COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 02287363

D.I.S Limited
Financial Statements
31 March 2022

HARPER SHELDON LIMITED

Chartered Accountants & statutory auditor Midway House Staverton Technology Park Herrick Way, Staverton Cheltenham, Glos. GL51 6TQ



Financial Statements

Year ended 31 March 2022

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Officers and Professional Advisers

The board of directors Mr D Bell

Mr R Bell

Registered office Midway House Herrick Way

Staverton Technology Park

Cheltenham Gloucestershire **GL51 6TQ**

Auditor Harper Sheldon Limited

Chartered Accountants & statutory auditor

Midway House

Staverton Technology Park Herrick Way, Staverton Cheltenham, Glos.

GL51 6TQ

Strategic Report

Year ended 31 March 2022

BUSINESS REVIEW

CDM Ductwork Ltd Report

CDM Ductwork turn over and net profit increased compared with the previous financial year despite increasing inflation and difficulty obtaining materials due to the COVID pandemic. CDM Ductwork continues to operate in the retail, leisure, industrial and commercial markets which remain competitive and demanding. The forward order position for 2022/23 is encouraging however post COVID material shortages, inflation and raw material price increases may affect the trading figures. Turnover increased to £3.5m. Gross profit has increased from £1.039m to £1.162m and the gross profit as a percentage of turnover has decreased from £375k to £484k, but the operating profit as a percentage of turnover has decreased from 16.4% to 11.1%.

DIS Sprinklers Ltd Report

DIS Sprinklers Ltd saw an increase in turnover and an increase in net profit compared with the previous financial year. DIS Sprinklers continues to operate in the retail and commercial markets which remain competitive and demanding. 2021/2022 has been a challenging year in the retail construction sector due to the COVID pandemic. The forward order position for 2022/23 is encouraging however post COVID material shortages, inflation and raw material price increases may affect the trading figures. Turnover has increased from £1.54m to £2.22m. Gross profit has increased from £468K to £704K and the gross profit as a percentage of turnover has increased from £1.3K to £377K and the operating profit as a percentage of turnover increased from 7.3% to 17%.

Design Installation Service Ltd Report

Design Installation Service Ltd turn over and net profit increased compared with the previous financial year despite increasing inflation and difficulty obtaining materials due to the COVID pandemic The Company continues to provide design and installation of mechanical building services for the retail, industrial, health, leisure and commercial markets throughout the UK. The forward order position for 2022/23 is encouraging however post COVID material shortages, inflation and raw material price increases may affect the trading figures. Turnover has increased from £6.3M to £10.9M due to director's efforts to expand the client base. Gross profit has increased from £1.47m to £2.06m, but the gross profit as a percentage of turnover has decreased from 23.3% to 18.9%. The operating profit has increased from £564K to £1.2m and the operating profit as a percentage of turnover increasing from 8.9% to 10.8%.

DIS Administration Ltd Report

DIS Administration Ltd employs members of staff which work for multiple group companies. This company will employ members of staff which carry out shared group roles in finance, human resources and admin. The company is not a trading division.

Strategic Report (continued)

Year ended 31 March 2022

PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTANTIES

Competition

The group operates in a competitive market which can result in a downward pressure on price / margins together with the risk that the overall quality does not meet with the customers' expectations. In order to mitigate this risk, our engineers monitor contract prices and progress of the work on an ongoing basis and our continuing staff training schedule ensures a high standard of service.

Material availability and price instability

Since the start of the year there has been a steady increase in material prices and inflationary pressures. This is caused by a combination of COVID, inflation, shipping and haulage issues and the war in Ukraine.

COVID

The Group has continued to work hard to manage the operational impact of COVID over the last two years. Each business faced its own set of challenges and our businesses and suppliers have adapted to new working practices to deliver our customer's requirements. The Group furloughed some staff during the pandemic however, the Group was able to deliver to its customers whilst prioritising health & safety and the wellbeing of employees. The Group has not drawn on any other Government support.

