred income	(6.918)	(7,325)

During the year the Company recognised £7,325,000 of revenue that was held in deferred income as at 31 December 2018 (2018; £6,649,000 of revenue recognised was held in deferred income as at 31 December 2017), and £Nil (2018; £Nil) of revenue in relation to performance obligations satisfied in prior years.

As at 31 December 2019, the Company recorded £Nil (2018: £Nil) of capitalised contract fulfilment costs on its statement of financial position. The Company did not incur any material contract acquisition costs during the current year (2018: none).

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2019 (continued)

5 Operating loss

Arrived at after charging:

·	Restated
2019 £'00ô"	2018 £ 000
Depreciation expense 894	432
Depreciation on right of use assets - Property 203	297
Depreciátion on right of use assets - Vehicles 2,050	1,809
Amortisation expense 1,206	258
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	3
Restructuring costs 454	1,409
6 Staff costs	
The aggregate payroll costs (including directors' remaneration) were as follows:	
2019 £ 000	2018 £ 000
Wages and salaries 258.005	246.246
Social security costs 23,055	21,229
Pension costs, defined contribution scheme 5,340	4.122
Redundancy costs 630	239
Share-based payment expenses 9	21.
287.039	271.857
The average number of persons employed by the Company (including directors) during the year, are category was as follows:	nälysed by
2019	2018
No.	No.
Operations 16,205	16.032
Administration and management .1.72	81.6
16,377	16,848

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2019 (continued)

7 Directors' remuneration

The directors' remuneration for the year was as follows:

	2019	2018
	£ 000	000 £
Remuneration *	8 33	7.72
Peñsion costs: defined contribution scheme:	9	20
	842	792

During the year, one director (2018 two directors) accrued retirement benefits under defined contribution schemes and no directors (2018; no directors) accrued retirement benefits under defined benefit schemes. During the year, three directors (2018; one director) exercised share options.

The remuneration of the highest paid director for the year was as follows:

	2019	2018
	£ 000	£ 000
Remuneration *	428	387
	428	387

During the year the highest paid director exercised share options (2018; exercised share options).

^{*} Included within directors' remuneration are: base pay, benefits, annual bonus and cash pension allowance paid.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2019 (continued)

8 Auditors' remuneration		
Fees payable to the Company's auditors were as follows:		
	2019 £ 000	2018 £ 000
Audit of the financial statements	126	121,
The Company did not incur any non-audit fees in the current or prior-year.		
9 Dividend income		
The Company received dividends from the following subsidiaries:		
	2019 £ 000	2018 £000
G4S Security Services (UK) Limited	21,000	
10 Finance income		
	2019	2018
Interest receivable on amounts owed by Group undertakings	£ 000 315	£ 000 290
Foreign exchange gains	313. 4:	290
	319	290
		
11 Finance costs		
		Restated
	2019	2018
	£ 000,	£ 000
Interest on bank overdrafts	-	3,5
Interest payable on amounts owed to Group undertakings	662	5.790
Foreign exchange losses	2	12
Interest expense on lease liabilities	123	156
	787	5,993

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2019 (continued)

12 Income tax expense/(credit)

Tax expensed/(credited) in the income statement is as follows:

·	2019 £ 000	2018 £ 000
Current tax		
UK corporation tax	(1,609)	(2,126)
UK corporation tax adjustment to prior periods	2.206	117
Total current tax	597	(2.009)
Deferred tax		
Arising from origination and reversal of temporary differences	(720)	(1,062)
Arising from changes in tax rates and laws	77	112
Arising from previously unrecognised tax loss, tax credit or temporary difference of prior periods	57	822
Total deferred tax	(586)	(128)
Total income tax expense/(credit) in the income statement	11	(2,137)

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2019 (continued)

12 Income tax expense/(credit) (continued)

The tax on profit/(loss) for the year is lower than (2018; lower than) the standard effective rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2018; 19%).

