

Unaudited Financial Statements

For The Year Ended

30 September 2022

for

DELTA TELECOM SOUND & SECURITY LTD

Contents of the Financial Statements
For The Year Ended 30 September 2022

	Page
Company Information	1
Abridged Balance Sheet	2
Notes to the Financial Statements	4

DELTA TELECOM SOUND & SECURITY LTD

Company Information
For The Year Ended 30 September 2022

DIRECTORS:

Mr A J Ratcliffe
Mr S Ratcliffe

REGISTERED OFFICE:

22 London Road
Hazel Grove
Stockport
Cheshire
SK7 4AH

REGISTERED NUMBER:

02644188 (England and Wales)

ACCOUNTANTS:

Leavitt Walmsley Associates Limited
Chartered Certified Accountants
8 Eastway
Sale
Cheshire
M33 4DX

Abridged Balance Sheet
30 September 2022

	Notes	30.9.22 £	£	30.9.21 £	£
FIXED ASSETS					
Tangible assets	4		21,997		15,772
CURRENT ASSETS					
Stocks		19,188		19,619	
Debtors		109,537		128,629	
Cash at bank		<u>278,805</u>		<u>183,876</u>	
		407,530		332,124	
CREDITORS					
Amounts falling due within one year		<u>281,458</u>		<u>212,257</u>	
NET CURRENT ASSETS			<u>126,072</u>		<u>119,867</u>
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			148,069		135,639
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES			<u>4,179</u>		<u>3,154</u>
NET ASSETS			<u>143,890</u>		<u>132,485</u>
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up share capital			100		100
Retained earnings			<u>143,790</u>		<u>132,385</u>
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			<u>143,890</u>		<u>132,485</u>

The company is entitled to exemption from audit under Section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 for the year ended 30 September 2022.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2022 in accordance with Section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for:

- (a) ensuring that the company keeps accounting records which comply with Sections 386 and 387 of the Companies Act 2006 and
- (b) preparing financial statements which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at the end of each financial year and of its profit or loss for each financial year in accordance with the requirements of Sections 394 and 395 and which otherwise comply with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 relating to financial statements, so far as applicable to the company.

Abridged Balance Sheet - continued
30 September 2022

The financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

All the members have consented to the preparation of an abridged Balance Sheet for the year ended 30 September 2022 in accordance with Section 444(2A) of the Companies Act 2006.

In accordance with Section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the Profit and Loss Account has not been delivered.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 24 January 2023 and were signed on its behalf by:

Mr S Ratcliffe - Director

Notes to the Financial Statements
For The Year Ended 30 September 2022

1. STATUTORY INFORMATION

Delta Telecom Sound & Security Ltd is a private company, limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The company's registered number and registered office address can be found on the Company Information page.

The presentation currency of the financial statements is the Pound Sterling (£).

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparing the financial statements

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" including Section 1A "Small Entities" and the Companies Act 2006. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

Turnover

The company's policy of revenue recognition is to recognise a sale when the contractual obligations to the customer have been fulfilled. For contracts where obligations to the customer have not been fulfilled, but have been invoiced the sale is recognised within deferred income in current liabilities until such time a right to consideration arises.

Tangible fixed assets

Depreciation is provided at the following annual rates in order to write off the cost less estimated residual value of each asset over its estimated useful life.

Fixtures and fittings	- 25% on reducing balance
Motor vehicles	- 25% on reducing balance
Computer equipment	- 33% on reducing balance

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes costs which are directly attributable in bringing the asset to its location and condition so that it is capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Profits and losses on the disposal of fixed assets are included in the calculation of profit for the year.

The directors assess the company's tangible assets for evidence of impairment at each reporting date. Where there are indicators of impairment, the directors calculate recoverable amount of the asset(s) and compare this with the carrying amount. If recoverable amount is lower than carrying amount, the asset is written down to recoverable amount by way of an impairment loss which is recognised in profit or loss for the year. Impairment losses are reversed when there is evidence that the reasons giving rise to the original impairment loss have ceased to apply. Impairment losses are reversed through profit and loss, but only to the extent that the reversal does not increase the carrying amount of the asset to the amount which would have been stated, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised.

Stocks

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost includes all costs of purchase, freight, irrecoverable taxes and costs of conversion and other directly attributable costs which are incurred by the entity in bringing the stock to its present location and condition. The cost methodology employed by the entity is the first-in first-out method.

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
For The Year Ended 30 September 2022

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Financial instruments

A financial asset or 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 transaction price and measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Where investments in non-derivative financial instruments are publicly traded, or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably, the investment is subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss. All other investments are subsequently measured at cost less impairment.

Debtors and creditors which fall due within one year are recorded in the financial statements at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost. If the effects of the time value of money are immaterial, they are measured at cost (less impairment for trade debtors). Debtors are reviewed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairments are recorded in profit or loss and shown within administrative expenses when there is objective evidence that a debtor is impaired. Objective evidence that a debtor is impaired arises when the customer is unable to settle amounts owing to the company or the customer becomes bankrupt.

Debtors do not carry interest and are stated at their nominal value.

Trade creditors are not interest-bearing and are stated at their nominal value.

Financial assets which are measured at cost or amortised cost are reviewed for objective evidence of impairment at each balance sheet date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately. All equity instruments, regardless of significance, and other financial assets that are individually significant, are assessed individually for impairment. Other financial assets are either assessed individually or grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics.

Any reversals of impairment are recognised in profit or loss immediately, to the extent that the reversal does not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset which exceeds what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment loss not previously been recognised.

Taxation

Taxation for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Profit and loss account, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Current tax is recognised at the amount of tax payable using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax

Timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements. Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the year end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date. Deferred tax is calculated using timing difference plus approach.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
For The Year Ended 30 September 2022

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Pension costs and other post-retirement benefits

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions payable to the company's pension scheme are charged to profit or loss in the period to which they relate.

Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are measured at the undiscounted amount expected to be paid in exchange for the employee's services to the company. Where employees have accrued short-term benefits which the entity has not paid by the balance sheet date, an accrual is recognised within creditors: amounts falling due within one year with an associated expense in profit or loss.

Government grants

Government grants are recognised when the entity expects to receive the grant and will comply with the grants conditions and are accounted for using the accrual model. Grants in respect of Covid-19 are recognised in income in the period the grant relates to.

Grants which become repayable are recognised as a liability in the balance sheet.

3. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS

The average number of employees during the year was 11 (2021 - 11) .

4. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Totals £
COST	
At 1 October 2021	37,060
Additions	16,990
Disposals	<u>(7,500)</u>
At 30 September 2022	46,550
DEPRECIATION	
At 1 October 2021	21,288
Charge for year	7,165
Eliminated on disposal	<u>(3,900)</u>
At 30 September 2022	24,553
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 30 September 2022	<u>21,997</u>
At 30 September 2021	<u>15,772</u>

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