Co. House.

Registration number: 08991238

Hikvision UK Limited

Annual Report and Financial Statements

for the Year Ended 31 December 2020

Hikvision UK Limited

Contents

Hikvision UK Limited

Company Information

Directors	J Yang
	L Yao
Company secretary	X Ge
Registered office	4 The Square Stockley Park Uxbridge UB11 1ET
Auditors	Hawsons Chartered Accountants Statutory auditor Pegasus House 463a Glossop Road Sheffield South Yorkshire S10 2QD

Hikvision UK Limited

Strategic Report for the Year Ended 31 December 2020

The directors present their strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2020.

Fair review of the business
The principal activity of the company is to provide technical and support services to the UK and Ireland customers of other group companies and to the ultimate parent company in China. The company also sells certain ranges of CCTV products to the UK and Ireland customers directly.

The results for the year are set out in the financial statements.

The company sales have performed well in the UK. Performance and growth in the UK and Ireland has remained very good despite the economic and political uncertainty over the last year. Overall margin has held steady despite the impact of exchange rate fluctuations in the USD currency. The overhead base has increased, mainly due to employment costs with the expansion of the UK business but has been monitored and controlled by management.

The CCTV market remains highly competitive, but the directors are confident that the company will continue to develop its market position.

The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend (2018: nil).

The company's directors believe that the key performance indicators to assess and manage the trading performance of the company are revenue, gross margin, overheads and net assets. The comparison of these KPIs against both prior year and budget are key for the directors to understand the progress of the company when undertaking strategic planning.

The company's key financial and other performance indicators during the year were as follows:

	Unit	2020	2019
Revenue	£000	28,453	26,914
Gross margin	%	54	53
Overheads	£000	11,263	10,903
Net assets	£000	6,753	3,573

Revenue has increased by 5.7% due to continued UK growth, along with increased service recharges provided to other group companies.

Gross margin has increased slightly due to sales mix.

Overheads increased by 3.3% due to the continued expansion of the office to service the UK and Ireland market.

Net assets have increased by £3,180k reflecting the continued profitability in the year, from the increase in revenue generated from the expansion of operations.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The company operates in the UK and Ireland markets and manages the risks inherent in its activities. External risk factors include political and economic conditions, actions of competitors, the effect of legislation or other regulatory action, credit risk, business continuity, environmental risks, exchange rates and litigation. Internal risks include investment risk with new products and projects, control failure risk and inability to supply. The company seeks to manage exposure to all forms of risk where practicable, and to transfer risk to insurers where cost effective.

The directors have continued to monitor the effect of Brexit and amended the business approach where necessary to limit the impact on each area of the business.

The directors are managing the business closely in this period of global uncertainty and taking actions to reduce the adverse impact on the business due to the current global COVID-19 pandemic. The situation is monitored and plans updated on a regular basis to ensure the business is taking advantage of all available options open to it and is in the best position during the current uncertainty.

Future developments

The directors expect the general level of activity for the business to continue to increase over future years as the global economy continues to recover from the current global COVID-19 pandemic. The directors have taken steps to meet market demands in new business areas and expect this proactive approach to continue to benefit the company for the foreseeable future.

Approved by the Board on ..12/05/2021 and signed on its behalf by:

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J Yang
Director

Hikvision UK Limited

Directors' Report for the Year Ended 31 December 2020

The directors present their report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020.

Directors of the company

The directors who held office during the year were as follows:

H He (resigned 29 June 2020)

J Yang

L Yao (appointed 29 June 2020)

Directors' liabilities

The company has made qualifying third party indemnity provisions for the benefits of its directors which were made during the year and remain in force at the date of this report.

Disclosure of information to the auditors

Each director of the company who held office at the date of the approval of this Annual Report, as set out above, confirms that:

• so far as they are aware, there is no relevant audit information (information needed by the company's auditors in connection with preparing their report) of which the company's auditors are unaware, and

• they have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

Reappointment of auditors

The auditors Hawsons Chartered Accountants are deemed to be reappointed under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006.

Approved by the Board on 12/05/2021 and signed on its behalf by:

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J Yang

Director

Hikvision UK Limited

Statement of Directors' Responsibilities

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for preparing the Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the company's website. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Hikvision UK Limited

Opinion
We have audited the financial statements of Hikvision UK Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 December 2020, which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2020 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion
We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern
In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other information
The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Hikvision UK Limited (continued)

Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the Strategic Report and Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Strategic Report and Directors' Report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of our knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities set out on page 5, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Hikvision UK Limited (continued)

The company is subject to laws and regulations that directly and indirectly affect the financial statements. Based on our understanding of the company and the environment it operates within, we determined that the laws and regulations which were most significant included FRS 102, Companies Act 2006 and Health and Safety regulations. We considered the extent to which non-compliance with these laws and regulations might have a material effect on the financial statements, including how fraud might occur. We evaluated management's incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the financial statements (including the risk of override of controls), and determined that the principal risks were related to the posting of inappropriate journal entries to improve the company's result for the period, and management bias in key accounting estimates.

