

Company registration number: **05007240**

**Safe Data Storage Limited**  
**Unaudited Filleted Financial Statements for the**  
**year ended**  
**31 January 2020**

# Safe Data Storage Limited

## Report to the board of directors on the preparation of the unaudited statutory financial statements of Safe Data Storage Limited

Year ended 31 January 2020

As described on the statement of financial position, the Board of Directors of Safe Data Storage Limited are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements for the year ended 31 January 2020, which comprise the income statement, statement of income and retained earnings, statement of financial position and related notes.

You consider that the company is exempt from an audit under the Companies Act 2006.

In accordance with your instructions I have compiled these unaudited financial statements in order to assist you to fulfil your statutory responsibilities, from the accounting records and from information and explanations supplied to me.

BEECHLANDS ACC SERVICES

Berkeley Coach House

Woods Hill

Bath

Wilts

BA2 7FS

United Kingdom

Date: 25 January 2021

# Safe Data Storage Limited

## Statement of Financial Position

31 January 2020

		2020	2018
	Note	£	£
FIXED ASSETS			
Tangible assets	5	82,750	320,170
CURRENT ASSETS			
Debtors	6	101,463	77,384
Cash at bank and in hand		107,184	3,985
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		208,647	81,369
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(56,350)	(255,319)
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Net current assets/(liabilities)		152,297	(173,950)
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Total assets less current liabilities		235,047	146,220
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8	(12,951)	(12,951)
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Net assets		222,096	133,269
		<hr/>	<hr/>
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Called up share capital		100	100
Profit and loss account		221,996	133,169
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Shareholders funds		222,096	133,269
		<hr/>	<hr/>

For the year ending 31 January 2020, the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Director's responsibilities:

- 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;
- The director acknowledges their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

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

In accordance with Section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the income statement has not been delivered.

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 25 January 2021, and are signed on behalf of the board by:

D Cleaver

Director

Company registration number: 05007240

# Safe Data Storage Limited

## Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 31 January 2020

### 1 GENERAL INFORMATION

The company is a private company limited by shares and is registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is Waterleaf Ltd, Berkeley Coach House, Limpley Stoke, Bath, BA2 7FS, .

### 2 STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with FRS 102 Section 1A, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable to the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

### 3 ACCOUNTING POLICIES

#### BASIS OF PREPARATION

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain assets.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company.

#### GOING CONCERN

Management have considered the consequences of Covid-19 and other events and conditions ,and it has determined that they do create a material uncertainty that casts significant doubt upon the entity's ability to continue as a going concern. The impact of Covid-19 on future performance and therefore on the measurement of some assets and liabilities or on liquidity might be significant and might therefore require disclosure in the financial statements ,but management has determined that they do not create a material uncertainty that casts significant doubt upon the entity's ability to continue as a going concern.

#### TURNOVER

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied, net of discounts and Value Added Tax.

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

#### CURRENT TAX

Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

## RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Research expenditure is written off in the period in which it is incurred. Development expenditure incurred is capitalised as an intangible asset only when it is technically feasible to complete the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale; there is the intention to complete the intangible asset and use or sell it; there is the ability to use or sell the intangible asset; the use or sale of the intangible asset will generate probable future economic benefits; there are adequate technical, financial and other resources available to complete the development and to use or sell the intangible asset; and the expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during its development can be measured reliably. Expenditure that does not meet the above criteria is expensed as incurred.

## TANGIBLE ASSETS

Tangible assets are initially measured at cost, and are subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses or at a revalued amount.

Any tangible assets carried at a revalued amount are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in capital and reserves. However, the increase is recognised in profit or loss to the extent that it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in capital and reserves. If a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset, the excess is recognised in profit or loss.

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost of an asset, less its estimated residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Land and buildings	Straight line over 50 years
Plant and machinery	15% Straight line

## IMPAIRMENT

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date.

## FINANCE LEASES AND HIRE PURCHASE CONTRACTS

Assets held under finance leases are recognised in the statement of financial position as assets and liabilities at the lower of the fair value of the assets and the present value of the minimum lease payments, which is determined at the inception of the lease term. Any initial direct costs of the lease are added to the amount recognised as an asset.

Lease payments are apportioned between the finance charges and reduction of the outstanding lease liability using the effective interest method. Finance charges are allocated to each period so as to produce a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

## FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price and are subsequently measured as follows: Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost and commitments to receive a loan and to make a loan to another entity are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Where investments in non-convertible preference shares and non-puttable ordinary shares or preference shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably, the investment is subsequently measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. All other such investments are subsequently measured at cost less impairment.

All other financial instruments, including derivatives, are initially recognised at fair value, which is normally the transaction price and are subsequently measured at fair value, with any changes recognised in profit or loss.

Financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost are reviewed for objective evidence of impairment at the end of each reporting date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately.

All equity instruments regardless of significance, and other financial assets that are individually significant, are assessed individually for impairment. Other financial assets are either assessed individually or grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics.

Any reversals of impairment are recognised in profit or loss immediately, to the extent that the reversal does not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset that exceeds what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised.

## DEFINED CONTRIBUTION PENSION PLAN

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund.

## 4 AVERAGE NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year was 9 (2018: 9).

## 5 TANGIBLE ASSETS

	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery etc.	Total
	£	£	£
<b>COST</b>			
At 1 February 2019	284,023	139,176	423,199
Additions	-	44,333	44,333
Disposals	(284,023)	-	(284,023)
At 31 January 2020	-	183,509	183,509
<b>DEPRECIATION</b>			
At 1 February 2019	16,872	86,157	103,029
Charge	-	14,602	14,602
Disposals	(16,872)	-	(16,872)
At 31 January 2020	-	100,759	100,759
<b>CARRYING AMOUNT</b>			
At 31 January 2020	-	82,750	82,750
At 31 January 2018	267,151	53,019	320,170

## 6 DEBTORS

	2020	2018
	£	£
Trade debtors	101,463	77,384

## 7 CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR



	2020	2018
	£	£
Trade creditors	15,896	19,878
Taxation and social security	39,851	30,594
Other creditors	603	204,847
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	56,350	255,319
	<hr/>	<hr/>

#### 8 CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE AFTER MORE THAN ONE YEAR

	2020	2018
	£	£
Other creditors	12,951	12,951

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