

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 03542902

Civil Defence Supply Limited

Filleted Unaudited Financial Statements

31 December 2016

Civil Defence Supply Limited

Financial Statements

Year ended 31 December 2016

Contents

Officers and professional advisers

Statement of financial position

Notes to the financial statements

Pages

1

2 to 3

4 to 8

Civil Defence Supply Limited

Officers and Professional Advisers

The board of directors

E N Bauer

G M Bauer

Company secretary

G M Bauer

Registered office

The Old Rectory

Tattershall Road

Kirkby-on-Bain

Woodhall Spa

LN10 6YN

Accountants

Streets LLP

Chartered accountant

Tower House

Lucy Tower Street

Lincoln

Lincolnshire

LN1 1XW

Bankers

Barclays Bank Plc

316 High Street

Lincoln

Lincolnshire

LN5 7DP

Civil Defence Supply Limited

Statement of Financial Position

31 December 2016

	Note	2016 £	2015 £
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	5	—	12,665
Tangible assets	6	37,280	43,664
		<u>37,280</u>	<u>56,329</u>
Current assets			
Stocks		135,537	92,113
Debtors	7	541,717	538,221
Cash at bank and in hand		209,601	23,083
		<u>886,855</u>	<u>653,417</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	<u>241,625</u>	<u>244,569</u>
Net current assets		<u>645,230</u>	<u>408,848</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>682,510</u>	<u>465,177</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	9	1,517	3,913
Provisions			
Taxation including deferred tax		4,174	5,446
Net assets		<u>676,819</u>	<u>455,818</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		20,000	20,000
Capital redemption reserve		10,000	10,000
Profit and loss account		646,819	425,818
Members funds		<u>676,819</u>	<u>455,818</u>

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 statement of income and retained earnings has not been delivered.

For the year ending 31 December 2016 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 .

Civil Defence Supply Limited

Statement of Financial Position *(continued)*

31 December 2016

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 25 October 2017 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

E N Bauer

Chairman

G M Bauer

Secretary

Company registration number: 03542902

Civil Defence Supply Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 31 December 2016

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is The Old Rectory, Tattershall Road, Kirkby-on-Bain, Woodhall Spa, LN10 6YN.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A, '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 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.

Transition to FRS 102

The entity transitioned from previous UK GAAP to FRS 102 as at 1 January 2015. Details of how FRS 102 has affected the reported financial position and financial performance is given in note 12.

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. The actual outcome may diverge from these estimates if other assumptions are made, or other conditions arise. Key sources of estimation uncertainty Accounting estimates and assumptions are made concerning the future and, by their nature, will rarely equal the related actual outcome. The key assumptions and other sources of estimation uncertainty that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are as follows: (i) Depreciation charges The annual depreciation charge for tangible assets is sensitive to changes in the useful economic lives and residual values of the assets. These are reviewed periodically by the director to ensure that they reflect both external and internal factors.

Revenue recognition

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax. Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the buyer (usually on despatch of the goods); the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the entity; and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transactions can be measured reliably.

Income tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events have occurred at that date that will result in an obligation to pay more, or a right to pay less or to receive more tax.

Foreign currencies

Foreign currency transactions are initially recorded in the functional currency, by applying the spot exchange rate as at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate ruling at the reporting date, with any gains or losses being taken to the profit and loss account.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and are subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. Any intangible assets carried at revalued amounts, are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation, as determined by reference to an active market, less any subsequent accumulated amortisation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. Intangible assets acquired as part of a business combination are recorded at the fair value at the acquisition date.

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
Development costs	-	20% 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.

Research and development

Research expenditure is written off in the period in which it is incurred. Development expenditure incurred is capitalised as an intangible asset only when all of the following criteria are met: - It is technically feasible to complete the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale; - There is the intention to complete the intangible asset and use or sell it; - There is the ability to use or sell the intangible asset; - The use or sale of the intangible asset will generate probable future economic benefits; - There are adequate technical, financial and other resources available to complete the development and to use or sell the intangible asset; and - The expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during its development can be measured reliably. Expenditure that does not meet the above criteria is expensed as incurred.

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:

Motor vehicles	-	25% reducing balance
Equipment	-	25% reducing balance

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.

Finance leases and hire purchase contracts

Assets held under finance leases and hire purchase contracts are recognised in the statement of financial position as assets and liabilities at the lower of the fair value of the assets and the present value of the minimum lease payments, which is determined at the inception of the lease term. Any initial direct costs of the lease are added to the amount recognised as an asset. Lease payments are apportioned between the finance charges and reduction of the outstanding lease liability using the effective interest method. Finance charges are allocated to each period so as to produce a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Financial instruments

Financial instruments are classified and accounted for, according to the substance of the contractual arrangement, as either financial assets, financial liabilities or equity instruments. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year, including the directors, amounted to 18 (2015: 16).

5. Intangible assets

	Goodwill	Development costs	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 Jan 2016 and 31 Dec 2016	412,796	63,281	476,077
	-----	-----	-----
Amortisation			
At 1 January 2016	412,796	50,616	463,412
Charge for the year	—	12,665	12,665
	-----	-----	-----
At 31 December 2016	412,796	63,281	476,077
	-----	-----	-----
Carrying amount			
At 31 December 2016	—	—	—
	-----	-----	-----
At 31 December 2015	—	12,665	12,665
	-----	-----	-----

6. Tangible assets

	Motor vehicles	Equipment	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 January 2016	65,815	154,256	220,071
Additions	2,078	3,657	5,735
	-----	-----	-----
At 31 December 2016	67,893	157,913	225,806
	-----	-----	-----
Depreciation			
At 1 January 2016	40,724	135,683	176,407
Charge for the year	7,009	5,110	12,119
	-----	-----	-----
At 31 December 2016	47,733	140,793	188,526
	-----	-----	-----
Carrying amount			
At 31 December 2016	20,160	17,120	37,280
	-----	-----	-----
At 31 December 2015	25,091	18,573	43,664
	-----	-----	-----

7. Debtors

	2016	2015
	£	£
Trade debtors	143,852	150,377
Other debtors	397,865	387,844
	-----	-----
	541,717	538,221
	-----	-----

8. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2016	2015
	£	£
Trade creditors	115,101	140,432
Amounts owed to group undertakings and undertakings in which the company has a participating interest	9,374	11,295
Corporation tax	57,339	20,949
Social security and other taxes	17,635	13,508
Other creditors	42,176	58,385
	-----	-----
	241,625	244,569
	-----	-----

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

	2016	2015
	£	£
Other creditors	1,517	3,913
	-----	-----

10. Directors' advances, credits and guarantees

The directors loan account balances at the year end were £297,927 net (see note 8). G M Bauer is owed £258 from the company and E N Bauer owed £298,185 to the company. The company was under the control of the directors throughout the current and preceding period.

11. Related party transactions

During the year, transactions were entered into with CDS Research, a partnership in which directors E N Bauer and G M Bauer are partners. The balance owed to the partnership at the year end amounted to £9,374 (£11,294 was owed to the partnership at 31 December 2015). The company paid rents totalling £25,000 (2015 £34,684) in respect of properties owned by the directors and used by the company in its trade.

12. Transition to FRS 102

These are the first financial statements that comply with FRS 102. The company transitioned to FRS 102 on 1 January 2015.

No transitional adjustments were required in equity or profit or loss for the year.

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.