We have tried to ensure that cash continues to flow through the business. We feel that our business and our balance sheet will prove resilient despite post COVID trading difficulties and the war in Ukraine. The Directors confirm that the Group will have adequate resources to continue for the foreseeable future and we have therefore continued to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

Cash flow and credit control

In the context of the pandemic, there is the increased risk of both poor cash flow and increased bad debts. The directors meet every quarter to discuss any large or uncertain debts, to monitor and review the risks, and to consider the required approach. A vigorous approach is taken with regard to credit control.

System, data, cyber security and GDPR

As a result of the malware attack in 2018 robust controls and procedures are in place to mitigate these issues. We are continually upgrading our IT infrastructure, software and cyber threat assessment capabilities. We continue to develop and enhance our data protection procedures.

Strategic Report (continued)

Year ended 31 March 2022

This report was approved by the board of directors on S. August 2022, and signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr D Bell

Director

Registered office: Midway House Herrick Way Staverton Technology Park Cheltenham Gloucestershire GL51 6TQ

Directors' Report

Year ended 31 March 2022

The directors present their report and the financial statements of the group for the year ended 31 March 2022.

Directors

The directors who served the company during the year were as follows:

Mr D Bell Mr R Bell

Dividends

Particulars of recommended dividends are detailed in note 13 to the financial statements.

Disclosure of information in the strategic report

The company has chosen in accordance with section 414C(11) of the Companies Act 2006(Strategic Report and Directors' Report) Regulations 2013 to set out in the company's strategic report information required by schedule 7 of the Large and Medium-sized Companies and Groups (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008

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Directors' responsibilities statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the strategic report, directors' report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the group and the company and the profit or loss of the group for that period.

In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Directors' Report (continued)

Year ended 31 March 2022

Auditor

Each of the persons who is a director at the date of approval of this report confirms that:

- so far as they are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the group and the company's auditor is unaware; and
- they have taken all steps that they ought to have taken as a director to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the group and the company's auditor is aware of that information.

The auditor is deemed to have been re-appointed in accordance with section 487 of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the board of directors on 8 August 2022, and signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr D Bell

Director

Registered office:
Midway House
Herrick Way
Staverton Technology Park
Cheltenham
Gloucestershire
GL51 6TQ

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of D.I.S Limited

Year ended 31 March 2022

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of D.I.S Limited (the 'parent company') and its subsidiaries (the 'group') for the year ended 31 March 2022 which comprise the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, consolidated statement of financial position, company statement of financial position, consolidated statement of changes in equity, company statement of changes in equity, consolidated statement of cash flows and the related notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the group's and of the parent company's affairs as at 31 March 2022 and of the group's profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice;
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

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

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the group's or the parent company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of D.I.S Limited (continued)

Year ended 31 March 2022

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

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

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

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

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

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of D.I.S Limited (continued)

Year ended 31 March 2022

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the group's and the parent 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 group or the parent company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

Our approach was as follows:

We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory requirements applicable to the company and considered the most significant are the Companies Act 2006 and International Financial reporting Standards.

We obtained an understanding of how the company complies with these regulations by discussions with management.

We assessed the risk of material misstatement of the financial statements, including the risk of material missstatement due to fraud and how it might occur, by holding discussions with management.

We inquired of management as to any known instances of non-compliance or suspected non-compliance with laws and regulations.

Based on this understanding, we designed specific audit procedures to identify instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. This included making enquiries of management and obtaining corroborative evidence as required.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of D.I.S Limited (continued)

Year ended 31 March 2022

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs (UK), we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures
 that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the
 effectiveness of the group's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the group's or the parent company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the group or the parent company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements.
 We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of D.I.S Limited (continued)

Year ended 31 March 2022

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Use of our report

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

James Harper (Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of Harper Sheldon Limited Chartered Accountants & statutory auditor Midway House Staverton Technology Park Herrick Way, Staverton Cheltenham, Glos. GL51 6TQ

