Direct Alarms & Security Ltd

Filleted Accounts

For the Year Ended 30 November 2018

Direct Alarms & Security Ltd

Registered number: 04977229

Balance Sheet

as at 30 November 2018

No	tes		2018		2017
			£		£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		11,076		23,231
Current assets					
Stocks		24,379		20,856	
Debtors	4	27,667		26,329	
Cash at bank and in hand		37,167		12,129	
		89,213		59,314	
Creditors: amounts falling due					
within one year	5	(77,232)		(76,344)	
Net current assets/(liabilities)			11,981		(17,030)
Total assets less current liabilities		,	23,057	-	6,201
Provisions for liabilities			(2,104)		(4,881)
Net assets			20,953	-	1,320
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			1		1
Profit and loss account			20,952		1,319
Shareholder's funds			20,953	-	1,320

The director is satisfied that the company is entitled to exemption from the requirement to obtain an audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006.

The member has not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Act.

The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

The accounts have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the special provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The profit and loss account has not been delivered to the Registrar of Companies.

Mr RJ Frampton
Director
Approved by the board on 29 January 2019

Direct Alarms & Security Ltd Notes to the Accounts for the year ended 30 November 2018

1 Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The accounts have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (as applied to small entities by section 1A of the standard).

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of discounts and value added taxes. Turnover includes revenue earned from the sale of goods and from the rendering of services. Turnover from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have transferred to the buyer. Turnover from the rendering of services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the contract. The stage of completion of a contract is measured by comparing the costs incurred for work performed to date to the total estimated contract costs.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulative depreciation and any accumulative impairment losses. Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, other than freehold land, at rates calculated to write off the cost, less estimated residual value, of each asset evenly over its expected useful life, as follows:

Plant and machinery 20% straight line
Computer equipment 25% straight line
Motor vehicles 25% straight line

Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is determined using the first in first out method. The carrying amount of stock sold is recognised as an expense in the period in which the related revenue is recognised.

Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price (which is usually the invoice price), less any impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts. Loans and other financial assets are initially recognised at transaction price including any transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost determined using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts.

Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at transaction price (which is usually the invoice price). Loans and other financial liabilities are initially recognised at transaction price net of any transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost determined using the effective interest method.

Taxation

A current tax liability is recognised for the tax payable on the taxable profit of the current and past

periods. A current tax asset is recognised in respect of a tax loss that can be carried back to recover tax paid in a previous period. Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences between the recognition of income and expenses in the financial statements and their inclusion in tax assessments. 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. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference, except for revalued land and investment property where the tax rate that applies to the sale of the asset is used. Current and deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Leased assets

A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership. All other leases are classified as operating leases. The rights of use and obligations under finance leases are initially recognised as assets and liabilities at amounts equal to the fair value of the leased assets or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments. Minimum lease payments are apportioned between the finance charge and the reduction in the outstanding liability using the effective interest rate method. The finance charge is allocated to each period during the lease so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Leased assets are depreciated in accordance with the company's policy for tangible fixed assets. If there is no reasonable certainty that ownership will be obtained at the end of the lease term, the asset is depreciated over the lower of the lease term and its useful life. Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Pensions

Contributions to defined contribution plans are expensed in the period to which they relate.

2	Employees		2018	2017
			Number	Number
	Average number of persons employed by the	company -	6	6
3	Tangible fixed assets			
		Plant and		
		machinery etc	Motor vehicles	Total
		£	£	£
	Cost	2.	2	2.
	At 1 December 2017	6,077	68,908	74,985
	Additions	178	, -	178
	At 30 November 2018	6,255	68,908	75,163
	Depreciation			
	At 1 December 2017	5,580	46,174	51,754
	Charge for the year	244	12,089	12,333
	At 30 November 2018	5,824	58,263	64,087
	Net book value			
	At 30 November 2018	431	10,645	11,076

	At 30 November 2017	491	22,134	23,231
4	Debtors		2018	2017
			£	£
	Trade debtors		26,813	25,541
	Other debtors		854	788
		_	27,667	26,329
5	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		2018	2017
			£	£
	Trade creditors		1,487	1,451
	Corporation tax		12,669	6,618
	Other taxes and social security costs		10,323	5,634
	Other creditors		52,753	62,641
		_	77,232	76,344

22.734

23.231

497

6 Other information

At 30 November 2017

Direct Alarms & Security Ltd is a private company limited by shares and incorporated in England. Its registered office is:

426-428 Holdenhurst Road

Bournemouth

Dorset

BH8 9AA

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.