

Company Registration No. 05997475 (England and Wales)

**SIGN SYSTEMS (UK) LTD**  
**UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021**  
**PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR**

# **SIGN SYSTEMS (UK) LTD**

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## **SIGN SYSTEMS (UK) LTD**

### **ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS ON THE PREPARATION OF THE UNAUDITED STATUTORY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF SIGN SYSTEMS (UK) LTD FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021**

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In order to assist you to fulfil your duties under the Companies Act 2006, we have prepared for your approval the financial statements of Sign Systems (UK) Ltd for the year ended 31 December 2021 which comprise, the Balance Sheet and the related notes from the company's accounting records and from information and explanations you have given us.

This report is made solely to the Board of Directors of Sign Systems (UK) Ltd, as a body, in accordance with the terms of our engagement letter dated 14 May 2021. Our work has been undertaken solely to prepare for your approval the financial statements of Sign Systems (UK) Ltd and state those matters that we have agreed to state to the Board of Directors of Sign Systems (UK) Ltd, as a body, in this report. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than Sign Systems (UK) Ltd and its Board of Directors as a body, for our work or for this report.

It is your duty to ensure that Sign Systems (UK) Ltd has kept adequate accounting records and to prepare statutory financial statements that give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit of Sign Systems (UK) Ltd. You consider that Sign Systems (UK) Ltd is exempt from the statutory audit requirement for the year.

We have not been instructed to carry out an audit or a review of the financial statements of Sign Systems (UK) Ltd. For this reason, we have not verified the accuracy or completeness of the accounting records or information and explanations you have given to us and we do not, therefore, express any opinion on the statutory financial statements.

**Azets**

7 July 2022

2 Regan Way  
Chetwynd Business Park  
Chilwell  
Nottingham  
United Kingdom  
NG9 6RZ

# SIGN SYSTEMS (UK) LTD

## BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021

	Notes	2021 £	£	2020 £	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Tangible assets	5		60,035		64,056
<b>Current assets</b>					
Stocks		14,126		19,893	
Debtors	6	817,627		656,024	
Cash at bank and in hand		206,577		118,862	
		<u>1,038,330</u>		<u>794,779</u>	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	7	<u>(399,308)</u>		<u>(309,169)</u>	
<b>Net current assets</b>			639,022		485,610
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			<u>699,057</u>		<u>549,666</u>
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year</b>	8		(134,822)		(71,094)
<b>Provisions for liabilities</b>			<u>(14,421)</u>		<u>(11,553)</u>
<b>Net assets</b>			<u><u>549,814</u></u>		<u><u>467,019</u></u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital	9		160		160
Capital redemption reserve			150		150
Profit and loss reserves			549,504		466,709
<b>Total equity</b>			<u><u>549,814</u></u>		<u><u>467,019</u></u>

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 31 December 2021 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

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.

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

## **SIGN SYSTEMS (UK) LTD**

### **BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)**

***AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021***

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The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 7 July 2022 and are signed on its behalf by:

Miss K A Bosworth  
**Director**

Mr J J Wood  
**Director**

**Company Registration No. 05997475**

# **SIGN SYSTEMS (UK) LTD**

## **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021**

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### **1 Accounting policies**

#### **Company information**

Sign Systems (UK) Ltd is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Shipley Court, Manners Avenue Industrial Estate, Ilkeston, Derbyshire, United Kingdom, DE7 8EF.

#### **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, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. 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.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that it is probable will be recovered.

#### **1.3 Intangible fixed assets - goodwill**

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of acquisition of unincorporated businesses over the fair value of net assets acquired. It is initially recognised as an asset at cost and is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is considered to have a finite useful life and is amortised on a systematic basis over its expected life, which is 10 years.

For the purposes of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to the cash-generating units expected to benefit from the acquisition. Cash-generating units to which goodwill has been allocated are tested for impairment at least annually, or more frequently when there is an indication that the unit may be impaired. If the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than the carrying amount of the unit, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro-rata on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the unit.

# **SIGN SYSTEMS (UK) LTD**

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

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021**

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### **1 Accounting policies**

**(Continued)**

#### **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 machinery	15% reducing balance
Fixtures, fittings & equipment	33% straight line
Motor vehicles	25% reducing balance

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 and intangible 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.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

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 Stocks**

Stocks 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.

Stocks held for distribution at no or nominal consideration are measured at the lower of cost and replacement cost, adjusted where applicable for any loss of service potential.

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.