The differences are reconciled below:

		Restated
	2019 £ 000	2018 £ 000
Profit/(loss) before income tax	18,452	(9,156)
Corporation tax at standard effective rate	3,506	(1.739)
Increase from effect of non-qualifying assets	228	₹
Increase from effect of revenues exempt from taxation	(3,990)	(9)
(Decrease)/increase from effect of expenses not deductible in determining taxable profit/(tax loss)	(204)	624
Increase from effect of exercise employee share options	11	3
Decrease arising from group relief tax reconciliation	•	(1.190)
Decrease from transfer pricing adjustments	(1.881)	(1,306)
Increase in current tax from unrecognised temporary difference from a prior		
period	2,285	117
Deferred tax expense from unrecognised temporary difference from a prior		
period	57	822
Deferred tax expense relating to changes in tax rates or laws	77	112,
(Decrease)/increase from effects of other factors	(78)	429
Total income tax expense/(credit)		(2.137)

The standard effective rate of corporation tax for the current year is the same as the standard effective rate of corporation tax for the prior year.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2019 (continued)

12 Income tax expense/(credit) (continued)

	d ta	

Deferred tax assets assets are as follows:

	Asset
2019	£ 000
Accelerated tax depreciation	2,096
Temporary differences trading	329
Share-based payment	. 8
IFRS 16	36
	2,469
	Asset
2018	£ 000;
Accelerated tax depreciation	1,694
Temporary differences trading	19
Share-based payment	170
IFRS 16	•
	1,883

Deferred tax movement during the year is as follows:

	At 1 January 2019 £ 000	Recognised in income £ 000	Recognised in equity	31 December 2019 £ 000
Accelerated tax depreciation	1.694	402	-	2.096
Temporary differences trading	19	310	-	329
Share-based payment	170	(161)	(1)	8:
IFRS 16		36		36
Net tax assets	1,883	587	(1)	2.469

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2019 (continued)

12 Income tax expense/(credit) (continued)

Deferred tax movement during the prior year is as follows:

	At 1 January 2018 £ 000	Recognised in income £ 000	Recognised in equity £ 000	31 December 2018 £ 000
Accelerated tax depreciation	1,612	82		1,694
Temporary differences trading	21	(4)	2	19
Share-based payment	66	104	-	170
IFRS 16	-	,	-	-
Net tax assets	1,699	1.82	2	1,883

Deferred tax assets and liabilities on temporary differences have been calculated using the UK corporation tax rate which will apply in the period during which they are expected to reverse.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities on temporary differences expected to reverse in the period from 1 January 2020 to 31 March 2020 have been provided at 19%. Deferred tax assets and liabilities on timing differences expected to reverse on or after 1 April 2020 have been provided at 17% as this was the future rate that had been enacted as at 31 December 2019. On 11 March 2020 the Chancellor announced that the reduction of the corporation tax rate to 17% as of 1 April 2020 would be cancelled. This new law was substantively enacted on 17 March 2020. The impact on this is that the deferred tax assets of the Company will increase from £2.469,000 to £2.759,000.

At 31 December 2019 the Company had unutilised tax losses of approximately £49,956,000 potentially available for offset against future profits (2018: £49,956,000). A deferred tax asset of £8,493,000 (2018: 8,493,000) arising on these losses has not been recognised as sufficient taxable profits are not expected in the foresceable future against which the tax fosses can be utilised.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2019 (continued)

13 Property, plant and equipment

	Lesschold improvéments £ 000	Equipment £ 000	Assets under construction £ 000	Right of use assets (Property) £ 000	Right of use assets (Vehicles) £ 000	Total £`000
Cost						
At 1 January 2019	689	3,877	10,420	1,910	7.007	23,903
Additions	,•	108	3,240	•	1,352	4,700
Disposals	•		•	(54),	(1,266)	(1,320)
Transfers	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1.4	(10.420)		<u> </u>	(10.406)
At 31 December 2019	689	3,999	3,240	1,856	7,093	16,877
Accumulated depreciation				•		
At 1 January 2019	481	1,541	•.	1,200	2,439	5,661
Charge for the year	18	:846	¥	203	2,050	3,147
Éliminated on disposal	•	•		(28)	(928)	(956)
Transfers	<u>. </u>	-		31 .	1624	655
At 31 December 2019	-529	2:387		1,406	4,185	8,507
Carrying amount						
At 31 December 2019	160	1,612	3,240	450.	2,908	8,370
Åt 31 December 2018 (Restated)	208	2,336	10,420	710.	4,568	18,242