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D.I.S Limited

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

Year ended 31 March 2022

Turnover	Note 4	2022 £ 16,627,839	2021 £ 10,140,273
Cost of sales		12,702,141	7,119,826
Gross profit		3,925,698	3,020,447
Administrative expenses Other operating income	5	2,115,988 301,964	2,106,399 159,960
Operating profit	6	2,111,674	1,074,008
Loss on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss Interest receivable Interest payable Profit before taxation	10 11	(71,098) 224 36,088 	771 5,887 1,068,892
Taxation on ordinary activities	12	137,171	216,949
Profit for the financial year and total comprehensive income		1,867,541	851,943
Profit for the financial year attributable to: The owners of the parent company Non-controlling interests		1,353,497 514,044 1,867,541	680,591 171,352 851,943

All the activities of the group are from continuing operations.

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

31 March 2022

	Note	2022 £	2021 £
Fixed assets	4.4	44 445	44.050
Intangible assets Tangible assets	14 15	11,145 781,392	14,859 740,336
Investments	16	313,912	375,000
		1,106,449	1,130,195
Current assets			
Stocks	17	184,679	89,602
Debtors	18	3,978,174	3,194,754
Cash at bank and in hand		3,654,906	1,937,831
		7,817,759	5,222,187
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	20	2,879,126	1,917,573
Net current assets		4,938,633	3,304,614
Total assets less current liabilities		6,045,082	4,434,809
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	21	156,790	189,680
Provisions	22	8,792	(10,445)
Net assets		5,879,500	4,255,574
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	27	24,906	24,906
Capital redemption reserve	28	25,100	25,100
Profit and loss account	28	4,961,183	3,737,686
Equity attributable to the owners of the parent company		5,011,189	3,787,692
Non-controlling interests		868,311	467,882
		5,879,500	4,255,574

Mr D Bell Director

Company registration number: 02287363

The notes on pages 19 to 33 form part of these financial statements.

Company Statement of Financial Position

31 March 2022

-	Note	2022 £	2021 £
Fixed assets Tangible assets	15	522,511	497,541
Investments	16	534,012	220,100
		1,056,523	717,641
Current assets			
Debtors	18	823,482	1,314,756
Investments	19	-	375,000
Cash at bank and in hand		3,261,142	1,594,320
		4,084,624	3,284,076
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	20	91,843	20,493
Net current assets		3,992,781	3,263,583
Total assets less current liabilities		5,049,304	3,981,224
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	21	156,790	189,680
Provisions	22	5,258	(3,429)
Net assets		4,887,256	3,794,973
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	27	24,906	24,906
Capital redemption reserve	28	25,100	25,100
Profit and loss account	28	4,837,250	3,744,967
Shareholders funds		4,887,256	3,794,973

The profit for the financial year of the parent company was £1,222,283 (2021: £958,376).

Mr D Bell Director

Company registration number: 02287363

D.I.S Limited
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

Year	ende	h	31	March	2022

	Called up	Capital redemption	Profit and	Equity attributable to the owners of the parent N	lon-controlli ng interests	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£
At 1 April 2020	24,906	25,100	3,077,095	3,127,101	372,171	3,499,272
Profit for the year			680,591	680,591	171,352	851,943
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	680,591	680,591	171,352	851,943
Dividends paid and payable 1	3		(20,000)	(20,000)	(75,641)	(95,641)
Total investments by and distributions to owners	_	_	(20,000)	(20,000)	(75,641)	(95,641)
At 31 March 2021	24,906	25,100	3,737,686	3,787,692	467,882	4,255,574
Profit for the year			1,353,497	1,353,497	514,044	1,867,541
Total comprehensive income for the year	<u>-</u>	_	1,353,497	1,353,497	514,044	1,867,541
Dividends paid and payable 1	3	_	(130,000)	(130,000)	(113,615)	(243,615)
Total investments by and distributions to owners	_	_	(130,000)	(130,000)	(113,615)	(243,615)
At 31 March 2022	24,906	25,100	4,961,183	5,011,189	868,311	5,879,500