# **SIGN SYSTEMS (UK) LTD**

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

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021**

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### **1 Accounting policies**

**(Continued)**

#### **1.7 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.

#### **1.8 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 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.

##### **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.

#### **1.9 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.

# SIGN SYSTEMS (UK) LTD

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.10 Derivatives

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value at the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured to fair value at each reporting end date. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately unless the derivative is designated and effective as a hedging instrument, in which event the timing of the recognition in profit or loss depends on the nature of the hedge relationship.

A derivative with a positive fair value is recognised as a financial asset, whereas a derivative with a negative fair value is recognised as a financial liability.

#### 1.11 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.

From 17 March 2020 the substantively enacted UK corporation tax rate was 19% as announced by the Government in the Spring Budget 2020. However, the UK corporation tax rate will increase to 25% with effect from 1 April 2023 per Finance Bill 2021. This increased tax rate was substantively enacted on 24 May 2021. As a result, deferred tax has been calculated at a rate of 25%.

#### 1.12 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.

# **SIGN SYSTEMS (UK) LTD**

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

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021**

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### **1 Accounting policies**

**(Continued)**

#### **1.13 Retirement benefits**

The pension costs charged in the financial statements represent the contribution payable by the company during the year.

The regular cost of providing retirement pensions and related benefits is charged to the profit and loss account over the employees' service lives on the basis of a constant percentage of earnings.

#### **1.14 Leases**

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessees. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets at the lower of the assets fair value at the date of inception and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The related liability is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest is charged to profit or loss so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

#### **1.15 Government grants**

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

#### **1.16 Foreign exchange**

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation in the period are included in profit or loss.

### **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.

# SIGN SYSTEMS (UK) 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 14 (2020 - 15).

	2021 Number	2020 Number
Total	14	15

### 4 Intangible fixed assets

#### Goodwill £

#### Cost

At 1 January 2021 and 31 December 2021

191,820

#### Amortisation and impairment

At 1 January 2021 and 31 December 2021

191,820

#### Carrying amount

At 31 December 2021

-

At 31 December 2020

-

### 5 Tangible fixed assets

#### Plant and machinery etc

£

#### Cost

At 1 January 2021

181,071

Additions

13,583

At 31 December 2021

194,654

#### Depreciation and impairment

At 1 January 2021

117,015

Depreciation charged in the year

17,604

At 31 December 2021

134,619

#### Carrying amount

At 31 December 2021

60,035

At 31 December 2020

64,056

# **SIGN SYSTEMS (UK) LTD**

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

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021**

### **6 Debtors**

	<b>2021</b>	<b>2020</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
<b>Amounts falling due within one year:</b>		
Trade debtors	175,607	185,487
Other debtors	635,640	465,057
Prepayments and accrued income	6,380	5,480
	<u>817,627</u>	<u>656,024</u>

### **7 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year**

	<b>2021</b>	<b>2020</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Bank loans and overdrafts	135,018	135,299
Obligations under finance leases	12,414	11,476
Other borrowings	17,397	-
Trade creditors	69,634	31,058
Corporation tax	37,715	28,835
Other taxation and social security	60,771	94,922
Deferred income	42,116	-
Other creditors	20,743	3,979
Accruals and deferred income	3,500	3,600
	<u>399,308</u>	<u>309,169</u>

Included in bank loans and overdrafts is an overdraft balance of £125,372 which is secured by fixed and floating charges over the assets of the company.

### **8 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year**

	<b>2021</b>	<b>2020</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
<b>Notes</b>		
Bank loans and overdrafts	121,062	44,670
Obligations under finance leases	13,760	26,424
	<u>134,822</u>	<u>71,094</u>

Amounts included above which fall due after five years are as follows:

Payable by instalments	-	4,887
	<u>-</u>	<u>4,887</u>

## **SIGN SYSTEMS (UK) LTD**

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

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021**

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**9 Called up share capital**

	<b>2021</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2020</b>
	<b>Number</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
<b>Ordinary share capital</b>				
<b>Issued and fully paid</b>				
Ordinary A shares of £1 each	160	50	160	50
Ordinary B shares of £1 each	-	100	-	100
Ordinary C shares of £1 each	-	10	-	10
	<u>160</u>	<u>160</u>	<u>160</u>	<u>160</u>
	<u><u>160</u></u>	<u><u>160</u></u>	<u><u>160</u></u>	<u><u>160</u></u>

**10 Operating lease commitments**

At the year end the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, which fall due as follows:

<b>2021</b>	<b>2020</b>
<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
110,000	3,833
<u><u>110,000</u></u>	<u><u>3,833</u></u>

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.