The notes on pages 20 to 48 form an integral part of these financial statements. Page 37 $\,$

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2019 (continued)

14 Intangible assets

	ถ ั ตุนโร	Other ition-related intangible	Contractual customer	Other intangible		
	Goodwill £ 000	nssets £ 000	relationships £ 000	assets £ 000	Software £ 000	Total £ 000
Cost						
At 1 January 2019	69,745	1,834	•		2,169	73,748
Additions	•	-	55	23	189	267
Foreign exchange movements		-		<u> </u>	10.406	10,106
At 31 December 2019	69,745	1,834	. 55	23	12,764	84,421
Accumulated amortisation At 1 January 2019 Amortisation charge	14.895	52-ĺ	9 .	•	1,851 1,198	17.270 1,207
At 31 December 2019	14,895	524	.9		3,049	18,477
Carrying amount				,		
At 31 December 2019	54,850	1,310	46	23	9,715	65,944
At 31 December 2018	34,850	1,310		•	318	56,478

Transfers relate to movements of IT hardware and software between Assets under construction and Equipment or Intangible assets.

The notes on pages 20 to 48 form an integral part of these financial statements. Page 38

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2019 (continued)

inicaménia	•

	£ 000
Cöst At l' January 2019	5.098
At 31 December 2019	5.098
Provision At 1 January 2019	
At 31 December 2019	·
Carrying amount	
At 31 December 2019	5,098
At 31 December 2018	5,098

Details of the subsidiary undertakings and other significant undertakings as at 31 December 2019, where the Company's holding is 20% or greater, are as follows:

Subsidiary undertakings	Class of holding	Ownership	Registered address
G4S Fire & Security SystemsLimited *	Ordinary	100.00%	Site 16 Sydenham Business Park, 12Heron View Airport Road West, Belfast,BT3 9LN
G4S Security Services (UK)Limited *	Ordinary	100,00%	Sutton Park House, 15 Carshalton Road, Sutton. Surrey. SM1 4LD

^{*} Direct investment

16 Inventories

	2019 £ 000	2018 £ 000
Work in progress	413'	361
Finished goods and goods for resale	.800	997
Uniforms	786	664
	1,999	2.022

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2019 (continued)

17 Trade and other receivables

		Restated
	2019 £ 000	2018 £ 000
Trade réceivables	45,901	43,722
Provision for impairment of trade receivables	(338)	(383)
Net trade receivables	45,563	43,339
Amounts owed from group undertakings (members of the G4S plc group)	26,000	31,440
Accrued income	18,062	14,395
Prepayments	4.100	4,149
Other receivables	680	1,943
	94,405	95.266

Included in amounts owed by Group undertakings are loans of £15,420,000 (2018: £6.402.000) which are unsecured and repayable on demand. Interest is charged on these loans at LIBOR + 2.25% to LIBOR + 4.0% (2018: LIBOR + 2.25%). All other amounts owed by Group undertakings are trading in nature, unsecured, interest-free and repayable on demand. During the year the Company recognised non-current assets for costs incurred to fulfil a contract £1,146,000 (2018: £Nil).

18 Trade and other payables

	2019 £ 000	2018 £ 000
	1 000	æ ບ ູບູ
Trade payables	6,400	7.393
Accrued expenses	6.049	3,942
Amounts owed to Group undertakings	9,654	85,916
Social security and other taxes	20.593	20.604
Deferred income	6,918	7,325
Other payables	18,424	18.215
	68.038	143.395

Amounts owed to Group undertakings are trading in nature, unsecured interest-free and repayable on demand. In the prior year, included in amounts owed to Group undertakings were loans of £75.465,000 which were unsecured and repayable on demand. Interest was charged on the loan at LIBOR + 2.25%. All other amounts owed to Group undertakings are trading in nature, unsecured, interest-free and repayable on demand.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2019 (continued)

19 Leases

Information about leases for which the Company is a lessee is presented below:

(i) Amounts recognised in the Statement of Financial Position
The Statement of Financial Position includes the following amounts relating to leases:

Carrying amount of right-of-use assets

	2019	2018
	000£	£000 .
Property	450	710
Vehicles	2.908	4,568
	3,358	5,278

Carrying amount of right-of-use assets is included within property, plant and equipment (see note 13). Additions to right-of-use assets during the year totalled £1,352,000 (2018: £2.183,000).