D.I.S Limited

Company Statement of Changes in Equity

Year ended 31 March 2022

At 1 April 2020	·	Called up share capital £ 24,906	Capital redemption reserve t £ 25,100	Profit and oss account £ 2,806,591	Total £ 2,856,597
Profit for the year				958,376	958,376
Total comprehensive income for the year				958,376	958,376
Dividends paid and payable	13	_	_	(20,000)	(20,000)
Total investments by and distributions to owners				(20,000)	(20,000)
At 31 March 2021		24,906	25,100	3,744,967	3,794,973
Profit for the year				1,222,283	1,222,283
Total comprehensive income for the year				1,222,283	1,222,283
Dividends paid and payable	13	-	_	(130,000)	(130,000)
Total investments by and distributions to owners		_	_	(130,000)	(130,000)
At 31 March 2022		24,906	25,100	4,837,250	4,887,256

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

Year ended 31 March 2022

	2022 £	2021 £
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit for the financial year	1,867,541	851,943
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation of tangible assets	170,594	169,880
Amortisation of intangible assets	3,714	3,714
Government grant income	(19,797)	(118,607)
Loss on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	71,098	-
Interest receivable	(224)	(771)
Interest payable	36,088	5,887
Gains on disposal of tangible assets	(37,150)	(23,012)
Taxation on ordinary activities	137,171	216,949
Accrued expenses/(income)	21,165	(11,174)
Movement on bad debt provision	66,003	-
Changes in:		
Stocks	(95,077)	295,931
Trade and other debtors	(783,420)	665,080
Trade and other creditors	775,088	(158,731)
Other operating cash flow changes	170	20,240
,		
Cash generated from operations	2,212,964	1,917,329
Interest paid	(36,088)	(5,887)
Interest received	224	771
Tax paid	(48,863)	(198,377)
Net cash from operating activities	2,128,237	1,713,836
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of tangible assets	(259,044)	(287,396)
Proceeds from sale of tangible assets	84,544	49,573
Purchases of other investments	(75,010)	(375,000)
Proceeds from sale of other investments	65,000	(3/3,000)
Net cash used in investing activities	(184,510)	(612,823)
·		
Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from borrowings	(2,834)	(86,022)
Government grant income	19,797	118,607
Dividends paid	(243,615)	(95,641)
Net cash used in financing activities	(226,652)	(63,056)

The consolidated statement of cash flows continues on the following page.

The notes on pages 19 to 33 form part of these financial statements.

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows (continued)

Year ended 31 March 2022

	Note	2022 £	2021 £
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		1,717,075	1,037,957
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		1,937,831	899,874
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		3,654,906	1,937,831

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 31 March 2022

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is Midway House, Herrick Way, Staverton Technology Park, Cheltenham, GL51 6TQ, Gloucestershire.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland'.

3. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

Going concern

The directors have a reasonable expectation that the group has adequate resources to continue in operational existance for the foreseeable future. The group has cash reserves and currently no requirement for external funding. Accordingly the directors believe it is appropriate to prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis. The directors have a reasonable expectation that the group has adequate resources to continue in operational existance for the foreseeable future. The group has cash reserves and currently no requirement for external funding. Accordingly the directors believe it is appropriate to prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis.

Disclosure exemptions

The parent company satisfies the criteria of being a qualifying entity as defined in FRS 102. As such, advantage has been taken of the following reduced disclosures available under FRS 102:

- (a) Disclosures in respect of each class of share capital have not been presented.
- (b) No cash flow statement has been presented for the company.
- (c) Disclosures in respect of financial instruments have not been presented.
- (d) No disclosure has been given for the aggregate remuneration of key management personnel.

Consolidation

The financial statements consolidate the financial statements of D.I.S Limited and all of its subsidiary undertakings.

The results of subsidiaries acquired or disposed of during the year are included from or to the date that control passes.

The parent company has applied the exemption contained in section 408 of the Companies Act 2006 and has not presented its individual profit and loss account.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 March 2022

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Non-controlling interests

Minority interests in the net assets of consolidated subsidiaries are identified separately from the Group's equity. Minority interests consist of the amount of those interests at the date of the original business combination and the minority's share of changes in equity since the date of the combination.

