	REGISTERED NUMBER: 00957165 (England and Wales)
Unaudited Financial Statements for th	ne Year Ended 31 December 2018

for

Bramah Security Centres Limited

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Bramah Security Centres Limited

Company Information for the Year Ended 31 December 2018

REGISTERED OFFICE:
7 Goodge Place
Fitzrovia
London
W1T 4SF

REGISTERED NUMBER:
00957165 (England and Wales)

ACCOUNTANTS:
Shah Dodhia & Co
173 Cleveland Street
London
W1T 6QR

Balance Sheet 31 December 2018

		2018		2017	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
FIXED ASSETS					
Tangible assets	5		21,762		31,415
CURRENT ASSETS					
Stocks		133,950		135,230	
Debtors	6	103,756		117,300	
Cash at bank and in hand		52,606		1,964	
		290,312	•	254,494	
CREDITORS		•		•	
Amounts falling due within one year	7	1,325,652		262,578	
NET CURRENT LIABILITIES			(1,035,340)		(8,084)
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT					
LIABILITIES			(1,013,578)		23,331
			(, , , ,		,
CREDITORS					
Amounts falling due after more than one year	8		_		1,033,753
NET LIABILITIES			(1,013,578)		(1,010,422)
			(=,==,=,=,)		(1,111,111)
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up share capital			5,000		5,000
Equity reserves			102,983		102,983
Retained earnings			(1,121,561)		(1,118,405)
227777777777			(1,013,578)		(1,010,422)
			(190104070)		(1,010,122)

The company is entitled to exemption from audit under Section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 for the year ended 31 December 2018.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018 in accordance with Section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The director acknowledges his responsibilities for:

- (a) ensuring that the company keeps accounting records which comply with Sections 386 and 387 of the Companies Act 2006 and
 - preparing financial statements which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at the end of each financial year and of its profit or loss for each financial year in accordance with the requirements of Sections 304 and 305
- (b) financial year and of its profit or loss for each financial year in accordance with the requirements of Sections 394 and 395 and which otherwise comply with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 relating to financial statements, so far as applicable to the company.

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Balance Sheet - continued 31 December 2018

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

n accordance with Section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the Income Statement has not been delivered.
The financial statements were approved by the director on 30 September 2019 and were signed by:
Jeremy L Bramah - Director

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2018

1. STATUTORY INFORMATION

Bramah Security Centres Limited is a private company, limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The company's registered number and registered office address can be found on the Company Information page.

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 preparing the financial statements

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.

Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis in view of the assurance given by the parent company that it will provide sufficient funding to the company to enable it to meet liabilities as they fall due, for at least the next twelve months.

Turnover

The turnover shown in the profit and loss account represents amounts invoiced during the year, exclusive of Value Added Tax.

In respect of long term contracts and contracts for on-going services, turnover represents the value of work done in the year, including estimates of amounts not invoiced. Turnover in respect of long term contracts and contracts for on-going services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion.

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Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 31 December 2018

3. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Tangible fixed assets

Depreciation is provided at the following annual rates in order to write off each asset over its estimated useful life.

Long leasehold - Over the terms of the leases

Plant and machinery - 25% on cost Computer equipment - 25% on cost

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.

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 valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

Cost is calculated as follows:

Raw Materials - Cost of purchase on first in, first out basis. Work in Progress - Cost of raw material and labour, together with attributable and finished goods overheads based on the normal level of activity.

Net realisable value is based on estimated selling price less further costs to completion and disposal.

Taxation

Taxation for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Income Statement, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Current tax is recognised at the amount of tax payable using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

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Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 31 December 2018

3. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date.

Timing differences 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 tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the year end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are 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.

Pension costs and other post-retirement benefits

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions payable to the company's pension scheme are charged to profit or loss in the period to which they relate.

4. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS

The average number of employees during the year was 11 (2017 - 11).

5. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

5.	TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS					
		Long leasehold £	Plant and machinery £	Motor vehicles £	Computer equipment £	Totals
	COST					
	At 1 January 2018					
	and 31 December 2018	16,969	58,905	8,732	9,297	93,903
	DEPRECIATION					
	At 1 January 2018	4,046	40,822	8,732	8,888	62,488
	Charge for year	1,131_	8,333		189	9,653
	At 31 December 2018	5,177	49,155	8,732	9,077	72,141
	NET BOOK VALUE					
	At 31 December 2018	11,792	<u>9,750</u>	<u>-</u>	220	21,762
	At 31 December 2017	12,923	18,083	-	409	31,415
6.	DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALI	ING DUE WITHIN	ONE YEAR			
					2018	2017
					£	£
	Trade debtors				88,271	105,646
	Other debtors				<u>15,485</u>	11,654
					103,756	117,300

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Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 31 December 2018

7. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	+		
		2018	2017
		£	£
	Trade creditors	38,367	31,428
	Taxation and social security	50,294	45,674
	Other creditors	1,236,991	185,476
		1,325,652	262,578
8.	CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE AFTER MORE THAN ONE YEAR		
		2018	2017
		£	£
	Other creditors	<u>-</u>	1,033,753

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.