Registered number: 01348516

SHUTDOWN MAINTENANCE SERVICES LIMITED UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

Shutdown Maintenance Services Limited Unaudited Financial Statements For The Year Ended 31 March 2022

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Shutdown Maintenance Services Limited Balance Sheet As at 31 March 2022

Registered number: 01348516

		2022		2021	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
FIXED ASSETS					
Tangible Assets	3		1,064,946		1,344,033
			1,064,946		1,344,033
CURRENT ASSETS	_				
Stocks	4	43,209		42,547	
Debtors	5	650,900		626,638	
Cash at bank and in hand		102,708		418,820	
		796,817		1,088,005	
Creditors: Amounts Falling Due Within One Year	6	(719,832)		(1,050,504)	
NET CURRENT ASSETS (LIABILITIES)			76,985		37,501
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			1,141,931		1,381,534
Creditors: Amounts Falling Due After More Than One Year	7		(312,289)		(592,764)
NET ASSETS			829,642	·	788,770
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up share capital	10		25,000		25,000
Revaluation reserve	12		527,716		523,659
Capital redemption reserve			25,000		25,000
Profit and Loss Account			251,926		215,111
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			829,642		788,770

Shutdown Maintenance Services Limited Balance Sheet (continued) As at 31 March 2022

For the year ending 31 March 2022 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

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

The company has taken advantage of section 444(1) of the Companies Act 2006 and opted not to deliver to the registrar a copy of the company's Profit and Loss Account.

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Mr Matthew Clapp

Director 29th March 2023

The notes on pages 3 to 8 form part of these financial statements.

1. Accounting Policies

1.1. Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with the FRS 102 Section 1A Small Entities - The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

1.2. Going Concern Disclosure

The directors have prepared forecasts for a period of at least 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements which includes certain assumptions around the timing and level of new sales contracts being obtained, together with the timing and level of expected expenditure. The assumptions are based on the company's track record of attracting new contracts. These forecasts show the company is able to continue to trade and is expected to be able to settle its liabilities and repay its lenders as repayments fall due.

However, due to circumstances outside of the directors' control, such as delays with new contracts, the company expects to make a loss for the year to 31st March 2023. New contracts are expected to start imminently, but these delays have resulted in a cash flow shortfall. The directors are currently in the process of a share issue to raise capital which is expected to be completed shortly.

The company also continues to expand its customer base and powder coating offering. As a result the directors anticipate a return to profitability during the year ending 31 March 2024. The directors remain fully aware of the current economic climate and intend to take appropriate strategic decisions to protect the interests of all stakeholders within the business with a particular focus on cost control should there be an impact on the generation of future business required to meet their forecasts. Therefore, the directors have prepared the financial statements on a going concern basis. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that would result if the going concern basis of preparation were no longer appropriate.

1.3. Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of discounts and value added taxes. Turnover includes revenue earned from the sale of goods and from the rendering of services. Turnover is reduced for estimated customer returns, rebates and other similar allowances.

Turnover, which has been recognised but not invoiced by the balance sheet date, is included in debtors as amounts recoverable on contracts.

Sale of goods

Turnover from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods has transferred to the buyer. This is usually at the point that the customer has signed for the delivery of the goods.

Rendering of services

Turnover from the rendering of services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the contract. The stage of completion of a contract is measured by comparing the costs incurred for work performed to date to the total estimated contract costs. Turnover is only recognised to the extent of recoverable expenses when the outcome of a contract cannot be estimated reliably.

1.4. Tangible Fixed Assets and Depreciation

Tangible fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses with the exception of freehold property. Freehold property is carried at valuation less any subsequent accumulated deprication and any subsequent accumulated impairment losses. The basis of the valuation is fair value.

Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost of the fixed assets, less their estimated residual value, over their expected useful lives on the following bases:

Freehold property 4% straight line (land 0%)

Plant & Machinery 20% straight line Motor Vehicles 20% straight line

1.5. Stocks and Work in Progress

Stocks and work in progress are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value after making due allowance for obsolete and slow-moving stocks. Cost includes all direct costs and an appropriate proportion of fixed and variable overheads. Work-in-progress is reflected in the accounts on a contract by contract basis by recording turnover and related costs as contract activity progresses.

1.6. Taxation

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

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from profit as reported in the statement of comprehensive income because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other year and 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 end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax is recognised on timing 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. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable timing differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible timing differences can be utilised. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period 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 assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. Deferred tax liabilities are presented within provisions for liabilities and deferred tax assets within debtors. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and asset reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Current or deferred tax for the year is recognised in profit or loss, except when they related to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

1.7. Pensions

The company operates a defined pension contribution scheme. Contributions are charged to the profit and loss account as they become payable in accordance with the rules of the scheme.

1.8. Government Grant

Government grants are recognised in the profit and loss account in an appropriate manner that matches them with the expenditure towards which they are intended to contribute.

Grants for immediate financial support or to cover costs already incurred are recognised immediately in the profit and loss account. Grants towards general activities of the entity over a specific period are recognised in the profit and loss account over that period.

Grants towards fixed assets are recognised over the expected useful lives of the related assets and are treated as deferred income and released to the profit and loss account over the useful life of the asset concerned.

