

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 03542902

Civil Defence Supply Limited

Filleted Unaudited Financial Statements

For the year ended

31 December 2018

Civil Defence Supply Limited

Statement of Financial Position

31 December 2018

	Note	2018 £	2017 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	6	32,539	21,710
Current assets			
Stocks		122,445	158,419
Debtors	7	541,759	507,469
Cash at bank and in hand		329,704	333,331
		993,908	999,219
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	156,980	202,551
Net current assets		836,928	796,668
Total assets less current liabilities		869,467	818,378
Provisions			
Taxation including deferred tax		11,657	2,432
Net assets		857,810	815,946
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		20,000	20,000
Capital redemption reserve		10,000	10,000
Profit and loss account		827,810	785,946
Shareholders funds		857,810	815,946

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 comprehensive income has not been delivered.

For the year ending 31 December 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 .

Civil Defence Supply Limited

Statement of Financial Position *(continued)*

31 December 2018

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 23 September 2019 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

E N Bauer

Director

G M Bauer

Director

Company registration number: 03542902

Civil Defence Supply Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 31 December 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 The Old School, Vicarage Lane, Wellingore, Lincoln, LN5 0JF.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with Section 1A of 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.

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

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 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.

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 amounted to 17 (2017: 17).

5. Intangible assets

	Goodwill	Development costs	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 January 2018 and 31 December 2018	412,796	63,281	476,077
	-----	-----	-----
Amortisation			
At 1 January 2018 and 31 December 2018	412,796	63,281	476,077
	-----	-----	-----
Carrying amount			
At 31 December 2018	—	—	—
	-----	-----	-----
At 31 December 2017	—	—	—
	-----	-----	-----

6. Tangible assets

	Motor vehicles	Equipment	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 January 2018	55,424	157,913	213,337
Additions	15,983	2,390	18,373
	-----	-----	-----
At 31 December 2018	71,407	160,303	231,710
	-----	-----	-----
Depreciation			
At 1 January 2018	46,548	145,079	191,627
Charge for the year	3,884	3,660	7,544
	-----	-----	-----
At 31 December 2018	50,432	148,739	199,171
	-----	-----	-----
Carrying amount			
At 31 December 2018	20,975	11,564	32,539
	-----	-----	-----
At 31 December 2017	8,876	12,834	21,710
	-----	-----	-----

7. Debtors

	2018	2017
	£	£
Trade debtors	93,246	110,329
Other debtors	448,513	397,140
	-----	-----
	541,759	507,469
	-----	-----

8. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2018	2017
	£	£
Trade creditors	100,120	100,846
Amounts owed to group undertakings and undertakings in which the company has a participating interest	6,614	6,614
Corporation tax	9,293	34,668
Social security and other taxes	11,656	14,136
Other creditors	29,297	46,287
	156,980	202,551

9. Directors' advances, credits and guarantees

The directors loan account balances at the year end were £298,490. G M Bauer owed £305 to the company (2017: £258 owed by the company) and E N Bauer owed the company £298,185 (2017: £298,185). No interest is charged and amounts are repayable on demand.

10. 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 £6,614 (2017: £6,614). The company paid rents totalling £25,000 (2017: £25,000) in respect of properties owned by the directors and used by the company in its trade.

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.