COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 03509995

Camera Security Services Ltd

Filleted Unaudited Financial Statements

30 September 2020

Camera Security Services Ltd

Statement of Financial Position

30 September 2020

	Note	2020 £	£	2019 £
Fixed assets				
Tangible assets	5		**140,327**	101,711
Current assets				
Stocks		–		14,643
Debtors	6	**625,768**		444,432
Cash at bank and in hand		**52,691**		5,941
		678,459		465,016
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	**676,603**		479,309
Net current assets/(liabilities)			**1,856**	(14,293)
Total assets less current liabilities			**142,183**	87,418
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8		**12,401**	39,954
Provisions				
Taxation including deferred tax			**25,231**	17,648
Net assets			**104,551**	29,816
Capital and reserves				
Called up share capital			**16,001**	16,001
Capital redemption reserve			**3,999**	3,999
Profit and loss account			**84,551**	9,816
Shareholders funds			**104,551**	29,816

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 Section 1A of 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 30 September 2020 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 .

30 September 2020

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 5 May 2021 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr J L Bray

Director

Company registration number: 03509995

Camera Security Services Ltd

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 30 September 2020

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is Unit 14 Villiers House, Lansdowne Court, Bumpers Way, Chippenham, Wiltshire, SN14 6RZ.

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.

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.

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
Fixtures and fittings	-	33% straight line
Motor vehicles	-	25% reducing balance
Managed service equipment	-	20% straight line

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.

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.

Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable. Grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the company will comply with the conditions attaching to them and the grants will be received. Government grants are recognised using the accrual model and the performance model. Under the accrual model, government grants relating to revenue are recognised on a systematic basis over the periods in which the company recognises the related costs for which the grant is intended to compensate. Grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the entity with no future related costs are recognised in income in the period in which it becomes receivable. Grants relating to assets are recognised in income on a systematic basis over the expected useful life of the asset. Where part of a grant relating to an asset is deferred, it is recognised as deferred income and not deducted from the carrying amount of the asset. Under the performance model, where the grant does not impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income when the grant proceeds are received or receivable. Where the grant does impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income only when the performance-related conditions have been met. Where grants received are prior to satisfying the revenue recognition criteria, they are recognised as a 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

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 21 (2019: 22).

5. Tangible assets

	Plant and machinery	Fixtures and fittings	Motor vehicles	Equipment	**Total**
	£	£	£	£	**£**
Cost					
At 1 October 2019	92,853	79,158	59,457	–	**231,468**
Additions	1,464	4,031	39,490	49,504	**94,489**
Disposals	–	–	(12,000)	–	**(12,000)**
At 30 September 2020	94,317	83,189	86,947	49,504	**313,957**
Depreciation					
At 1 October 2019	47,825	59,929	22,003	–	**129,757**
Charge for the year	11,623	12,266	18,288	9,900	**52,077**
Disposals	–	–	(8,204)	–	**(8,204)**
At 30 September 2020	59,448	72,195	32,087	9,900	**173,630**
Carrying amount					
At 30 September 2020	34,869	10,994	54,860	39,604	**140,327**
At 30 September 2019	45,028	19,229	37,454	–	101,711

6. Debtors

	2020	2019
	£	£
Trade debtors	**212,730**	256,579
Amounts owed by group undertakings and undertakings in which the company has a participating interest	**89,493**	61,613
Other debtors	**323,545**	126,240
	625,768	444,432

7. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2020	2019
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	**50,000**	–
Trade creditors	**128,899**	103,265
Corporation tax	**41,449**	35,798
Social security and other taxes	**85,948**	48,407
Other creditors	**370,307**	291,839
	676,603	479,309

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

	2020	2019
	£	£
Other creditors	**12,401**	39,954

9. Operating leases

As lessor

The total future minimum lease payments receivable under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	2020	2019
	£	£
Not later than 1 year	**356,894**	–
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	**1,155,170**	–
Later than 5 years	**68,549**	–
	1,580,613	–

10. Director's advances, credits and guarantees

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

		2020	
	Balance brought forward	Advances/ (credits) to the director	**Balance outstanding**
	£	£	**£**
Mr J L Bray	101,683	(1,259)	**100,424**

		2019	
	Balance brought forward	Advances/ (credits) to the director	Balance outstanding
	£	£	£
Mr J L Bray	(1,313)	102,996	101,683