All grants in the profit and loss account are recognised when all conditions for receipt have been complied with.

2. Average Number of Employees

Average number of employees, including directors, during the year was as follows: 34 (2021: 38)

3. Tangible Assets

	Land & Property				
	Freehold	Investment Properties	Plant & Machinery	Motor Vehicles	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
Cost or Valuation					
As at 1 April 2021	751,449	230,000	622,547	247,442	1,851,438
Additions	-	-	9,954	-	9,954
Disposals		(230,000)		(32,749)	(262,749)
As at 31 March 2022	751,449	-	632,501	214,693	1,598,643
Depreciation					
As at 1 April 2021	-	-	287,612	219,793	507,405
Provided during the period	-	-	49,912	9,130	59,042
Disposals		-		(32,750)	(32,750)
As at 31 March 2022	<u>-</u>	-	337,524	196,173	533,697
Net Book Value					
As at 31 March 2022	751, 4 49	-	294,977	18,520	1,064,946
As at 1 April 2021	751,449	230,000	334,935	27,649	1,344,033

The analysis of the cost or valuation of the above assets is as follows:

Property	
Freehold Investment Plant & Motor Properties Machinery Vehicles	Total
£ £ £	£
As at 31 March 2022	
At cost 314,641 - 632,501 214,693 1.	,161,835
At valuation 436,808	436,808
751,449 - 632,501 214,693 1	,598,643
As at 1 April 2021	
At cost 314,641 77,500 622,547 247,442 1,	,262,130
At valuation 436,808 152,500	589,308
751,449 230,000 622,547 247,442 1	,851,438

The freehold land and buildings were revalued on 31 March 2022 by M Clapp, the managing director, on a fair value basis. This valuation included £650,000 for the land at Kingsnorth Industrial Estate and £101,449 for the buildings.

4. Stocks

	2022	2021
	£	£
Stock - materials	36,527	42,547
Stock - work in progress	6,682	-
	43,209	42,547
5. Debtors		
	2022	2021
	£	£
Due within one year		
Trade debtors	174,715	123,387
Amounts recoverable on contracts	389,271	412,875
Prepayments and accrued income	9,878	34,321
Other debtors	-	3,175
Corporation tax recoverable assets	53,164	52,880
VAT	23,872	
	650,900	626,638

6. Creditors: Amounts Falling Due Within One Year

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	2022	2021
	£	£
Trade creditors	225,077	603,176
Bank loans and overdrafts	60,000	25,833
Other taxes and social security	362,052	96,713
VAT	-	226,897
Net wages	-	16,338
Other creditors	9,590	11,956
Accruals and deferred income	63,113	69,591
	719,832	1,050,504
7. Creditors: Amounts Falling Due After More Than One Year		
	2022	2021
	£	£
Bank loans	163,333	224,167
Other taxes and social security	148,956	368,597
	312,289	592,764

8. Secured Creditors

Of the creditors falling due within and after more than one year the following amounts are secured.

This relates to the bank loan which is secured on the business premises at Kingsnorth Industrial Estate, Hoo.

	2022	2021
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	175,000	200,000

9. Deferred Taxation

A provision for deferred taxation has been considered but as trading losses exceed any gains on which deferred tax would be due it was concluded that deferred tax assets should only be recognised to the extent that it is probable they will be recovered. Therefore no deferred tax liability or asset has been included in the accounts.

10. Share Capital

			2022	2021
Allotted, Called up and fully paid		<u>_</u>	25,000	25,000
	Value	 Number	2022	2021
Allotted, called up and fully paid	£		£	£
Ordinary Shares	1.000	25000	25,000	25,000

11. Pension Commitments

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund. The pension charge represents contributions payable by the company to the fund and amounted to £33,193 (2021 - £44,135). At the balance sheet date unpaid contributions of £6,456 (2021 - £16,912) were due to the fund. They are included in other creditors and accruals.

12. Reserves

	Revaluation Reserve
	£
As at 1 April 2021	523,659
Surplus on revaluation	4,057
As at 31 March 2022	527,716

Revaluation reserve

The revaluation reserve represents the increase in valution of the freehold land and buildings above historical cost.

Capital redemption reserve

The capital redemption reserve represents the nominal value of shares repurchased by the company.

Profit and loss account

The profit and loss account represents accumulated comprehensive income for the year and prior periods less any dividends paid.

13. Related Party Transactions

The company paid £20,000 (2021 - £20,000) to a related party in respect of fees for the services of certain non-executive directors. This is related through common directorship. At the year end there were amounts outstanding totalling £45,000 (2021 - £25,000).

Key management personnel include those people who together have authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the company. The total compensation paid to key management personnel for services provided to the company was £130,234 (2021 - £204,951).

14. Controlling Party

Falcon Holdings Services Limited, a company registered in the British Virgin Islands, is considered to be the largest shareholder in the company. The shares in Falcon Holdings Services Limited are held by Lord Ashcroft, KCMG, PC.

15. General Information

Shutdown Maintenance Services Limited is a private company, limited by shares, incorporated in England & Wales, registered number 01348516. The registered office is Lime House, 75 Church Road, Tiptree, Essex, CO5 0HB.

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.