Lease liabilities

rease napantes		Restated
	2019 £ 000	2018 £ 000
Current lease liabilities	1,879	957
Non-current lease liabilities	1.771	4.323
	3,650	5,280
(ii) Amounts recognised in the Income Statement The Income Statement includes the following amounts relating to leases:		
Depreciation charge on right-of-use assets		
•	2019	2018
	£000	£000
Property	203	297
Vehicles:	2.050	1,809

2.253

2,106

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2019 (continued)

19 Leases (continued)

Other income and expenses related to leases		
	2019	2018
	£ 000	€ 000
Income from subleasing right-of-use assets	•	•
Expenses relating to short-term leases	٠	Y
Expenses relating to leases of low-value assets	•	•
Variable lease payments not included in lease liabilities	•	•
Gains/(losses) arising from sale and leaseback transactions		

(iii) The Company's leasing activities

Nature of the Company's leasing activities

The Company leases a number of its office properties and vehicles. Property leases are negotiated over an average term of around five years, at rates reflective of market rentals. Periodic rent reviews take place to bring lease rentals into line with prevailing market conditions. Some, but not all, lease agreements have an option to renew the lease at the end of the lease term. Vehicle leases are negotiated over an average lease term of three years.

Exposure to future east outflows not reflected in lease liabilities

- Extension and termination options are included in a number of property and equipment leases. These are used to maximise operational flexibility in terms of managing the assets used in the Company's operations. The majority of extension and termination options held are exercisable only by the Company and not by the respective lessor.
- The Company does not provide residual value guarantees in relation to its leases.
- There are no significant lease commitments for leases not commenced at year-end.
- None of the Company's leases contain variable lease payments.

Restrictions or covenants imposed by the leases

Lease terms are negotiated on an individual basis and contain a wide range of different terms and conditions. The lease agreements do not impose any covenants other than the security interests in the leased assets that are held by the lessor. Leased assets may not be used as security for borrowing purposes. For leases of office buildings, the Company must keep those properties in a good state of repair and return the properties in their original condition at the end of the lease. Further, the Company must insure items of profetry, plant and equipment and incir maintenance fees on such items in accordance with the lease contracts.

Sale and leaseback transactions

There have been no sale and leaseback transactions in the current year.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2019 (continued)

20 Provisions

	Restructuring £ 000	Dilapidations £ 000	Claims £ 000	Total £ 000
At 1 January 2019	•	114	386	500
Additional provisions in the year	45	221	445	711
Utilisation of provision	<u>-</u>	(248)	(329)	(577)
Unused amounts reversed	-	(3)	-	(3)
Increase/(decrease) from transfers and other changes		28	(218)	(190)
At 31 December 2019	45	112	284.	441
Non-current liabilities	-	112	<u>.</u>	112
Current liabilities	45		284	329

Unoccupied properties provision

The provision is based on the value of future net cash outflows relating to rent, rates, service charge and costs marketing the properties and 'make good' costs at the end of the lease. An assessment is made by property of the likelihood of sub-letting the property before the end of the lease and provision is made up to this date. Each provision is reviewed annually and updated to reflect changes in market conditions.

Dilapidations provision

The provision is based on the discounted value of future net cash outflows to restore all leased properties in accordance with the conditions of the lease. The discount will unwind over the life of the lease.

Other provisions

Other provisions include commitments in regards to restructuring and asset replacement. All amounts are payable within 12 months of the year-end reporting date but individually they have no material impact on the Company's financial position.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2019 (continued)

21 Share capital

Allotted, called up and fully paid shares

	2019	2019	2018	2018
	No. 000	£ 000	No. 000	£ 000
Ordinary shares of £1 each	181,998	181.998	122,998	122,998

On 08 July 2019 the Company allotted an additional 59,000,000 ordinary shares at nominal value of £1 each, bringing the total number of ordinary shares to 181,998,000. The shares have been fully paid at 31 December 2019.

