

City Shields Incident Management Limited

**Report and Accounts for the year ended
31 March 2009**

Company Registration No: 3670549



Directors' Report

The directors have pleasure in submitting the Report and Accounts for the year ended 31 March 2009 (16 month period ended 31 March 2008). In the prior period a period greater than one year has been used to align the Company's accounting reference date with that of the immediate and ultimate parent companies. Comparative amounts for the Income Statement, Balance Sheet, Statement of Changes in Equity, Cash Flow statement and the related notes are for the 16 month period ended 31 March 2008.

Business Review and Principal Activities

On 12 April 2007 the Company was acquired by Chem-Dry UK Limited. City Shields Incident Management Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of its ultimate parent company, Homeserve plc, and operates as part of its UK Emergency Services division.

On 30 June 2007, the trade and certain assets of the Company were transferred to Chem-Dry UK Limited, its immediate parent company and a fellow subsidiary undertaking of Homeserve plc. Prior to the transfer, the Company's principal activity was that of domestic cleaning and fire and flood restoration consultants. Following the transfer, the Company ceased to trade and, therefore, the financial statements have been prepared on a basis other than that of a going concern, as disclosed in note 2.

The directors do not expect that the Company will resume trading in the foreseeable future. There were no significant events since the balance sheet date.

Principal Risks and Uncertainties

There are a number of risks and uncertainties that could have a material impact on the Company's future performance. Group risks are discussed in the Group's Annual Report, which does not form part of this Report.

Financial Risk

As part of its ordinary activities, the Company was exposed to a number of financial risks, including liquidity risk, credit risk and interest rate risk. The Company has policies and procedures on how each of these risks will be monitored and managed.

Liquidity risk relates to the Company's ability to meet the cash flow requirements of the operations, while avoiding excessive levels of debt. Liquidity risk is monitored and managed through regular review of working capital.

Credit risk principally relates to trade receivables from customers. Detailed policies and procedures for the assessment of all customers are in place including reviewing credit history and setting appropriate credit limits before trading commences.

Interest rate risk is not considered to represent a significant risk at this time. However, this risk is kept under constant review and policies exist to mitigate it should it increase in significance.

Financial Reporting Policies

The Company has opted to present its financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards. Accordingly, the accounts for the year ended 31 March 2009 and the 16 month period ended 31 March 2008 have been prepared in accordance with IFRS.

Environment

The Company is committed to environmental sustainability. We recognise that the Company has a responsibility to act in a way that respects the environment and as such, all our employees are encouraged to incorporate an awareness of environmental issues into decision-making processes.

The Company operates in accordance with Group Policies, which are described in the Group's Annual Report, which does not form part of this Report.

Directors' Report

Financial Results

The Company's results are shown in the income statement on page 6. The Company did not pay a dividend to ordinary shareholders during the year (16 months period ended 31 March 2008: £27,000). The prior period loss of £12,000 has been deducted from reserves.

Directors

The directors who held office during the period, and subsequently, were as follows:

Iain Johnston
Mark Andrew Taylor
Caroline Emma Roberts Thomas (resigned 28 July 2008)

Payment of Creditors

The Company's policy is to pay suppliers in line with the terms of payment agreed with each of them when contracting for their products or services.

Employment policies

It is the Company's policy that all persons should be considered for employment, training, career development and promotion on the basis of their abilities and aptitudes, regardless of physical ability, age, gender, sexual orientation, religion or ethnic origin.

The Company applies employment policies that are fair and equitable for all employees and which ensure entry into and progression within the Company are determined solely by application of job criteria and personal ability and competency.

Full and fair consideration (having regard to the person's particular aptitudes and abilities) is given to applications for employment and the career development of disabled persons. The Company's training and development policies make it clear that it will take all steps practicable to ensure that employees who become disabled during the time they are employed by the Company are able to continue to perform their duties.

Auditors

Each of the persons who are a director at the date of approval of this annual report confirms that:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditors are unaware; and
- the directors have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as a director in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditors are aware of that information.

This confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of s234ZA of the Companies Act 1985.

Deloitte LLP have indicated their willingness to be re-appointed for another term and appropriate arrangements have been put in place for them to be deemed re-appointed as auditors in the absence of an AGM.

By Order of the Board



Anna Maughan

Company Secretary

28 August 2009

Registered Office: Cable Drive, Walsall, West Midlands, WS2 7BN

Registered in England and Wales

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 International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union. The financial statements are required by law to be properly prepared in accordance with IFRSs as adopted by the European Union and the Companies Act 1985.

International Accounting Standard 1 requires that financial statements present fairly for each financial year the Company's financial position, financial performance and cash flows. This requires the faithful representation of the effects of transactions, other events and conditions in accordance with the definitions and recognition criteria for assets, liabilities, income and expenses set out in the International Accounting Standards Board's 'Framework for the preparation and presentation of financial statements'. In virtually all circumstances, a fair presentation will be achieved by compliance with all applicable IFRSs. However, directors are also required to:

- properly select and apply accounting policies;
- present information, including accounting policies, in a manner that provides relevant, reliable, comparable and understandable information;
- provide additional disclosures when compliance with the specific requirements in IFRSs are insufficient to enable users to understand the impact of particular transactions, other events and conditions on the entity's financial position and financial performance; and
- make an assessment of the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

The directors are responsible for keeping proper accounting records that 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 1985. 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.

Independent Auditors' Report

Independent auditors' report to the members of City Shields Incident Management Limited

We have audited the financial statements of City Shields Management Limited for the year ended 31 March 2009 which comprise the income statement, the statement of changes in equity, the balance sheet, the cash flow statement and the related notes 1 to 21. These financial statements have been prepared under the accounting policies set out therein.

This report is made solely to the Company's members, as a body, in accordance with section 235 of the Companies Act 1985. 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 auditors' 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.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

The director's responsibilities for preparing the Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union are set out in the Statement of Director's Responsibilities.

Our responsibility is to audit the financial statements in accordance with relevant legal and regulatory requirements and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland).

We report to you our opinion as to whether the financial statements give a true and fair view and are properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985. We also report to you whether in our opinion the information given in the Directors' Report is consistent with the financial statements.

In addition we report to you if, in our opinion, the Company has not kept proper accounting records, if we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit, or if information specified by law regarding directors' remuneration and other transactions is not disclosed.

We read the other information contained in the Annual Report and consider whether it is consistent with the audited financial statements. We consider the implications for our report if we become aware of any apparent misstatements or material inconsistencies with the financial statements. Our responsibilities do not extend to any further information outside the Annual Report.

Basis of audit opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland) issued by the Auditing Practices Board. An audit includes examination, on a test basis, of evidence relevant to the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. It also includes an assessment of the significant estimates and judgments made by the directors in the preparation of the financial statements, and of whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the Company's circumstances, consistently applied and adequately disclosed.

We planned and performed our audit so as to obtain all the information and explanations which we considered necessary in order to provide us with sufficient evidence to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or other irregularity or error. In forming our opinion we also evaluated the overall adequacy of the presentation of information in the financial statements.

Opinion

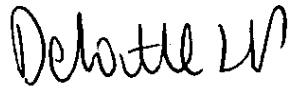
In our opinion:

- the financial statements give a true and fair view, in accordance with those IFRSs as adopted for use in the European Union, of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 March 2009 and of its result for the year then ended;
- the financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985; and
- the information given in the Directors' Report is consistent with the financial statements.

Independent Auditors' Report

Emphasis of matter - Financial statements prepared on a basis other than that of a going concern

In forming our opinion on the financial statements, which is not qualified, we have considered the adequacy of the disclosure made in note 2 to the financial statements, which explains that the financial statements have been prepared on a basis other than that of a going concern.