Audit procedures performed by the engagement team included:

- Discussions with management and those responsible for legal compliance procedures within the company to obtain an understanding of the legal and regulatory framework applicable to the company and how the company complies with that framework, including consideration of known or suspected instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations and fraud;
- Reviewing minutes of Board meetings;
- Identifying and assessing the design effectiveness of controls that management has in place to prevent and detect fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations;
- Challenging assumptions and judgements made by management in their significant accounting estimates, in particular in relation to the calculation of inventory provisions;
- Identifying and testing journal entries, in particular any journal entries posted with unusual account combinations or posted by senior management.

There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures described above and the more removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely we are to become aware of it. Also, the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion.

A further description of our responsibilities is available on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: www.frc.org.uk. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

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Christopher Hill (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of Hawsons Chartered Accountants, Statutory Auditor

Pegasus House
463a Glossop Road
Sheffield
South Yorkshire
S10 2QD

Date: 13/5/21

Hikvision UK Limited

Statement of Comprehensive Income for the Year Ended 31 December 2020

	Note	2020 £ 000	2019 £ 000
Turnover	2	28,453	26,914
Cost of sales		(13,191)	(12,677)
Gross profit		15,262	14,237
Distribution costs		(249)	(277)
Administrative expenses		(11,014)	(10,626)
Other operating income		43	282
Operating profit	4	4,042	3,616
Interest payable and similar charges	3	(108)	(116)
Profit before tax		3,934	3,500
Taxation	7	(754)	(702)
Profit for the financial year attributable to equity shareholders of the company		3,180	2,798
Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to equity shareholders of the company		3,180	2,798

The above results were derived from continuing operations.

Hikvision UK Limited

(Registration number: 08991238)

Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2020

	Note	2020 £ 000	2019 £ 000
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	8	769	977
Current assets			
Stocks	9	1,389	385
Debtors	10	8,298	8,324
Cash at bank and in hand		3,569	3,441
		13,256	12,150
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	11	(7,181)	(9,379)
Net current assets		6,075	2,771
Total assets less current liabilities		6,844	3,748
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year	11	-	(51)
Provisions for liabilities	7	(91)	(124)
Net assets		6,753	3,573
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	14	100	100
Profit and loss account		6,653	3,473
Total equity		6,753	3,573

These financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Board on 12/05/2021 and signed on its behalf by:

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J Yang

Director

Hikvision UK Limited

Statement of Changes in Equity for the Year Ended 31 December 2020

	Share capital £ 000	Profit and loss account £ 000	Total £ 000
At 1 January 2020	100	3,473	3,573
Profit for the year	-	3,180	3,180
Total comprehensive income	-	3,180	3,180
At 31 December 2020	100	6,653	6,753

	Share capital £ 000	Profit and loss account £ 000	Total £ 000
At 1 January 2019	100	675	775
Profit for the year	-	2,798	2,798
Total comprehensive income	-	2,798	2,798
At 31 December 2019	100	3,473	3,573

1 Accounting policies

Statutory information
Hikvision UK Limited is a private company, limited by shares, domiciled in England and Wales, company number 08991238. The registered office is at 4 The Square, Stockley Park,Uxbridge, UB11 1ET.

Summary of significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates
The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Statement of compliance
These financial statements were prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' and the Companies Act 2006.

Basis of preparation
These financial statements have been prepared using the historical cost convention except that as disclosed in the accounting policies certain items are shown at fair value. The presentation currency is United Kingdom pounds sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. The financial statements are those of an individual entity. The financial statements are presented in round thousands.

Summary of disclosure exemptions
The company meets the definition of a qualifying entity under FRS102 and has therefore taken the exemptions available to it in relation to the preparation of a statement of cashflows, financial instruments and remuneration of key management personnel.

Going concern
The financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis.

The directors review the company performance against key performance indicators and forecasts to manage the continued profitability. The company's forecasts and projections are updated on a regular basis and include the impact of the current global COVID-19 pandemic and show that the company should be able to operate within the level of its current facility.

In forming their opinion on going concern, the directors have considered the reliance the company places on the ability of Hangzhou Hikvision Digital Technology Co Ltd to provide financial support to the company.

