COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 06909868

CFS Integrated Services Limited

Filleted Unaudited Financial Statements

31 May 2018

CFS Integrated Services Limited

Financial Statements

Year ended 31 May 2018

Contents

CFS Integrated Services Limited

Statement of Financial Position

31 May 2018

	Note	2018 £	2018 £	2017 £
Fixed assets				
Tangible assets	5		**41,804**	23,939
Current assets				
Debtors	6	**28,751**		4,994
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	**62,976**		20,090
Net current liabilities			**34,225**	15,096
Total assets less current liabilities			**7,579**	8,843
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8		**12,567**	–
Provisions				
Taxation including deferred tax			**3,183**	4,788
Net (liabilities)/assets			**(8,171)**	4,055
Capital and reserves				
Called up share capital			**900**	900
Profit and loss account			**(9,071)**	3,155
Shareholders (deficit)/funds			**(8,171)**	4,055

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 May 2018 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Director's 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 director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements .

31 May 2018

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 22 January 2019 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr T J Lynn

Director

Company registration number: 06909868

CFS Integrated Services Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 31 May 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 1 Canalside Cottages, Astmoor Bridge, Runcorn, Cheshire, WA7 2NX.

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.

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 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.

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:

Plant and machinery	-	25% reducing balance
Motor vehicles	-	25% reducing balance
Equipment	-	25% reducing balance

Impairment of fixed assets

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date. For the purposes of impairment testing, when it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets. For impairment testing of goodwill, the goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the company are assigned to those units.

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.

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. 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

The company only has financial assets and financial liabilities of a kind that qualify as basic financial instruments. Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at transaction value and subsequently measured at their settlement value with the exception of bank loans which are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

Creditors

Short term trade creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 3 (2017: 3).

5. Tangible assets

	Plant and machinery	Motor vehicles	Equipment	**Total**
	£	£	£	**£**
Cost				
At 1 June 2017	31,076	55,080	5,474	**91,630**
Additions	2,513	34,991	3,855	**41,359**
Disposals	(2,136)	(28,930)	(2,541)	**(33,607)**
At 31 May 2018	31,453	61,141	6,788	**99,382**
Depreciation				
At 1 June 2017	26,106	38,260	3,325	**67,691**
Charge for the year	1,119	7,304	623	**9,046**
Disposals	(558)	(17,997)	(604)	**(19,159)**
At 31 May 2018	26,667	27,567	3,344	**57,578**
Carrying amount				
At 31 May 2018	4,786	33,574	3,444	**41,804**
At 31 May 2017	4,970	16,820	2,149	23,939

6. Debtors

	2018	2017
	£	£
Trade debtors	**3,474**	3,688
Prepayments and accrued income	**1,070**	1,306
Director's loan account	**24,207**	–
	28,751	4,994

7. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2018	2017
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	**15,808**	4,508
Trade creditors	**7,332**	1,767
Accruals and deferred income	**4,451**	3,895
Corporation tax	**1,300**	2,333
Social security and other taxes	**27,963**	7,530
Obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	**5,200**	–
Director loan accounts	–	57
Other creditors	**922**	–
	62,976	20,090

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

	2018	2017
	£	£
Obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	**12,567**	–

9. Director's advances, credits and guarantees

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

	Balance brought forward	Advances/ (credits) to the director	Amounts repaid	Balance outstanding
		2018		
	£	£	£	**£**
Mr T J Lynn	(57)	–	24,264	**24,207**

	Balance brought forward	Advances/ (credits) to the director	Amounts repaid	Balance outstanding
		2017		
	£	£	£	£
Mr T J Lynn	(19)	(6,172)	6,134	(57)