

Company Registration No. 06860173 (England and Wales)

**WARD INTELLIGENT SECURITY SOLUTIONS LTD**  
**ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021**

# WARD INTELLIGENT SECURITY SOLUTIONS LTD

## COMPANY INFORMATION

---

<b>Directors</b>	K Ward B M Draper (Appointed 18 August 2021)
<b>Secretary</b>	B M Draper
<b>Company number</b>	06860173
<b>Registered office</b>	Ward Security Head Office Fitted Rigging House The Historic Dockyard Chatham Kent United Kingdom ME4 4TZ
<b>Auditor</b>	Burgess Hodgson LLP Camburgh House 27 New Dover Road Canterbury Kent CT1 3DN

---

# WARD INTELLIGENT SECURITY SOLUTIONS LTD

## CONTENTS

---

	<b>Page</b>
Directors' report	1 - 2
Independent auditor's report	3 - 6
Statement of comprehensive income	7
Balance sheet	8
Statement of changes in equity	9
Notes to the financial statements	10 - 16

---

# WARD INTELLIGENT SECURITY SOLUTIONS LTD

## DIRECTORS' REPORT

### *FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021*

---

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021.

#### **Principal activities**

The principal activity of the company during the period under review was that of providing technology based security solutions.

On 15 December 2021, the company changed its name from Call 4 Response Limited to Ward Intelligent Security Solutions Ltd by special resolution.

#### **Directors**

The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were as follows:

D Ward	(Resigned 1 March 2021)
K Ward	
B M Draper	(Appointed 18 August 2021)

#### **Statement of directors' responsibilities**

The directors are responsible 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 then 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.

#### **Statement of disclosure to auditor**

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware. Additionally, the directors individually have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies exemption.

# **WARD INTELLIGENT SECURITY SOLUTIONS LTD**

## **DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)**

***FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021***

---

On behalf of the board

B M Draper  
**Director**

29 September 2022

# WARD INTELLIGENT SECURITY SOLUTIONS LTD

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

### TO THE MEMBERS OF WARD INTELLIGENT SECURITY SOLUTIONS LTD

---

#### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Ward Intelligent Security Solutions Ltd (the 'company') for the year ended 31 December 2021 which comprise the statement of comprehensive income, the balance sheet, the statement of changes in equity and 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 FRS 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 2021 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 director is responsible for the other information. 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.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, 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 audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. 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.

# **WARD INTELLIGENT SECURITY SOLUTIONS LTD**

## **INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)**

### **TO THE MEMBERS OF WARD INTELLIGENT SECURITY SOLUTIONS LTD**

---

#### **Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006**

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

- the information given in the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the directors' report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

#### **Matters on which we are required to report by exception**

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the directors' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where 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 remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemption in preparing the directors' report and take advantage of the small companies exemption from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

#### **Responsibilities of directors**

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, 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:

We identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and then design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, including obtaining audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

In identifying and assessing risks of material misstatement in respect of irregularities, including fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations, we have considered; the nature of the industry, control environment and business performance with particular reference to the Company's remuneration policies, key drivers for directors' remuneration, bonus levels and performance targets.

# **WARD INTELLIGENT SECURITY SOLUTIONS LTD**

## **INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)**

### **TO THE MEMBERS OF WARD INTELLIGENT SECURITY SOLUTIONS LTD**

---

Throughout the audit testing we are considering the incentives that may exist within the organisation for fraud. Key areas include timing of recognising income around the year end, posting of unusual journals and manipulating the Company's performance measures to meet targets. In common with all audits under ISAs (UK), we are also required to perform specific procedures to respond to the risk of management override.

We ensure we have an understanding of the relevant laws and regulations and remain alert to possible non-compliance throughout the audit. Despite proper planning and audit work in accordance with auditing standards there are inherent limitations and unavoidable risk that we may not detect some irregularities and material misstatements in the financial statements. We are not responsible for preventing non-compliance and cannot be expected to detect non-compliance with all laws and regulations.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs (UK), we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the director.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the director's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

# **WARD INTELLIGENT SECURITY SOLUTIONS LTD**

## **INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)**

### **TO THE MEMBERS OF WARD INTELLIGENT SECURITY SOLUTIONS LTD**

---

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.