22 Retirement benefit obligations

The G4S ple group operates both defined contribution and defined benefit pension schemes. Employer contributions to these schemes are fixed at a set level or set percentage of employees' pay.

Defined contribution pension scheme

The pension charge recognised in the income statement for the defined contribution scheme represents the contributions payable for the year. This has been detailed in note 6:

Defined benefit pension schemes

The UK defined benefit scheme is comprised of three sections: the Group 4 section which is the pension scheme de-merged from the former Group 4 Falck A/S, the Securicor section, for which the G4S ple group assumed responsibility on 20 July 2004 with the acquisition of Securicor ple, and the GSL section, for which the G4S ple group assumed responsibility on 12 May 2008 with the acquisition of GSL.

The UK scheme is closed to future accrual apart from some sub-sections of the GSL section, and for most members defines the pension based on final salary. Certain sub-sections of the GSL section have historically remained open to provide a facility to accept former public-sector employees who join the G4S ple group through outsourcings. In the Group 4 and Securicor sections, members retain their link to final salary where appropriate on their benefits accrued up to closure in 2011.

The Company makes no ongoing contribution to any of the schemes and there is no contractual agreement or stated policy for charging any such contributions or deficit repayments to the Company. When contribution to a defined benefit scheme is made, it is accounted for in line with the defined contribution scheme as the defined benefit schemes are multi-employer schemes and it is not possible to accurately identify the Company's share of the schemes' assets or liabilities.

The defined benefit schemes are multi-employer schemes and it is not possible to accurately identify the Company's share of scheme's assets or liabilities. The defined benefit liability is recognised in the financial statements of G4S plc.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2019 (continued)

22 Retirement benefit obligations (continued)

As there is no contractual agreement or stated policy for charging the net defined benefit cost of the defined benefit schemes to the Company, any pension charge recognised in the income statement represents the contributions payable for the year. The Company made no payments to the defined benefit schemes in the current year (2018: £Nil).

Further information on the defined benefit schemes and defined benefit liability has been disclosed in the consolidated financial statements of G4S plc.

23 Share-based payments

The shares are allocated under the share performance plan by G4S plc. The shares vest after three years, to the extent that certain non-market performance conditions are met. The vesting occurs on the third anniversary of the date when the shares were allocated conditionally.

The weighted average remaining contractual life of conditional share allocations outstanding at 31 December 2019 was 14 months (2018; 12 months). The weighted-average share price at the date of allocation of shares allocated conditionally during the year was 195p (2018; 259p) and the contractual life of all conditional allocations was 3 years (2018; 3 years). The weighted-average share price at the date of exercise for the shares exercised during the year was 196p (2018; 248p).

24 Parent and ultimate parent undertaking

The Company's immediate parent undertaking is G4S Regional Management (UK&I) Limited.

The Company's ultimate parent undertaking and ultimate controlling party is G4S plc, a company incorporated in the United Kingdom. G4S plc is also the parent undertaking of both the smallest and largest groups which include the results of the Company and for which consolidated financial statements are prepared.

Copies of the consolidated financial statements of G4S ple are available upon request from the Company Secretary. 5th Floor, Southside, 105 Victoria Street, London, SW1E 6QT.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2019 (continued)

25 Transition to FRS 101

As stated in the Significant accounting policies note, these are the Company's first financial statements prepared in accordance with FRS 101. The transition date from FRS 102 to FRS 101 was 1 January 2018.

The policies disclosed in the Significant accounting policies note have been applied in preparing these financial statements for each of the years ended, and as at. 31 December 2019 and 31 December 2018, and in the preparation of an opening FRS 101 statement of financial position as at 1 January 2018.

In preparing its opening FRS 101 statement of financial position the Company has adjusted amounts reported in its previous statutory annual report and financial statements. An explanation of how the transition to FRS 101 has affected the Company's financial position and financial performance has been provided below. There was no impact on the opening retained earnings or Income Statement.

		As reported	Reclassi- fication	Remeasure- ments	Under FRS 101
		31 Dec 2017			1 Jan 2018
	Note	£000	£000	£000	£000
Statement of Financial Position	ń (extract)				
Deferred tax assets	(i)	-	1,699	-	1.699
Trade and other receivables	(i)	108.371	(4.189)	-	104,182
Current tax assets	(i)	-	2,490	-	2,490
		As reported	Reclassi- fication	Remeasure- ments	Under FRS 101
		31 Dec 2018			1 Jan 2019
	Note	£000	£000	£000	Ó00£
Statement of Financial Position	n (extract)				
Deferred tax assets	(i)	-	1,829	-	1,829
Trade and other receivables	(i)	99.221	(3.955)	-	95.266
Current tax assets	(i)	.	2.126	-	2.126

Explanation of transition adjustments

(i) Taxation. FRS 101 requires presentation of deferred tax and current tax balances separately from trade and other receivables. On transition to FRS 101 this resulted in reclassification of £1.699,000 from trade and other receivables to deferred tax assets and £2,490,000 from trade and other receivables to current tax assets. The impact on 31 December 2018 balance sheet was a reclassification of £1.829,000 from trade and other receivables to deferred tax assets and £2.126,000 from trade and other receivables to current tax assets, in respect of the amounts disclosed under FRS 102 financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2019 (continued)

25 Transition to FRS 101 (continued)

- (ii) The transition adjustments relating to the adoption of IFRS 16 have been disclosed in note 26.
- (iii) No other transition adjustments were identified.

26 Adoption of IFRS 16

The Company has adopted IFRS 16 "Leases" from 1 January 2019 which resulted in changes in accounting policies and adjustments to the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

The Company has applied the standard using the fully retrospective method and has restated its results for the comparative periods as if the Company had always applied the new standard. The only exception is that leases (as defined by IFRS 16) that were in existence at 1 January 2018 but did not meet the previous definition of leases will continue to apply their historical accounting.

The table below shows the adjustments recognised for each individual line item at at 1 January 2018 and 31 December 2018. Line items that were not affected by the changes have not been included.

	As reported	Reclassi- fication	Remeasure- ments	Restated
	31 Dec 2018			1 Jan 2019
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Statement of Financial Position (extract)				
Property, plant and equipment	12.964	•	5,278	18.242
Deferred tax assets	1.829	•	54	1.883
Lease liabilities	•	-	(5.280)	(5,280)
Accumulated losses	(90.415)	-	52	(90,363)
Income Statement (extract)			4	
Cost of sales	(297,493)	-	(1,809)	(299,302)
Administrative expenses	(25.972)	, -	(118)	(26.090)
Finance costs	(5.837)	•	(156)	(5,993)

(i) Accounting for right of use assets

Until the 2018 financial year, leases of property, plant and equipment were classified as either finance leases or operating leases. From 1 January 2019, leases are recognised as a right-of-use asset and a corresponding liability at the date at which the leased asset is available for use by the group. See Note 2 for further details on the Company's accounting policies.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2019 (continued)

26 Adoption of IFRS 16 (continued)

(ii) Presentation of lease liabilities

Finance lease liabilities under IAS 17 were previously presented separately on the face of the Statement of Financial Position. On adoption of IFRS 16 the Company presents lease liabilities within their own category (note 19).

The following is a reconciliation of total operating lease commitments at 31 December 2018 (as disclosed in the financial statements to 31 December 2018) to the lease liabilities recognised at 1 January 2019:

	£000
Total operating lease commitments disclosed at 31 December 2018	4,911
Discounted using the lessee's incremental borrowing rate at the date of initial application	3.953
Add: contracts reassessed as lease contracts	1,327
Total lease liabilities recognised under IFRS 16 at 1 January 2019	5,280
Of which:	
Current lease liabilities	957
Non-current lease liabilities	4.323

27 Non adjusting events after the financial period

Subsequent to the year end Covid-19, which emerged in China during 2019, has developed into a pandemic. Efforts to slow the spread of the virus have resulted in governments across the world taking measures to limit interactions between individuals which has had a consequential effect on the global economy resulting in further significant interventions being made by governments to support national and global economies. Further details of the risks faced by the Company and the G4S plc Group as a result of Covid-19 and the Group's ability to manage its growing global effects are included in the G4S plc 2019 consolidated financial statements. The directors have reassessed the position at the date of signing these financial statements and there is no change in view.