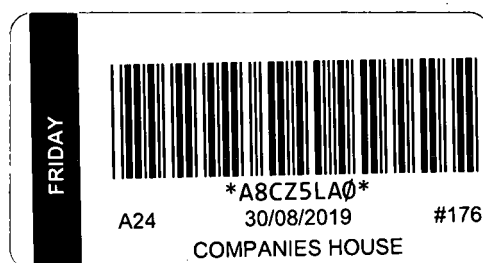


Company Registration No. 02027001 (England and Wales)

CDK Systems Limited

**Financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2018**

Pages for filing with the Registrar



CDK Systems Limited

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CDK Systems Limited

Statement of financial position

As at 31 December 2018

	Notes	£	2018 £	£	2017 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		92,929		123,273
Current assets					
Stocks		194,833		207,864	
Debtors	4	310,702		262,401	
Cash at bank and in hand		4,022		256,543	
			509,557	726,808	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	(191,395)		(226,972)	
Net current assets			318,162		499,836
Total assets less current liabilities			411,091		623,109
Provisions for liabilities			(16,283)		(20,748)
Net assets			394,808		602,361
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	7		110		110
Capital redemption reserve			1,890		1,890
Profit and loss reserves			392,808		600,361
Total equity			394,808		602,361

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the income statement within the financial statements.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

CDK Systems Limited

Statement of financial position (continued)

As at 31 December 2018

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 22/3/19 and are signed on its behalf by:

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'A. Hornby', with a horizontal line underneath it.

Andrew Hornby

Director

Company Registration No. 02027001

1 Accounting policies

Company information

CDK Systems Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 11 John Bradshaw Court, Alexandria Way, Congleton, Cheshire, CW12 1LB.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised at the point of sale to the customer.

Service and maintenance contract revenue is recognised monthly in arrears.

1.3 Research and development expenditure

Research expenditure is written off against profits in the year in which it is incurred. Identifiable development expenditure is capitalised to the extent that the technical, commercial and financial feasibility can be demonstrated.

1.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Land and buildings	Leasehold	Straight line over the term of the lease
Fixtures, fittings & equipment		10% - 33% on a straight line basis
Motor vehicles		25% on reducing balance

1 Accounting policies (continued)

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

1.5 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

1.6 Stocks

Stocks largely comprise of component parts and are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

1.7 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's statement of financial position when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

1.8 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1.9 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the income statement because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

Deferred tax

Deferred taxation is provided in full in respect of taxation deferred by timing differences between the treatment of certain items for taxation and accounting purposes. The deferred tax balance has not been discounted.

1.10 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

CDK Systems Limited**Notes to the financial statements (continued)****For the year ended 31 December 2018****1 Accounting policies (continued)****1.11 Foreign exchange**

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rate ruling at the time of the transaction. All differences are taken to profit and loss account.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 24 (2017 - 33).

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery etc	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 January 2018	64,901	199,400	264,301
Additions	-	3,625	3,625
Disposals	-	(16,987)	(16,987)
At 31 December 2018	64,901	186,038	250,939
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 January 2018	59,091	81,937	141,028
Depreciation charged in the year	1,585	30,320	31,905
Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	(14,923)	(14,923)
At 31 December 2018	60,676	97,334	158,010
Carrying amount			
At 31 December 2018	4,225	88,704	92,929
At 31 December 2017	5,810	117,463	123,273

CDK Systems Limited**Notes to the financial statements (continued)****For the year ended 31 December 2018****4 Debtors**

	2018	2017
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	283,987	231,154
Other debtors	26,715	31,247
	<u>310,702</u>	<u>262,401</u>

5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2018	2017
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	27,508	-
Trade creditors	72,270	63,467
Corporation tax	11,519	67,161
Other taxation and social security	64,733	78,390
Other creditors	15,365	17,954
	<u>191,395</u>	<u>226,972</u>

During the year, the company entered into an invoice financing arrangement with Lloyds bank. The balance owed on this account at 31 December 2018 was £27,508. This facility is secured with fixed and floating charges over all of the property and undertakings of the company.

6 Retirement benefit schemes

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for all qualifying employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund.

At the balance sheet date, unpaid contributions of £nil (2017 £2,344) were due to the fund. They are included within other creditors.

7 Called up share capital

	2018	2017
	£	£
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
440 Ordinary shares of 25p each	110	110
	<u>110</u>	<u>110</u>

8 Audit report information

As the income statement has been omitted from the filing copy of the financial statements the following information in relation to the audit report on the statutory financial statements is provided in accordance with s444(5B) of the Companies Act 2006:

The auditor's report was unqualified.

The senior statutory auditor was Jonathan Davis.

The auditor was Saffery Champness LLP.

9 Related party transactions

Remuneration of key management personnel

	2018	2017
	£	£
Aggregate compensation	129,824	157,984
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Transactions with related parties

Included within other creditors is £2,402 (2017: £4,936) owed to Shona Hornby.

Dividends of £237,600 (2017: £201,520) were paid during the year to the parent company.

10 Parent company

The parent company is A S Brooklands, a company incorporated in England and Wales.