**Robert Field FCA CTA (Senior Statutory Auditor)**

**For and on behalf of Burgess Hodgson LLP**

**Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditor**

Camburgh House  
27 New Dover Road  
Canterbury  
Kent  
CT1 3DN

29 September 2022

# WARD INTELLIGENT SECURITY SOLUTIONS LTD

## STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

	2021 £	2020 £
<b>Turnover</b>	1,525,868	1,330,716
Cost of sales	(898,624)	(811,459)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>Gross profit</b>	627,244	519,257
Administrative expenses	(491,036)	(262,224)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>Operating profit</b>	136,208	257,033
Interest payable and similar expenses	(310)	(326)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>Profit before taxation</b>	135,898	256,707
Tax on profit	(39,653)	(70,500)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>Profit for the financial year</b>	96,245	186,207
	<hr/>	<hr/>

The profit and loss account has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

No other comprehensive income has been presented as there have been no other comprehensive income in either current or previous years.

The notes on pages 10 to 16 form part of these financial statements.

# WARD INTELLIGENT SECURITY SOLUTIONS LTD

## BALANCE SHEET

**AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021**

	Notes	2021 £	£	2020 £	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Tangible assets	4		240,527		238,175
<b>Current assets</b>					
Debtors	5	872,171		855,085	
Cash at bank and in hand		39,532		12,565	
		<u>911,703</u>		<u>867,650</u>	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	6	<u>(431,274)</u>		<u>(495,814)</u>	
<b>Net current assets</b>			480,429		371,836
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			<u>720,956</u>		<u>610,011</u>
<b>Provisions for liabilities</b>			<u>(59,200)</u>		<u>(44,500)</u>
<b>Net assets</b>			<u>661,756</u>		<u>565,511</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital	8		2		2
Profit and loss reserves			661,754		565,509
<b>Total equity</b>			<u>661,756</u>		<u>565,511</u>

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

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 29 September 2022 and are signed on its behalf by:

B M Draper  
**Director**

**Company Registration No. 06860173**

The notes on pages 9 to 15 form part of these financial statements.

# WARD INTELLIGENT SECURITY SOLUTIONS LTD

## STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

	Share capital	Profit and loss reserves	Total
	£	£	£
<b>Balance at 1 January 2020</b>	2	379,302	379,304
<b>Year ended 31 December 2020:</b>			
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	186,207	186,207
<b>Balance at 31 December 2020</b>	2	565,509	565,511
<b>Year ended 31 December 2021:</b>			
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	96,245	96,245
<b>Balance at 31 December 2021</b>	2	661,754	661,756

The notes on pages 10 to 16 form part of these financial statements.

# WARD INTELLIGENT SECURITY SOLUTIONS LTD

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

---

#### 1 Accounting policies

##### Company information

Ward Intelligent Security Solutions Ltd is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Ward Security Head Office, Fitted Rigging House, The Historic Dockyard, Chatham, Kent, United Kingdom, ME4 4TZ.

##### 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 Going concern

After reviewing the company's forecasts and projections and taking into account the economic conditions and possible changes in trading performance, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The company therefore continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing its financial statements.

##### 1.3 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.

The company recognises income in respect of the services provided as it fulfils its contractual obligations in respect of those services and in line with the fair value of consideration receivable in respect of those services.

##### 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:

Plant and equipment	33% on cost
---------------------	-------------

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.

# WARD INTELLIGENT SECURITY SOLUTIONS LTD

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

---

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 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.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

#### 1.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

#### 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 1A to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet 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 and cash and bank balances, 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.

##### **Classification of financial liabilities**

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

# WARD INTELLIGENT SECURITY SOLUTIONS LTD

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

---

### 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 profit and loss account 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 tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

# WARD INTELLIGENT SECURITY SOLUTIONS LTD

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

---

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 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.

#### 1.11 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

### 2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount 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 where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

#### Critical judgements

The following judgements (apart from those involving estimates) have had the most significant effect on amounts recognised in the financial statements.

