# CDS Security Limited Filleted Unaudited Financial Statements For the year ended 31 July 2018



## **DEBERE LIMITED**

Chartered Accountants
Swallow House
Parsons Road
Washington
Tyne and Wear
NE37 1EZ

## **Financial Statements**

# Year ended 31 July 2018

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## Officers and Professional Advisers

The board of directors Mr C Abbott

Ms R Abbott Mrs E Dunn Mr S Dunn Mr K Owens Mr W Potts Mr R Taylor

Company secretary

Mrs E Dunn

Registered office

Units 8 & 9

Dragonsville Industrial Park

Gilesgate Durham DH1 2XH

**Business address** 

Units 8 & 9

Dragonville Industrial Park

Gilesgate Durham DH1 2XH

**Accountants** 

Debere Limited

**Chartered Accountants** 

Swallow House Parsons Road Washington Tyne and Wear NE37 1EZ

**Bankers** 

Barclays Bank plc

6 Market Place

Durham Co Durham DH1 3ND

# Chartered Accountants Report to the Board of Directors on the Preparation of the Unaudited Statutory Financial Statements of CDS Security Limited

## Year ended 31 July 2018

In order to assist you to fulfil your duties under the Companies Act 2006, we have prepared for your approval the financial statements of CDS Security Limited for the year ended 31 July 2018, which comprise the statement of financial position and the related notes from the company's accounting records and from information and explanations you have given us.

As a practising member firm of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales (ICAEW), we are subject to its ethical and other professional requirements which are detailed at www.icaew.com/en/membership/regulations-standards-and-guidance.

This report is made solely to the Board of Directors of CDS Security Limited, as a body, in accordance with the terms of our engagement letter dated 29 October 2018. Our work has been undertaken solely to prepare for your approval the financial statements of CDS Security Limited and state those matters that we have agreed to state to you, as a body, in this report in accordance with ICAEW Technical Release 07/16 AAF as detailed at www.icaew.com/compilation. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than CDS Security Limited and its Board of Directors, as a body, for our work or for this report.

It is your duty to ensure that CDS Security Limited has kept adequate accounting records and to prepare statutory financial statements that give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit of CDS Security Limited. You consider that CDS Security Limited is exempt from the statutory audit requirement for the year.

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

DEBERE LIMITED
Chartered Accountants

Swallow House Parsons Road Washington Tyne and Wear NE37 1EZ

20 March 2019

### Statement of Financial Position

## 31 July 2018

		2018		2017
	Note	£	£	£
Fixed assets Tangible assets	6		22,408	19,761
Current assets Stocks Debtors Cash at bank and in hand	7	13,360 385,304 242,553 641,217		7,238 578,836 41,001 627,075
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(442,800)		(413,778)
Net current assets			198,417	213,297
Total assets less current liabilities			220,825	233,058
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	9		(26,597)	(49,004)
Provisions Taxation including deferred tax			(3,649)	(2,979)
Net assets			190,579	181,075
Capital and reserves Called up share capital Share premium account Profit and loss account			1,002 29,650 159,927	1,002 29,650 150,423
Shareholders funds			190,579	181,075

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the income statement has not been delivered.

For the year ending 31 July 2018 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

#### Directors' responsibilities:

- The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476;
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The statement of financial position continues on the following page.

The notes on pages 5 to 11 form part of these financial statements.

## Statement of Financial Position (continued)

## 31 July 2018

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 20 March 2019, and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mrs E Dunn Director

Company registration number: 02621153

The notes on pages 5 to 11 form part of these financial statements.

#### **Notes to the Financial Statements**

## Year ended 31 July 2018

#### 1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is Units 8 & 9, Dragonsville Industrial Park, Gilesgate, Durham, DH1 2XH.

#### 2. Statement of compliance

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

#### **General Information**

The principal activities of the company during the year were the supply, installation and maintenance of security systems.

The company is a private company limited by shares and is incorporated and domiciled in England.

#### 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.

#### **Grants**

Revenue grants are brought into the profit and loss account when receivable.

#### Going concern

The company meets its day-today working capital requirements through its bank facilities. The company's forecasts and projections, taking account of reasonably possible changes in trading performance, show that the company should be able to operate within the level of its current facilities. After making enquiries, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The company therefore continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing its financial statements.

#### **Debtors**

Trade and other debtors are recognised at the settlement amount due after any trade discount offered. Prepayments are valued at the amount prepaid net of any trade discounts due.

## Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

## Year ended 31 July 2018

#### 3. Accounting policies (continued)

#### Cash at bank in hand

Cash at bank and cash in hand includes cash and short term highly liquid investments with a short maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition or opening of the deposit or similar account.

#### Creditors

Creditors are recognised where the company has a present obligation resulting from a past event that will probably result in the transfer of funds to a third party ant the amount due to settle the obligation can be measured or estimated reliably. Creditors are normally recognised at their settlement after following for any trade discounts due.

#### 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

The turnover shown in the profit and loss account represents amounts invoiced or applied for during the year, exclusive of Value Added Tax. Sales are recognised at the point at which the company has fulfilled its contractual obligations to the customer.

For product sales, invoices are raised on the date of delivery of goods; short-term installations are invoiced on the day of commencement of work; and for longer term installations an application is made at the end of each month.

#### **Taxation**

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.

## Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

## Year ended 31 July 2018

#### 3. Accounting policies (continued)

#### **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

Straight line over 20 years

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:

Tenants improvements to

10% straight line

property

Fixtures & Fittings

- 15% reducing balance/33% straight line

### **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.

#### **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.

### Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

## Year ended 31 July 2018

#### 3. Accounting policies (continued)

#### Provisions (continued)

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

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

#### **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.

#### 4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 21 (2017: 20).

Caadwill

#### 5. Intangible assets

	£
Cost At 1 August 2017 and 31 July 2018	53,000
Amortisation At 1 August 2017 and 31 July 2018	53,000
Carrying amount At 31 July 2018	
At 31 July 2017	-

## Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

## Year ended 31 July 2018

6.	Tangible assets			
		Land and buildings	Fixtures and fittings £	Total £
	Cost At 1 August 2017 Additions Disposals	3,333	39,560 7,053 (7,480)	42,893 7,053 (7,480)
	At 31 July 2018	3,333	39,133	42,466
	<b>Depreciation</b> At 1 August 2017 Charge for the year Disposals	2,056 333	21,076 3,954 (7,361)	23,132 4,287 (7,361)
	At 31 July 2018	2,389	17,669	20,058
	Carrying amount At 31 July 2018 At 31 July 2017	944	21,464 18,484	22,408
		. ——	C	
<b>7</b> .	Debtors			
	Trade debtors	n which the	<b>2018</b> £ 219,125	2017 £ 388,903
	Amounts owed by group undertakings and undertakings i company has a participating interest Other debtors	ii which the	163,196 2,983 385,304	187,336 2,597 578,836
	Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, les	s any impair	ment.	
8.	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year			
			2018 £	2017 £
	Bank loans and overdrafts Trade creditors Amounts owed to group undertakings and undertakings in	n which the	22,407 215,011	20,526 181,922
	company has a participating interest Corporation tax Social security and other taxes Other creditors		1,221 75,761 120,802 7,598	1,161 74,303 128,354 7,512
			442,800	413,778

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price.

## Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

## Year ended 31 July 2018

9. Creditors: amounts falling due af	fter more than one vear
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	2018	2017
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	26,597	49,004

Long term creditors are measured at the transaction price.

## 10. Operating leases

The total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

2018	2017
£	£
20,687	20,742
18,373	11,049
30,060	24.704
39,000	31,791
	18,373 39,060

## 11. Directors' advances, credits and guarantees

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

	Balance brought forward £	2018 Advances/ (credits) to the directors	Balance outstanding £
Mr C Abbott	-	(82)	(82)
Ms R Abbott	(17	) (32)	(49)
Mrs E Dunn	(1,391	) 1,142	(249)
Mr S Dunn	(20	(191)	(211)
Mr K Owens	1,103	(63)	1,040
Mr W Potts	(152	) (351)	(503)
Mr R Taylor	(4	(259)	(263)
	(481	) 164	(317)

	Balance brought forward	2017 Advances/ (credits) to the directors	Balance outstanding
Mr.C. Abbott	£ (43)	£ 42	£
Mr C Abbott Ms R Abbott	(43)		_ /17)
	. (7,367)		(17)
Mrs E Dunn	(12,403)	11,012	(1,391)
Mr S Dunn	(2,048)	2,028	(20)
Mr K Owens	1,040	63	1,103
Mr W Potts	(90)	(62)	(152)
Mr R Taylor	(9)	5	(4)
	(20,920)	20,439	(481)

## Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

## Year ended 31 July 2018

## 12. Related party transactions

Mrs E Dunn has provided a personal guarantee of £55,000 to the company's bankers as security.

## 13. Controlling party

The parent company is CDS Security and Fire Limited, a company incorporated in Great Britain.