The proportions of profit or loss and changes in equity allocated to the owners of the parent and to the minority interests are determined on the basis of existing ownership interests and do not reflect the possible exercise or conversion of options or convertible instruments.

Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported. These estimates and judgements are continually reviewed and are based on experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Revenue recognition

Turnover comprises revenue recognised by the group in respect of goods and services supplied, exclusive of Value Added Tax and trade discounts.

Income tax

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Operating leases

Lease income is recognised in profit or loss on a straight line basis over the lease term. The aggregate cost of lease incentives are recognised as a reduction to income over the lease term on a straight-line basis. Costs, including depreciation, incurred in earning the lease income are recognised as an expense. Any initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging the operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the lease and recognised as an expense over the lease term on the same basis as the lease income.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 March 2022

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Goodwill

Goodwill arises on business acquisitions and represents the excess of the cost of the acquisition over the company's interest in the net amount of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the acquired business.

Goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. It is amortised on a straight-line basis over its useful life. Where a reliable estimate of the useful life of goodwill or intangible assets cannot be made, the life is presumed not to exceed ten years.

Amortisation

Amortisation is calculated so as to write off the cost of an asset, less its estimated residual value, over the useful life of that asset as follows:

Goodwill

10% straight line

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in amortisation rate, useful life or residual value of an intangible asset, the amortisation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in equity in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in equity in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Property

- 2% straight line

Plant and machinery Fixtures & fittings 10% straight line 10% straight line

Motor vehicles

25% straight line10% straight line

Investments

Equipment

Fixed asset investments are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any

accumulated impairment losses.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 March 2022

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Investments (continued)

Listed investments are measured at fair value with changes in fair value being recognised in profit or loss

Investments in associates

Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method of accounting, whereby the investment is initially recognised at the transaction price and subsequently adjusted to reflect the group's share of the profit or loss, other comprehensive income and equity of the associate.

Investments in joint ventures

Investments in joint ventures are accounted for using the equity method of accounting, whereby the investment is initially recognised at the transaction price and subsequently adjusted to reflect the group's share of the profit or loss, other comprehensive income and equity of the joint venture.

Impairment of fixed assets

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date.

For the purposes of impairment testing, when it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

For impairment testing of goodwill, the goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the company are assigned to those units.

Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost includes all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the stock to its present location and condition.

Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable. Grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the company will comply with the conditions attaching to them and the grants will be received.

Government grants are recognised using the accrual model and the performance model.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 March 2022

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Government grants (continued)

Under the accrual model, government grants relating to revenue are recognised on a systematic basis over the periods in which the company recognises the related costs for which the grant is intended to compensate. Grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the entity with no future related costs are recognised in income in the period in which it becomes receivable.

Grants relating to assets are recognised in income on a systematic basis over the expected useful life of the asset. Where part of a grant relating to an asset is deferred, it is recognised as deferred income and not deducted from the carrying amount of the asset.

Under the performance model, where the grant does not impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income when the grant proceeds are received or receivable. Where the grant does impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income only when the performance-related conditions have been met. Where grants received are prior to satisfying the revenue recognition criteria, they are recognised as a liability.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the entity has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recognised as a liability in the statement of financial position and the amount of the provision as an expense.

Provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and subsequently reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount that would be required to settle the obligation. Any adjustments to the amounts previously recognised are recognised in profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of the cost of an asset. When a provision is measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation, the unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period it arises.

Financial instruments

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the entity after deducting all of its financial liabilities.

Where the contractual obligations of financial instruments (including share capital) are equivalent to a similar debt instrument, those financial instruments are classed as financial liabilities. Financial liabilities are presented as such in the balance sheet. Finance costs and gains or losses relating to financial liabilities are included in the profit and loss account. Finance costs are calculated so as to produce a constant rate of return on the outstanding liability.

Where the contractual terms of share capital do not have any terms meeting the definition of a financial liability then this is classed as an equity instrument. Dividends and distributions relating to equity instruments are debited direct to equity.

23

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 March 2022

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Defined contribution plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund.

When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

2022

2021

4. Turnover

		_
Turnover	aricae	from:

	202	2021
	£	£
Construction contracts	16,627,83	10,140,273

The whole of the turnover is attributable to the principal activity of the group wholly undertaken in the United Kingdom.

5. Other operating income

	Rental income Government grant income Other operating income	2022 £ 38,850 19,797 243,317	2021 £ 38,850 118,607 2,503
		301,964	159,960
6.	Operating profit		
	Operating profit or loss is stated after charging/crediting:	2022 £	2021 £
	Amortisation of intangible assets Depreciation of tangible assets Gains on disposal of tangible assets Impairment of trade debtors	3,714 170,594 (37,150) (66,003)	3,714 169,880 (23,012) (26,560)
7.	Auditor's remuneration		
		2022 £	2021 £
	Fees payable for the audit of the financial statements	12,000	8,850

9.

10.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 March 2022

8. Particulars of employees

The average number of persons employed by the group during the year, including the directors,

The average number of persons employed by the group during the amounted to:	year, includi	ng the directo
amounted to.	2022	2021
	No.	No.
Production staff	40	38
Administrative staff	7	6
Management staff	6	6
	53	50
The aggregate payroll costs incurred during the year, relating to the ab		
	2022	2021
Manager and activities	£	£
Wages and salaries	2,026,729	1,809,916
Social security costs Other pension costs	136,106 53,830	134,559 60,409
Other pension costs		
	2,216,665	2,004,884
Directors' remuneration		
The directors' aggregate remuneration in respect of qualifying services		
	2022 £	2021 £
Remuneration	240,446	232,754
Company contributions to defined contribution pension plans	6,356	5,289
	246,802	238,043
The number of directors who accrued benefits under company pension		follows:
	2022	2021
	No.	No.
Defined benefit plans	1	1
Remuneration of the highest paid director in respect of qualifying service	ces:	
	2022	2021
	2022 £	2021 £
Aggregate remuneration	77,000	73,833
7.95920.10.11.01.21.01.		
Interest receivable	•	
	0000	0004
	2022	2021
Interest on loans and receivables	£ 224	£ 759
Interest on loans and receivables Interest on cash and cash equivalents	-	12
interest on each and each equivalents		

year):

Dividends on equity shares

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 March 2022

	Interest payable		
		2022	2021
		£	£
	Other interest payable and similar charges	36,088	5,887
	Taxation on ordinary activities		
	Major components of tax (income)/expense		
		2022 £	2021 £
	Current tax:		
	UK current tax income	319,130	183,886
	Adjustments in respect of prior periods	(135,023)	14,830
	Total current tax	184,107	198,716
	Deferred tax:		
	Origination and reversal of timing differences	(46,936)	18,233
	Taxation on ordinary activities	137,171	216,949
	Reconciliation of tax expense		
	The tax assessed on the profit on ordinary activities for the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2021: 199		higher than
		2022 £	2021 £
	Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	2,004,712	1,068,892
	Profit on ordinary activities by rate of tax	380,895	203,089
		(135,023)	
	Adjustment to tax charge in respect of prior periods	(100,020)	14,830
		(61,765)	(13,870
	Adjustment to tax charge in respect of prior periods Effect of capital allowances and depreciation Utilisation of tax losses	(61,765)	(13,870) (5,333)
	Adjustment to tax charge in respect of prior periods Effect of capital allowances and depreciation		(13,870) (5,333)
	Adjustment to tax charge in respect of prior periods Effect of capital allowances and depreciation Utilisation of tax losses	(61,765)	(13,870) (5,333)
•	Adjustment to tax charge in respect of prior periods Effect of capital allowances and depreciation Utilisation of tax losses Tax adjustments and other timing differences	(61,765) - (46,936)	14,830 (13,870) (5,333) 18,233 216,949

2021 £ 95,641

2022

£ 243,615

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 March 2022

14. Intangible assets

Group	Goodwill £
Cost At 1 April 2021 and 31 March 2022	57,093
Amortisation At 1 April 2021 Charge for the year	42,234 3,714
At 31 March 2022	45,948
Carrying amount At 31 March 2022	11,145
At 31 March 2021	14,859

The company has no intangible assets.

15. Tangible assets

Group	Freehold property £	Plant and Fix machinery £	xtures and fittings £	Motor vehicles £	Equipment £	Total £
Cost	_	_		~	_	_
At 1 Apr 2021	468,149	56,828	83,436	697,631	310,623	1,616,667
Additions	_	4,025	_	195,440	59,579	259,044
Disposals		(3,450)		(197,277)	(69,574)	(270,301)
At 31 Mar 2022	468,149	57,403	83,436	695,794	300,628	1,605,410
Depreciation		_				•
At 1 Apr 2021 Charge for the	27,000	42,734	76,288	422,566	307,743	876,331
year	9,000	2,705	1,073	139,546	18,270	170,594
Disposals		(2,070)		(151,263)	(69,574)	(222,907)
At 31 Mar 2022	36,000	43,369	77,361	410,849	256,439	824,018
Carrying amount						
At 31 Mar 2022	432,149	14,034	6,075	284,945	44,189	781,392
At 31 Mar 2021	441,149	14,094	7,148	275,065	2,880	740,336

D.I.S Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 March 2022

15.	Tangible assets (continued)			•		
	Company	Freehold Fix property	xtures and fittings £	Motor vehicles £	Equipment £	Total £
	Cost At 1 April 2021 Additions Disposals	~ 468,149 - -	54,000 - -	118,294 35,490 (18,999)	72,883 45,576	713,326 81,066 (18,999)
	At 31 March 2022	468,149	54,000	134,785	118,459	775,393
	Depreciation At 1 April 2021 Charge for the year Disposals	27,000 9,000 –	54,000 - -	62,574 29,699 (14,253)	72,211 12,651	215,785 51,350 (14,253)
	At 31 March 2022	36,000	54,000	78,020	84,862	252,882
	Carrying amount At 31 March 2022	432,149	_	56,765	33,597	522,511
	At 31 March 2021	441,149		55,720	672	497,541
16.	Investments					
	Group					Other vestments other than loans £
	Cost At 1 April 2021 Additions Disposals Revaluations					375,000 75,010 (65,000) (71,098)
	At 31 March 2022					313,912
	Impairment At 1 April 2021 and 31 March 2	022				_
	Carrying amount At 31 March 2022					313,912
	At 31 March 2021					375,000

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 March 2022

16. Investments (continued)

Company	Shares in group undertakings £	Other investments other than loans	Total £
Cost	000 400	075 000	505 400
At 1 April 2021	220,100	375,000	595,100
Additions	-	75,010	75,010
Disposals	_	(65,000)	(65,000)
Revaluations	_	(71,098)	(71,098)
At 31 March 2022	220,100	313,912	534,012
Impairment At 1 April 2021 and 31 March 2022	_	_	
Carrying amount At 31 March 2022	220,100	313,912	534,012
At 31 March 2021	220,100	375,000	505 100
ALST WATCH 2021	220, 100 ===================================	3/5,000	595,100

The investment of £375,000 is split over a number of unit trusts invested in a number of mixed portfolio funds.

Subsidiaries, associates and other investments

Details of the investments in which the group and the parent company have an interest of 20% or more are as follows:

	Percentage of		
	Class of share	shares held	
Subsidiary undertakings			
Design Installation Service Limited	Ordinary	85	
CDM Ductwork limited	Ordinary	85	
DIS Sprinklers Limited	Ordinary	85	
DIS Administration limited	Ordinary	100	

Investments in associates and joint ventures

17. Stocks

	Group		Company	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	£	£	£	£
Raw materials	83,801	89,602	_	_
Work in progress	100,878	_	_	_
				
	184,679	89,602	_	_
		=======================================		_

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 March 2022

18. Debtors

Group		Company	
2022	2021	2022	2021
£	£	£	£
2,934,698	2,255,955	_	-
_	-	740,328	1,310,046
8,500	481,412	8,500	_
1,034,976	457,387	74,654	4,710
3,978,174	3,194,754	823,482	1,314,756
	2022 £ 2,934,698 8,500 1,034,976	2022 2021 £ £ 2,934,698 2,255,955 - 8,500 481,412 1,034,976 457,387	2022 2021 2022 £ £ £ 2,934,698 2,255,955 - - - 740,328 8,500 481,412 8,500 1,034,976 457,387 74,654

19. Investments

	Group		Company	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	£	£	£	£
Other investments	_	-	_	375,000

The investment of £375,000 is split over a number of unit trusts invested in a number of mixed portfolio funds.

20. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	Group		Company	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	£	£	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	30,056	-	30,056	-
Trade creditors	1,791,943	1,473,183	42,579	2,641
Accruals and deferred income	77,075	17,850	· -	_
Corporation tax	319,130	183,886	_	_
Social security and other taxes	79,715	-	3,592	3,418
Director loan accounts	8,095	8,095	_	-
Other creditors	72,346	39,278	15,616	14,434
Other creditors	500,766	195,281		
•	2,879,126	1,917,573	91,843	20,493

21. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

•	Group		Company	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	£	£	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	156,790	189,680	156,790	189,680

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 March 2022

22.	Prov	ieic	ne
44.	riuv	1510	มเร

Group	Deferred tax (note 23) £
At 1 April 2021	(10,445)
Additions	20,543
Charge against provision	(1,306)
At 31 March 2022	8,792
Company	Deferred tax (note 23)
At 1 April 2021	£ (3.420)
At 1 April 2021	(3,429)
Additions	
At 31 March 2022	5,258

23. Deferred tax

The deferred tax included in the statement of financial position is as follows:

	Group		Company	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	£	£	£	£
Included in provisions (note 22)	8,792	(10,445)	5,258	(3,429)
			170	

The deferred tax account consists of the tax effect of timing differences in respect of:

	Group		Company	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	£	£	£	£
Accelerated capital allowances	8,792	(10,445)	8,792	(10,445)
				·

24. Employee benefits

Defined contribution plans

The amount recognised in profit or loss as an expense in relation to defined contribution plans was £47,474 (2021: £55,120).

25. Government grants

The amounts recognised in the financial statements for government grants are as follows:

-	Group		Company	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	£	£	£	£
Recognised in other operating income: Government grants released to profit				
or loss	19,797	118,607	_	_
				

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 March 2022

26. Financial instruments

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the entity after deducting all of its financial liabilities.

Where the contractual obligations of financial instruments (including share capital) are equivalent to a similar debt instrument, those financial instruments are classed as financial liabilities. Financial liabilities are presented as such in the balance sheet. Finance costs and gains or losses relating to financial liabilities are included in the profit and loss account. Finance costs are calculated so as to produce a constant rate of return on the outstanding liability.

Where the contractual terms of share capital do not have any terms meeting the definition of a financial liability then this is classed as an equity instrument. Dividends and distributions relating to equity instruments are debited direct to equity.

27. Called up share capital

Issued, called up and fully paid

	2022		2021	
	No.	£	No.	£
Ordinary shares of £1 each	24,906	24,906	24,906	24,906

28. Reserves

Profit and loss account - This reserve records retained earnings and accumulated losses.

Capital redemption reserve - This reserve records the nominal value of shares repurchased by the company.

29. Analysis of changes in net debt

	At 1 Apr 2021 £	Cash flows £	31 Mar 2022 £
Cash at bank and in hand	1,937,831	1,717,075	3,654,906
Debt due within one year	(8,095)	(30,056)	(38,151)
Debt due after one year	(189,680)	32,890	(156,790)
	1,740,056	1,719,909	3,459,965

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Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 March 2022

30. Directors' advances, credits and guarantees

During the year the directors entered into the following advances and credits with the company and its subsidiary undertakings:

Balance brought forward and outstanding 2022 2021 £ £ (8,095)

Mr D Bell

31. Related party transactions

Company

The company has taken advantage of the exemption in FRS 8 from reporting transactions entered into with group companies since the companies' results have been included in the consolidated financial statements, which are publicly available.

The controlling party is Mr R Bell by virtue of his shareholding.