Deloitte LLP

Chartered Accountants and Registered Auditors
Birmingham, UK

4 September 2009

Income Statement

Year ended 31 March 2009 (16 month period ended 31 March 2008)

		Year ended 31 March 2009 £000	16 months ended 31 March 2008 £000
Discontinuing operations	Note		
Revenue	3	-	658
Operating costs	5	-	(634)
Operating profit		-	24
Investment income	7	-	2
Profit before tax		-	26
Tax	8	-	(38)
Loss for the period being attributable to equity holders of the parent	16	-	(12)

Statement of Changes in Equity

Year ended 31 March 2009 (16 month period ended 31 March 2008)

	Note	Total equity £000
At 1 December 2007		677
Dividends	9	(27)
Loss for the period		(12)
At 31 March 2008 and 31 March 2009	16	638

Balance Sheet

31 March 2009

	Note	31 March 2009 £000	31 March 2008 £000
Non-current assets			
Intangible assets	10	-	-
Property, plant and equipment	11	-	-
		-	-
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables	13	638	638
Total assets		638	638
Net current assets		638	638
Non-current liabilities			
Deferred tax	14	-	-
Total liabilities		-	-
Net assets		638	638
Equity			
Share capital	15	-	-
Retained earnings	16	638	638
Total equity		638	638

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 28 August 2009.
They were signed on its behalf by:



Iain Johnston
Director
28 August 2009

Cash Flow Statement

Year ended 31 March 2009 (16 month period ended 31 March 2008)

	Note	Year ended 31 March 2009 £000	16 months ended 31 March 2008 £000
Net cash from discontinuing operating activities	17	-	258
Investing activities			
Investment income		-	2
Purchases of property, plant and equipment	11	-	(10)
Cash transferred to fellow group undertaking		-	(281)
Net cash used in investing activities		-	(289)
Financing activities			
Dividends paid		-	(27)
Repayments of obligations under finance leases		-	(16)
Net cash used in financing activities		-	(43)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		-	(74)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period		-	74
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period		-	-

Notes to the Accounts

Year ended 31 March 2009 (16 Month period ended 31 March 2008)

1. General Information

City Shields Incident Management Limited is a company incorporated in England and Wales under the Companies Act 1985. The address of the registered office is given in note 20.

These financial statements are presented in pounds sterling because that is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates.

2. Significant accounting policies

Basis of accounting

The financial statements have also been prepared in accordance with IFRSs, adopted for use in the European Union. At the date of authorisation of these financial statements, the following Standards and Interpretations which have not been applied in these financial statements were in issue but not yet effective:

Amendments to IFRS7 (Mar 2009)	Improving Disclosures about Financial Instruments
IFRS3 (revised Jan 2008)	Business Combinations
Amendment to IAS23 (Mar 2007)	Borrowing Costs
Amendments to IAS1 (Sept 2007)	Presentation of Financial Statements
Amendments to IAS27 (Jan 2008)	Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements
Amendment to IFRS2 (Jan 2008)	Vesting Conditions and Cancellations
Amendments to IAS32 and IAS1 (Feb 2008)	Puttable Financial Instruments and Obligations Arising on Liquidation
Amendments to IFRS1 and IAS27 (May 2008)	Cost of an Investment in a Subsidiary, Jointly Controlled Entity or Associate
Improvements to IFRSs 2008 (May 2008)	Improvements to IFRSs 2008
Amendment to IAS39 (July 2008)	Eligible Hedged Items
Amendments to IAS39 and IFRS7 (Oct 2008)	Reclassification of Financial Assets
Amendments to IAS39 and IFRS7 (Nov 2008)	Reclassification of Financial Assets – Effective Date and Transition
Amendments to IFRIC9 and IAS39 (Mar 2009)	Embedded Derivatives
IFRIC12 Service Concession Arrangements	
IFRIC13 Customer Loyalty Programmes	
IFRIC15 Agreements for the Construction of Real Estate	
IFRIC16 Hedges of a Net Investment in a Foreign Operation	
IFRIC17 Distributions of Non-cash Assets to Owners	
IFRIC18 Transfers of Assets from Customers	

The directors anticipate that the adoption of these Standards and Interpretations in future periods will have no material impact on the financial statements of the Company.

