DSS Automatic Doors Ltd

Financial Statements

Year Ended

31 December 2017

Company Number SC279934

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DSS Automatic Doors Ltd

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Company Information

Directors	J Malacarne E Ferri J Graham
Company secretary	Clarks Nominees Limited
Registered number	SC279934
Registered office	2 Cairn Court Nerston Industrial Estate East Kilbride Glasgow G74 4NB
Independent auditors	PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP 141 Bothwell Street Glasgow G2 7EQ
Bankers	BNP Paribas 10 Harewood Avenue London NW1 6AA

DSS Automatic Doors Ltd

Registered number: SC279934

Balance Sheet
As at 31 December 2017

	Note	2017 £	2017 £	2016 £	2016 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4		**184,374**		170,683
Current assets					
Stocks	5	**420,206**		330,600	
Debtors	6	**2,007,374**		1,825,035	
Cash at bank and in hand		**15,064**		294,210	
		2,442,644		2,449,845	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	**(2,177,058)**		(2,407,547)	
Net current assets			**265,586**		42,298
Net assets			**449,960**		212,981
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	9		**100**		100
Profit and loss account			**449,860**		212,881
			449,960		212,981

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

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

The company has opted not to file the statement of income and retained earnings in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by:

J Graham
Director

Date: 9/03/18

The notes on pages 2 to 9 form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 31 December 2017

1. Accounting policies

1.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

DSS Automatic Doors Ltd is a private company limited by shares and incorporated in Scotland under the Companies Act. The address of the registered office is given within the company information section.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgement in applying the company's accounting policies (see note 2).

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

1.2 Financial reporting standard 102 - reduced disclosure exemptions

The company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions in preparing these financial statements, as permitted by the FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland":

- the requirements of Section 4 Statement of Financial Position paragraph 4.12(a)(iv);
- the requirements of Section 7 Statement of Cash Flows;
- the requirements of Section 3 Financial Statement Presentation paragraph 3.17(d);
- the requirements of Section 33 Related Party Disclosures paragraph 33.7.

This information is included in the consolidated financial statements of FAAC SpA as at 31 December 2017 and these financial statements may be obtained from Camera di Commercio Industria Agricoltura e Artigianato, Uffigio Imprese, Piazza della Constituzione, 40100 Bologna, Italy.

1.3 Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The company's ultimate parent and the company entered into a cash pooling agreement on an ongoing basis where all of the company's cash will be pooled to the ultimate parent's bank at the end of each day. This will also provide the company with financing when required, as part of the agreement. For this reason, the directors have prepared the financial statements on a going concern basis.

1.4 Turnover

Turnover is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Turnover is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes.

1. Accounting policies (continued)

1.5 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method. The estimated useful lives range as follows:

The estimated useful lives range as follows:

Plant and machinery	- 25% - 40% straight line

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

1.6 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a first in, first out basis.

At each balance sheet date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings.

1.7 Financial instruments

The company only enters into basic financial instruments transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties and loans to related parties.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings.

1.8 Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency
Items included in the financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('the functional currency'). The financial statements are presented in 'sterling', which is the company's functional and presentation currency.

Transactions and balances
Foreign currency transactions are translated into the company's functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings.

1. **Accounting policies (continued)**

1.9 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

1.10 Leased assets: the company as lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

1.11 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

The company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Balance Sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the company in independently administered funds.

1.12 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings, except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Balance Sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

2. Judgements in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In preparing these financial statements, the directors have had to make the following judgements:

- Determine whether there are indicators of impairment of the company's tangible and intangible assets. Factors taken into consideration in reaching such a decision include the economic viability and expected future financial performance of the asset and where it is a component of a larger cash-generating unit, the viability and expected future performance of that unit.

Other key sources of estimation uncertainty

- Tangible fixed assets (see note 4)

Tangible fixed assets, other than investment properties, are depreciated over their useful lives taking into account residual values, where appropriate. The actual lives of the assets and residual values are assessed annually and may vary depending on a number of factors. In re-assessing asset lives, factors such as technological innovation, product life cycles and maintenance programmes are taken into account. Residual value assessments consider issues such as future market conditions, the remaining life of the asset and the projected disposal values.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 47 (2016 - 44).

4. Tangible assets

	Plant and machinery £
Cost	
At 1 January 2017	**428,371**
Adjustment	**65,344**
Additions	**77,139**
Disposals	**(73,876)**
At 31 December 2017	**496,978**
Depreciation	
At 1 January 2017	**257,688**
Adjustment	**65,344**
Provided for the year	**63,448**
Disposals	**(73,876)**
At 31 December 2017	**312,604**
Net book value	
At 31 December 2017	**184,374**
At 31 December 2016	170,683

5. Stocks

	2017 £	2016 £
Raw materials and consumables	**395,657**	272,798
Work in progress	**24,549**	57,802
	420,206	330,600

There is no difference between the replacement cost of stocks and the amounts stated above.

6. Debtors

	2017 £	2016 £
Due within one year		
Trade debtors	**1,782,542**	1,511,907
Prepayments and accrued income	**222,967**	311,148
Deferred taxation	**1,865**	1,980
	2,007,374	1,825,035

7. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2017 £	2016 £
Trade creditors	**329,063**	270,882
Amounts owed to group undertakings	**1,431,108**	1,794,428
Corporation tax	**49,229**	38,020
Other taxation and social security	**249,423**	181,673
Other creditors	**118,235**	122,544
	2,177,058	2,407,547

The amounts owed to group undertakings are repayable upon demand. No interest is charged on these loans.

8. Deferred taxation

	2017 £	2016 £
At beginning of year	**1,980**	1,980
Charged to the profit or loss	**(115)**	-
At end of year	**1,865**	1,980

The deferred tax asset is made up as follows:

	2017 £	2016 £
Accelerated capital allowances	**(8,133)**	1,980
Short term timing differences	**9,998**	-
	1,865	1,980

9. Called up share capital

	2017	2016
	£	£
Shares classified as equity		
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
100 Ordinary shares of £1 each	**100**	100

10. Pension commitments

The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the company to employee's own schemes which amounted to £12,062 (2016 - £10,999). Contributions totalling £1,946 (2016 - £1,662) were payable at the balance sheet date and are included in creditors.

11. Commitments under operating leases

At 31 December 2017 the company had future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:

	2017	2016
	£	£
Not later than 1 year	**69,543**	87,501
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	**175,630**	201,300
Later than 5 years	**130,879**	170,680
	376,052	459,481

12. Related party transactions

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of FAAC SpA and has taken advantage of the exemption conferred by FRS 102 not to disclose transactions with FAAC SpA or other wholly owned subsidiaries within the group.

Key management personnel include all directors across the company who together have authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the company. The total compensation paid to key management personnel for services provided to the company was £104,806 (2016 - £93,692).

13. Controlling party

The directors consider the company's immediate parent company to be FAAC (U.K.) Limited, which is registered in England & Wales. The ultimate parent company is FAAC SpA, which is registered in Italy.

FAAC SpA is the parent company of the largest and smallest group of which this company is a member and for which group financial statements are prepared. FAAC SpA lodges the group financial statements with Camera di Commercio Industria Agricoltura e Artigianato, Uffigio Imprese, Piazza della Constituzione, 40100 Bologna, Italy.

The directors consider the company's controlling party to be the Archdiocese of Bologna, Italy.

14. Auditors' information

An audit of the company's financial statements was carried out by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP as statutory auditor who reported to the company's members on 9 March 2018. The auditor's report was signed by Sharron Moran as the senior statutory auditor and was unqualified.