#### *Tangible fixed assets*

Determine whether there are indicators of impairment of the company's tangible 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.

Tangible fixed assets 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 projected disposal values.

#### *Bad debt provision*

Bad debts are provided for specific debts when required.

# WARD INTELLIGENT SECURITY SOLUTIONS LTD

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

### 3 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

	2021 Number	2020 Number
Total	12	11

The directors did not receive any remuneration from the company during the year (2020: £nil).

### 4 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery etc £
<b>Cost</b>	
At 1 January 2021	425,860
Additions	116,923
At 31 December 2021	542,783
<b>Depreciation</b>	
At 1 January 2021	187,685
Depreciation charged in the year	114,571
At 31 December 2021	302,256
<b>Carrying amount</b>	
At 31 December 2021	240,527
At 31 December 2020	238,175

### 5 Debtors

	2021 £	2020 £
<b>Amounts falling due within one year:</b>		
Trade debtors	25,627	25,351
Amounts owed by group undertakings	723,572	780,449
Other debtors	122,972	49,285
	872,171	855,085

# WARD INTELLIGENT SECURITY SOLUTIONS LTD

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

### 5 Debtors

(Continued)

Included within trade debtors are debts totaling £25,628 (2020: £25,351) that have been assigned to invoice discounting who hold charge over book debts.

Trade debtors are vested under an invoice discounting agreement to HSBC Invoice Financing and have been shown gross. The amount credited of £37,941 (2020: £9,240) is shown within cash and bank.

### 6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2021 £	2020 £
Trade creditors	1,730	6,212
Amounts owed to group undertakings	233,436	233,436
Corporation tax	25,315	27,957
Other taxation and social security	14,698	73,749
Other creditors	156,095	154,460
	<u>431,274</u>	<u>495,814</u>

### 7 Deferred taxation

The following are the major deferred tax liabilities and assets recognised by the company and movements thereon:

	Liabilities 2021 £	Liabilities 2020 £
<b>Balances:</b>		
Accelerated capital allowances	<u>59,200</u>	<u>44,500</u>
<b>Movements in the year:</b>		<b>2021 £</b>
Liability at 1 January 2021		44,500
Charge to profit or loss		14,700
Liability at 31 December 2021		<u>59,200</u>

The deferred tax liability set out above is expected to reverse over the life of the asset and relates to accelerated capital allowances that are expected to mature within the same period.

### 8 Called up share capital

	2021 Number	2020 Number	2021 £	2020 £
<b>Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid</b>				
Ordinary of £1 each	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>

# **WARD INTELLIGENT SECURITY SOLUTIONS LTD**

## **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**

### ***FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021***

---

#### **9 Financial commitments, guarantees and contingent liabilities**

The company's banking operates under a composite company unlimited multilateral guarantee dated 3 May 2012 given by Ward Security Group Holdings Limited (formerly Ward Security Holdings Limited), Ward Security Limited, Ward Facilities Limited and Ward Intelligent Security Solutions Ltd (formerly Call 4 Response Limited). At the balance sheet date, the value of the Invoice Financing Facility was £891,074 (2020: £1,720,313).

The bank has a fixed charge over all assets and a floating charge over all property or undertakings of the company both present and future dated 3 July 2015 and a legal assignment of contract monies and a negative pledge dated 6 July 2015.

#### **10 Related party transactions**

The company has taken advantage of the exemption in FRS 102 1AC.35 "Related party disclosures" from disclosing transactions with other members of the group.

Amounts due to and from group undertakings are provided interest free and without security.

#### **11 Parent and ultimate parent undertaking**

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Ward Security Limited, a company registered in England and Wales. Ward Security Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of Ward Security Group Holdings Limited (formerly Ward Security Holdings Limited), a company registered in England and Wales.

The smallest group in which the results of the company are consolidated is that headed by Ward Security Holdings Limited (formerly WSH Bidco Ltd), the parent company of Ward Security Group Holdings Limited (formerly Ward Security Holdings Limited). The consolidated accounts are available from Companies House, Crown Way, Cardiff, CF14 3UZ.