The Company transferred its trade and certain assets to its immediate parent company on 30 June 2007 and ceased trading. In the current year, as required by IAS 18, the directors have prepared the financial statements on the basis that the Company is no longer a going concern. No material adjustments arose as a result of ceasing to apply the going concern basis. All assets and liabilities were transferred to the parent company at their book value.

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

Notes to the Accounts

Year ended 31 March 2009 (16 Month period ended 31 March 2008)

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Revenue recognition

Revenue represents amount receivable, excluding VAT, from the sales of goods and services and is recognised on completion of the obligations relating to work.

Investment income is recognised in the Income Statement in the period in which it is earned.

Operating profit

Operating profit is stated after charging all operating costs but before investment income and finance costs.

Retirement benefit costs

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

Taxation

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

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the period. The Company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax is the tax expected to be payable or recoverable on differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit, and is accounted for using the balance sheet liability method. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each balance sheet 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 income statement, 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 there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and then they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any provision of impairment.

Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost of assets, other than land, over their estimated useful lives, using the reducing balance method, on the following bases:

Furniture, fixtures and equipment	15%
Motor vehicles	25%

Intangible assets

Franchise licences are stated at cost and amortised over their useful lives of 5 years.

Notes to the Accounts

Year ended 31 March 2009 (16 Month period ended 31 March 2008)

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Impairment of tangible and intangible assets

At each balance sheet 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 the asset does not generate cash flows that are independent from other assets, 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 assets 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 as an expense immediately.

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 as income immediately.

Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised on the Company's balance sheet when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial liabilities and equity

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.

Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the Company are recorded at proceeds received net of direct issue costs.

3. Revenue

An analysis of the Company's revenue is as follows:

	Year ended 31 March 2009 £000	16 months ended 31 March 2008 £000
Provision of services	-	658
Investment income (note 7)	-	2
	-	660

4. Business and geographical segments

The Company operates in one business segment and operates solely within the United Kingdom.

Notes to the Accounts

Year ended 31 March 2009 (16 Month period ended 31 March 2008)

5. Loss for the period

Loss for the period has been arrived at after charging:

	Year ended 31 March 2009 £000	16 months ended 31 March 2008 £000
Included in operating costs:		
Amortisation of intangible assets	-	-
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	-	14
Cost of inventories recognised as expense	-	22
Staff costs (note 6)	-	304
Auditors' remuneration for audit services	-	2
Other operating costs	-	292
	-	634

The fee payable to the Company's auditors for the audit of the Company's annual accounts was £2,000 and was borne by a fellow group undertaking (16 month period ended 31 March 2008: £2,000). No fees were payable to the Company's auditors for non-audit services in the current year or the prior period.

6. Staff costs

The average monthly number of employees (including directors) was:

	2009 Number	2008 Number
Average number of employees	-	17

	Year ended 31 March 2009 £000	16 months ended 31 March 2008 £000
Their aggregate remuneration comprised:		
Wages and salaries	-	272
Social security costs	-	24
Other pension costs (note 19)	-	8
	-	304

Directors remuneration is disclosed in note 20.

7. Investment income

	Year ended 31 March 2009 £000	16 months ended 31 March 2008 £000
Interest on bank deposits	-	2

Notes to the Accounts

Year ended 31 March 2009 (16 Month period ended 31 March 2008)

8. Tax

	Year ended 31 March 2009 £000	16 months ended 31 March 2008 £000
Current tax	-	12
Deferred tax	-	26
	-	38

UK corporation tax is calculated at 28% (16 month period ended 31 March 2008: 30%) of the estimated assessable loss for the period.