Revenue recognition
Turnover comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of goods and provision of services in the ordinary course of the company's activities. Turnover is shown net of sales/value added tax, returns, rebates and discounts and after eliminating sales within the company.

Tax
The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except that a change attributable to an item of income or expense recognised as other comprehensive income is also recognised directly in other comprehensive income.

1 Accounting policies (continued)

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax shall be recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date, except as otherwise required by FRS102. Timing differences are differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income as stated in the financial statements that 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 income tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets shall be 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.

Tangible assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated in the balance sheet at cost, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

The cost of tangible fixed assets includes directly attributable incremental costs incurred in their acquisition and installation.

Depreciation

Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost of assets, less their estimated residual value, over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Asset class	Depreciation method and rate
Motor vehicles	Straight line 3-5 years
Fixtures, fittings and equipment	Straight line 3 years

Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is determined using the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method.

Foreign currency transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the exchange rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the closing rates at the balance sheet date. All exchange differences are included in the profit and loss account.

Borrowings

Interest-bearing borrowings are initially recorded at fair value, net of transaction costs. Interest-bearing borrowings are subsequently carried at amortised cost, with the difference between the proceeds, net of transaction costs, and the amount due on redemption being recognised as a charge to the profit and loss account over the period of the relevant borrowing.

Interest expense is recognised on the basis of the effective interest method and is included in interest payable and similar charges.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date.

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Leases

Leases in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease. Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised at the lower of their fair value at inception of the lease and the present value of the minimum lease payments. These assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the useful life of the asset and the lease term. The corresponding liability to the lessor is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation.

Lease payments are apportioned between finance costs in the profit and loss account and reduction of the lease obligation so as to achieve a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Defined contribution pension obligation

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. If contribution payments exceed the contribution due for service, the excess is recognised as a prepayment.

Financial instruments

Financial instruments are classified and accounted for, according to the substance of the contractual arrangement, as 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. Where shares are issued, any component that creates a financial liability of the company is presented as a liability in the balance sheet. The corresponding dividends relating to the liability component are charged as interest expense in the statement of comprehensive income.

Critical accounting judgements and sources of estimation of uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimations and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Judgements

The directors consider there are no critical judgements, apart from those involving estimations (which are dealt with separately below), that have been made in the process of applying the company's accounting policies on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The directors have used their knowledge and experience of the industry in determining the level and rates of provisioning required to calculate the appropriate inventory carrying values. Sales in the industry vary with changes in consumer demand. As a result, there is a risk that the cost of inventory exceeds its net realisable value or could become obsolete. Management calculate the inventory provision on the basis of the ageing profile of what is in stock and anticipated sales levels. Adjustments are made where appropriate based on directors' knowledge and experience to calculate the appropriate inventory carrying values.

2 Revenue

The analysis of the company's turnover for the year by class of business is as follows:

	2020 £ 000	2019 £ 000
Sale of goods	14,579	13,632
Provision of services	13,874	13,282
	28,453	26,914

The analysis of the company's turnover for the year by market is as follows:

	2020 £ 000	2019 £ 000
UK and Ireland	14,658	13,765
Rest of world	13,795	13,149
	28,453	26,914

3 Interest payable and similar charges

	2020 £ 000	2019 £ 000
Finance lease charges	4	10
Interest on group borrowings	104	106
	108	116

4 Operating profit

Arrived at after charging/(crediting):

	2020 £ 000	2019 £ 000
Depreciation of owned fixed assets	229	191
Depreciation of fixed assets held under finance lease	13	18
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	5	3
Foreign exchange losses/(gains)	73	(134)
Operating lease expense	825	759
Auditor's remuneration	15	15

5 Staff costs

The aggregate payroll costs (including directors' remuneration) were as follows:

	2020 £ 000	2019 £ 000
Wages and salaries	6,625	5,431
Social security costs	812	723
Pension costs, defined contribution scheme	140	110
	7,577	6,264

The average number of persons employed by the company (including directors) during the year, analysed by category was as follows:

	2020 No.	2019 No.
Technical and sales	83	84
Administration and support	17	15
Management	1	1
	101	100

6 Directors' remuneration

The directors' remuneration for the year was as follows:

	2020 £ 000	2019 £ 000
Remuneration	187	195
Contributions paid to money purchase schemes	6	7
	193	202

During the year the number of directors who were receiving benefits and share incentives was as follows:

	2020 No.	2019 No.
Accruing benefits under money purchase pension scheme	1	1

In respect of the highest paid director:

	2020 £ 000	2019 £ 000
Remuneration	187	195
Company contributions to money purchase pension schemes	6	7
	193	202

7 Taxation

Tax charged/(credited) in the income statement

	2020 £ 000	2019 £ 000
Current taxation		
UK corporation tax	787	638
Deferred taxation		
Arising from origination and reversal of timing differences	(33)	64
	754	702

The tax on profit before tax for the year is higher than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK (2019 - higher than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK) of 19% (2019 - 19%).

The differences are reconciled below:

	2020 £ 000	2019 £ 000
Profit before tax	3,934	3,500
Corporation tax at standard rate	747	665
Expense not deductible	9	30
Changes in tax rates	-	7
Other	(2)	-
Total tax charge	754	702

Deferred tax

Deferred tax assets and liabilities

2020	Liability £ 000
Difference between accumulated depreciation and amortisation and capital allowances	95
Unpaid pension contributions	(4)
	91

2019	Liability £ 000
Difference between accumulated depreciation and amortisation and capital allowances	127
Unpaid pension contributions	(3)
	124

8 Tangible assets

	Furniture, fittings and equipment £ 000	Motor vehicles £ 000	Total £ 000
Cost or valuation			
At 1 January 2020	1,307	91	1,398
Additions	58	-	58
Disposals		(32)	(32)
At 31 December 2020	1,365	59	1,424
Depreciation			
At 1 January 2020	401	20	421
Charge for the year	229	13	242
Eliminated on disposal	-	(8)	(8)
At 31 December 2020	630	25	655
Carrying amount			
At 31 December 2020	735	34	769
At 31 December 2019	906	71	977

Assets held under finance leases and hire purchase contracts

The net carrying amount of tangible assets includes the following amounts in respect of assets held under finance leases and hire purchase contracts:

	2020 £ 000	2019 £ 000
Motor vehicles	34	71

9 Stocks

	2020 £ 000	2019 £ 000
Raw materials	13	3
Work in progress	102	63
Finished goods	1,274	319
	1,389	385

10 Debtors

	2020 £ 000	2019 £ 000
Trade debtors	4,430	3,383
Amounts due from other group undertakings	2,497	3,305
Other debtors	77	337
Prepayments	1,294	1,299
	8,298	8,324

11 Creditors

	2020 £ 000	2019 £ 000
Due within one year		
Trade creditors	1,464	318
Amounts owed to group undertakings	3,974	6,544
Social security and other taxes	206	195
Accruals and deferred income	1,414	1,725
Corporation tax	90	578
Finance lease liabilities	33	19
	7,181	9,379
Due after one year		
Finance lease liabilities	-	51

The company has US dollar and GBP sterling loans from group companies which are short term rolling loans. The US dollar loans total $1.2m (2019 - $2.95m) at an interest rate of 2.6% per annum (2019 - 3.4%) and the GBP sterling loans total £nil (2019 - £0.55m) at an interest rate of 2% per annum.

Other amounts due to group undertakings do not bear interest.

Finance lease and hire purchase contracts are secured on the assets concerned.

12 Obligations under leases and hire purchase contracts

Finance leases

The total of future minimum lease payments is as follows:

	2020 £ 000	2019 £ 000
Not later than one year	33	19
Later than one year and not later than five years	-	51
	33	70

Operating leases

The total of future minimum lease payments is as follows:

	2020 £ 000	2019 £ 000
Not later than one year	756	788
Later than one year and not later than five years	1,075	1,785
	1,831	2,573

13 Pension and other schemes

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The pension cost charge for the year represents contributions payable by the company to the scheme and amounted to £140,451 (2019 - £110,130).

Contributions totalling £22,087 (2019 - £18,371) were payable to the scheme at the end of the year and are included in creditors.

14 Share capital

Allotted, called up and fully paid shares

	No. 000	2020 £ 000	No. 000	2019 £ 000
100,000 ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100	100	100

The ordinary shares carry no right to fixed income.

15 Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemption granted in Section 33 of FRS 102 not to disclose related party transactions with other wholly owned group companies.

There were no other related party transactions.

16 Parent and ultimate parent undertaking

The company's immediate undertaking parent is Cooperatief Hikvision Europe UA, incorporated in Netherlands.

Cooperatief Hikvision Europe UA is the parent undertaking of the smallest group in which the financial statements of the company are consolidated. These financial statements are available from the registered office at Dirk Storklaan 3, 2132 PX Hoofddorp, Netherlands.

The ultimate parent undertaking is Hangzhou Hikvision Digital Technology Co Ltd, incorporated in China.

The most senior parent entity producing publicly available financial statements is Hangzhou Hikvision Digital Technology Co Ltd. These financial statements are available upon request from No. 555 Qianmo Road, Binjiang District, Hangzhou 310052, China.