	Year ended 31 March 2009 £000	16 months ended 31 March 2008 £000
Profit before tax	-	26
Tax at the UK corporation rate of 28% (2008: 30%)	-	8
Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	-	16
Adjustments in respect of prior years – deferred tax	-	14
Tax expense for the year	-	38

9. Dividends

	Year ended 31 March 2009 £000	16 months ended 31 March 2008 £000
Amounts recognised as distributions to equity holders in the year:		
Dividend for the year ended 31 March 2009 of £nil (16 month period ended 31 March 2008: £6,682) per share	-	27

10. Intangible assets

	Franchise assets £000
Cost	
At 1 December 2006	130
Transfer to fellow group undertaking	(130)
At 31 March 2008 and 31 March 2009	-
Accumulated depreciation	
At 1 December 2006	100
Charge for the period	-
Transfer to fellow group undertaking	(100)
At 31 March 2008 and 31 March 2009	-
Carrying amount	
At 31 March 2008 and 31 March 2009	-

Notes to the Accounts

Year ended 31 March 2009 (16 Month period ended 31 March 2008)

11. Property, plant and equipment

	Furniture, fixtures and fittings £000	Plant and machinery £000	Motor vehicles £000	Total £000
Cost				
At 1 December 2006	58	465	126	649
Additions	-	1	9	10
Transfer to fellow group undertaking	(58)	(466)	(135)	(659)
At 31 March 2008 and 31 March 2009	-	-	-	-
Accumulated depreciation				
At 1 December 2006	29	226	62	317
Charge for the period	2	10	2	14
Transfer to fellow group undertaking	(31)	(236)	(64)	(331)
At 31 March 2008 and 31 March 2009	-	-	-	-
Carrying amount				
At 31 March 2008 and 31 March 2009	-	-	-	-

12. Business transfer

On 30 June 2007, a business transfer agreement was entered into, which transferred the trade and assets of the Company to Chem-Dry UK Limited, a fellow subsidiary undertaking of Homeserve plc. Details of the fair value of the assets and liabilities transferred are set out below. The fair values are equal to the book values at the date of transfer.

	Chem-Dry UK Limited £000
Net assets transferred:	
Other intangible assets	30
Property, plant and equipment	328
Inventories	122
Trade and other receivables	182
Cash and cash equivalents	281
Trade and other payables	(174)
Current tax liabilities	(61)
Finance leases	(13)
Deferred tax liabilities	(57)
	638

Notes to the Accounts

Year ended 31 March 2009 (16 Month period ended 31 March 2008)

13. Other financial assets

Trade and other receivables

	2009 £000	2008 £000
Amounts receivable from Group companies	638	638

Of the trade receivables balance at the end of the year, there is no significant concentration of credit risk, with all receivables being due from Group companies.

In determining the recoverability of a trade receivable, the Company considers any change in the credit quality of the trade receivable from the date credit was initially granted up to the reporting date. In the current year, the concentration of credit risk is limited due to the receivables being due from Group companies. Accordingly, the directors believe that no doubtful debt provision is required.

In the current year and prior period, the age of amounts receivable from Group companies is current. As disclosed in note 20, no provisions are necessary in respect of amounts owed by related parties, as none of these balances are considered doubtful.

The directors consider that the carrying amount of trade and other receivables approximates their fair

14. Deferred tax

The following are the major deferred tax liabilities and assets recognised by the Company and movements thereon during the current and prior year.

	Accelerated tax depreciation £000
At 1 December 2006	31
Charge to income	26
Transfer to fellow group undertaking	(57)
At 31 March 2008 and 31 March 2009	-

15. Share Capital

	2009 £	2008 £
Authorised:		
10,000 ordinary shares of £1 each	10,000	10,000
Issued and fully paid:		
4 ordinary shares of £1 each	4	4

The Company has one class of ordinary shares, which carry no right to fixed income. Share capital represents consideration received for the nominal value per share on all issued and fully paid shares.

Notes to the Accounts

Year ended 31 March 2009 (16 Month period ended 31 March 2008)

16. Reconciliation of movements in equity

	Share capital £000	Retained earnings £000	Total equity £000
At 1 December 2006	-	677	677
Dividends	-	(27)	(27)
Loss for the period	-	(12)	(12)
At 31 March 2008 and 31 March 2009	-	638	638

17. Notes to the cash flow statement

	Year ended 31 March 2009 £000	16 months ended 31 March 2008 £000
Operating profit	-	24
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	-	14
Operating cash flows before movements in working capital	-	38
Increase in inventories	-	(108)
Decrease in receivables	-	239
Increase in payables	-	89
Cash generated by operations	-	258
Income taxes paid	-	-
Interest payable and similar charges	-	-
Net cash from discontinuing operating activities	-	258

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and other short term highly liquid investments with a maturity of three months or less.

18. Operating lease arrangements

The Company as lessee

	Year ended 31 March 2009 £000	16 months ended 31 March 2008 £000
Minimum lease payments under operating leases recognised in income for the period	-	28

19. Retirement benefit scheme

Defined contribution schemes

The Company operates a defined contribution retirement benefit scheme for all qualifying employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Company in funds under the control of trustees. Where there are employees who leave the scheme prior to vesting fully in the contributions, the contributions paid by the Company are forfeited by the employee.

The total cost charged to income of £nil (16 month period ended 31 March 2008: £8,000) represents contributions payable to these schemes by the Company at rates specified in the rules of the plans. At 31 March 2009, contributions of £nil (16 month period ended 31 March 2008: £nil) due in respect of the current reporting period had not been paid over to the schemes.

Notes to the Accounts

Year ended 31 March 2009 (16 Month period ended 31 March 2008)

20. Related party transactions

Ultimate Parent Company

The immediate parent company is Chem-Dry UK Limited. The ultimate parent and controlling party is Homeserve plc registered England and Wales. The only group in which the results of City Shields Incident Management Limited are consolidated is that headed by Homeserve plc. The consolidated accounts of the Group are available to the public and maybe obtained from Cable Drive, Walsall, West Midlands, WS2 7BN, which is the registered office of both the Company and the ultimate parent company.

Trading transactions

	Amounts owed by related parties	
	2009 £000	2008 £000
Chem-Dry UK Limited	638	638

The amounts outstanding are unsecured and will be settled in cash.

Remuneration of key management personnel

The remuneration of the directors, who are the key management personnel of the Company, is set out below in aggregate for each of the categories specified in IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures

	Year ended 31 March 2009 £000	16 months ended 31 March 2008 £000
Short-term employee benefits	-	65
Post-employment benefits	-	8
	-	73

21. Financial instruments

Principal financial instruments

The principal financial instruments used by the Company from which financial instrument risk arises are as follows:

- inter-company receivables and payables

All principal financial instruments are stated at amortised cost.

Capital risk management

The Company manages its capital to ensure that it is able to continue as a going concern while maximising the return to stakeholders through the appropriate balance of debt and equity. The capital structure of the Company consists of debt, which includes the cash and cash equivalents and equity attributable to equity holders of the parent comprising issued capital, reserves and retained earnings and disclosed in notes 15 to 16.

The table below presents quantitative data for the components the Company manages as capital:

	2009 £000	2008 £000
Shareholders' funds	638	638

Notes to the Accounts

Year ended 31 March 2009 (16 Month period ended 31 March 2008)

21. Financial instruments (continued)

Financial risk management objectives

The main risks arising from the Company's financial instruments are credit risk and liquidity risk.

Credit risk

The Company trades only with creditworthy third parties and fellow subsidiary undertakings. It is the Company's policy that customers who wish to trade on credit terms are reviewed for financial stability.

The directors consider there to be no further credit risk arising from other financial assets of the Company.

The Company has a maximum exposure equal to the carrying amount of the above receivables and instruments.

Liquidity risk

Ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk management rests with the Company's Board which sets the framework for the management of the Company's short, medium and long term funding and liquidity management requirements. The Company, which is a member of the Homeserve plc group banking arrangement, manages liquidity risk by Homeserve plc maintaining adequate reserves and banking facilities and the Company continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows.