Registered number: 07142015

SEND FOR HELP LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

ABIXUCE9 15/12/2022 COMPANIES HOUSE

#217

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors N Dossa

R A Houghton C L Newman

Registered number

07142015

Registered office

Emerald House East Street Epsom Surrey KT17 1HS

Independent auditor

Grant Thornton UK LLP

Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditor

2nd Floor, St John's House Haslett Avenue West

Crawley RH10 1HS

CONTENTS

	Page
Strategic report	1 - 3
Directors' report	4 - 5
Independent auditor's report	6 - 10
Statement of comprehensive income	11
Statement of financial position	. 12
Statement of changes in equity	13
Notes to the financial statements	14 - 22

STRATEGIC REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

Overview

The directors of Send For Help Limited present their strategic report on the affairs of the Company together with the audited financial statements and independent auditor's report for the year ended 31 March 2022.

Send For Help Limited is the holding Company for a number of Companies who together operate under the 'Peoplesafe' brand, and whose principal activity is the provision of technology services for employee safety. Peoplesafe is one of the largest employee safety technology service providers in the UK and Ireland. This group is for the group headed Crusoe Topco Ltd.

Business review and strategy

Crusoe Group revenue for the year grew by 10% to £17.7m. This growth has been facilitated by the underlying growth of our existing markets, combined with strong resilience in our recurring contract subscription business model through the wider economic turmoil caused by the pandemic.

The technology services that Peoplesafe provides are considered to be critical to health and safety by the UK Government. In the public sector, where we have traditionally been strong in Healthcare and Social Housing, we have also moved into a number of other adjacent government functions. The private sector also saw growth as we continued to work and expand within a variety of sectors ranging from utilities to financial services.

Adjusted EBITDA growth for the year of 11% to £10.5m was achieved whilst continuing to invest in technology and in strengthening of the management team.

Historically, the Group has focused on growing our position in employee safety technology services by delivering high levels of customer service combined with continued development of our core technology and service platform, with a focus on lone worker protection. Owning and controlling all of the core elements of our technology and service platform allows us to be highly flexible in meeting our customers' needs while delivering superior financial performance.

Over the last year the Group has begun leveraging our platform and technology to provide services to the broader employee safety market whilst continuing to grow our lone worker protection services. The Group believes that "all employee" personal safety and welfare will become increasingly important to employers and that we are well positioned to leverage our brand and platform to exploit these potential opportunities.

In addition the Group sees potential opportunities to expand our addressable market through channel partnerships, and continues to search for opportunities to acquire similar businesses both in the UK and overseas.

STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

Financial key performance indicators for the group

Our Crusoe Group key performance indicators are below:

12 month Period ended 31 March 2022

March 2022 £'000 12 month Period ended 31

March 2021 £'000

Turnover
Adjusted EBITDA

17,735

16,053

10,472

9,437

Adjusted EBITDA is calculated as the operating loss for the year of £4,411,959 (2021: £5,991,345) excluding depreciation of £1,042,736 (2021: £1,147,475), amortisation of £12,656,657 (2021: £12,341,443) and any oneoff costs not related to the day-to-day running of the business, which totalled £1,184,000 in 2022 (2021: £1,940,000).

Employee matters

The number of employees grew to 117 in the year. The Group is committed to employment policies which follow best practice, based on equal opportunities for all employees, irrespective of sex, race, colour, disability or marital status. The Group gives full and fair consideration to applications for employment from disabled persons, having regard to their particular aptitudes and abilities. The Group aims to recruit high calibre people to support our customer service ethos. We are committed to investing in the training and development of all employees to improve their knowledge and skills. The Group has an employee engagement programme with the aim of improving the working environment, and during the year created an Ambassadors scheme to engage employees from all parts and levels of the business in developing and promoting our core people values — collaborative, pioneering, responsive, trust and passion.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The directors have identified several operational risks that could have an impact on the business which are as follows:

Loss of major contracts

The risk of losing major contracts is mitigated by having a large number of customers of different sizes and operating in different sectors. The majority of customers are committed to long term contracts of between one and three years.

Service delivery

Any disruption to the delivery of our service poses a risk to the reputation of the Group and potential loss of business. Controls are in place to monitor the performance of the service and a robust disaster recovery and business continuity plan is in place to ensure that the service is resilient.

Currency risk

We are exposed to foreign currency risk on stock purchases which are denominated in US Dollars. The net exposure of each currency is monitored but no active management of this risk is currently undertaken given the low level of exposure for the business as a whole.

STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

Liquidity risk

As with any business there is a potential cash flow risk. The directors manage this risk through the business model, where customers are invoiced in advance. Furthermore, we complete regular cash flow analysis and forecasting and we monitor a rolling forecast of the Group's liquidity requirements to ensure it has sufficient cash to meet operational needs.

Recurrence of Coronavirus (COVID-19)

The impact of the COVID-19 virus in the final quarter of the prior year ended 31st March 2020, prompted management to complete a risk assessment on both cashflow and profitability. Given the following characteristics of the Group:

- predominantly recurring nature of revenues with the Group's commercial model;
- perceived non-discretionary nature of the services the Group provides; and
- sector diversity of the Group's client base, including a significant public sector bias,

The profitability and cashflow of the Group were not expected to be materially impacted by the pandemic. Despite this, actions were taken to maximise liquidity through focusing on cash collections, reducing discretionary spend and utilising Government backed 'time to pay' initiatives. In addition, and as a precautionary measure only, a previously committed but undrawn Revolving Credit Facility was drawn to further improve liquidity. This has subsequently been repaid.

During the current year ended 31 March 2022, management believes that the Group's cashflow and profitability were not materially impacted by COVID-19 and that the previous risk assessment continues to apply. Management will continue to monitor risk of recurrence of COVID-19 and assess the need for mitigating actions if required.

This report was approved by the board on

11/11/2022

and signed on its behalf.

Nay Dossa N Dossa Director

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022.

Results and dividends

The loss for the year, after taxation, amounted to £591,593 (2021 - loss £1,093,767).

The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend (2021: £Nil).

Directors

The directors who served during the year were:

N Dossa

R A Houghton

S J Chalker (appointed 11 May 2021, resigned 19 October 2021)

C L Newman (appointed 19 October 2021)

Directors' responsibilities statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic report, the Directors' 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, including FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'). 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 and 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; and
- 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.

The directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the Company's website. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

Going concern

The directors have assessed the ability of the Company to continue in operational existence for at least 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements, following management's assessment and mitigation of the business risks associated with the Covid-19 pandemic. The directors do not consider that there to be any material uncertainties which may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

The directors have received written confirmation from the Company's parent company, Crusoe Topco Limited, confirming that they will provide financial support to the Company to enable it to meet its liabilities as they fall due for a period of at least 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements. On this basis, the directors have concluded that it is appropriate to adopt the going concern basis in preparing these financial statements.

Post balance sheet events

On 19 April 2022, the Company subscribed for 100% of the share capital of The Safe Shores Group Limited. The consideration totalled £2,600,000, of which amounts totalling £2,100,000 were paid in cash and amounts totalling £500,000 were payable contingent on the outcome of certain events.

There have been no other significant events affecting the Company since the year end.

Disclosure of information to auditor

The directors confirm that:

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

Auditor

The auditor, Grant Thornton UK LLP, will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the board on

11/11/2022

and signed on its behalf.

Naz Dossa

N Dossa Director



Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Send For Help Limited (the 'Company') for the year ended 31 March 2022, which comprise the Statement of comprehensive income, the Statement of financial position, the Statement of changes in equity and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 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 March 2022 and of its loss 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

We are responsible for concluding on the appropriateness of the directors' 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 report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify the auditor's opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

In our evaluation of the directors' conclusions, we considered the inherent risks associated with the Company's business model including effects arising from macro-economic uncertainties such as Brexit and Covid-19, we assessed and challenged the reasonableness of estimates made by the directors and the related disclosures and analysed how those risks might affect the Company's financial resources or ability to continue operations over the going concern period.



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.

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.

The responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the 'Responsibilities of directors for the financial statements' section of this report.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report, other than the financial statements and our Auditor's report thereon. 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.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

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



Matter on which we are required to report under the Companies Act 2006

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 Strategic report or the Directors' report.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which 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 directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Responsibilities of directors for the financial statements

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.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our Auditor's report.



Explanation as to what extent the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

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. Owing to the inherent limitations of an audit, there is an unavoidable risk that material misstatements in the financial statements may not be detected, even though the audit is properly planned and performed in accordance with the ISAs (UK).

The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

- We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks applicable to the Company and industry in which it operates through our general commercial and sector experience, discussions with management, and inspection of legal correspondence. We determined that the following laws and regulations were most significant: FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' and the Companies Act 2006.
- We assessed the susceptibility of the financial statements to material misstatement, including how fraud might occur, by evaluating management's incentives and opportunities for manipulation of the financial statements. This included the revaluation of the risk of management override of controls. We determined that the principal risks were in relation to journal entries that increased revenue. Our audit procedures involve:
 - Evaluation of the design effectiveness of controls that management has in place to prevent and detect fraud:
 - Journal entry testing, with a focus on material journals; and
 - Specific analytical testing over revenue journals. In addition, we completed audit procedures to conclude on the compliance of disclosures in the financial statements with applicable financial reporting requirements;
- These audit procedures were design to provide reasonable assurance that the financial statements were free from fraud or error. However, detecting irregularities that result from fraud is inherently more difficult than detecting those that result from error, as those irregularities that result from fraud may involve collusion, deliberate concealment, forgery or intentional misrepresentations. Also, the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely we would become aware of it.
- The assessment of the appropriateness of the collective competence and capabilities of the engagement team included consideration of the engagement team's:
 - Understanding of, and practical experience with audit engagement of a similar nature and complexity through appropriate training and participation;
 - Knowledge of the industry in which the client operates; and
 - Understanding of the legal and regulatory requirements specific to the entity.
- The team communications in respect of potential non-compliance with laws and regulations and fraud included the potential fraud in revenue recognition through the inflation of revenue.



- In assessing the potential risk of material misstatement, we obtained an understanding of:
 - The Company's operations, including the nature of its revenue sources, products and services to understand the classes of transactions, account balances, expected financial statement disclosures and business risks that may result in risk of material misstatement; and
 - The Company's control environment, including;
 - Management's knowledge of relevant laws and regulations and how the Company is complying with those laws and regulations;
 - The adequacy of procedures for authorisation of transactions; and
 - Procedures to ensure that possible breaches of law and regulations are appropriately resolved

Use of our report

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.

GRANT THORNTON UK CLP.

Jonathan Oakey FCA
Senior Statutory Auditor
for and on behalf of Grant Thornton UK LLP
Statutory Auditor, Chartered Accountants
Crawley

Date:

11/11/2022

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

	Note	2022 £	2021 £
Administrative expenses		(573,593)	(1,079,184)
Operating loss	4	(573,593)	(1,079,184)
Interest receivable and similar income	6	(18,000)	(14,583)
Loss before tax	•	(591,593)	(1,093,767)
Tax on loss	8	-	-
Loss for the financial year		(591,593)	(1,093,767)

There were no recognised gains and losses for 2022 or 2021 other than those included in the statement of comprehensive income.

The notes on pages 14 to 22 form part of these financial statements.

SEND FOR HELP LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER:07142015

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 MARCH 2022

	Note		2022 £		2021 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	9		29,372		33,116
Investments	10		18,106,211		18,106,211
			18,135,583		18,139,327
Current assets					
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	11	67,573,019		66,899,369	
Cash at bank and in hand	12	2,298,894		76,347	
		69,871,913		66,975,716	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	13	(89,568,912)		(86,084,866)	
Net current liabilities			(19,696,999)		(19,109,150)
Total assets less current liabilities			(1,561,416)		(969,823)
Net liabilities			(1,561,416)		(969,823)
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	14		23,931		23,931
Share premium account	15		951,879		951,879
Capital contribution	15		461,442		461,442
Other reserves	15		1,023,164		1,023,164
Profit and loss account	15		(4,021,832)		(3,430,239)
			(1,561,416)		(969,823)

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 11/11/2022

Naz Dossa N Dossa Director

The notes on pages 14 to 22 form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

	Called up share capital	Share premium account	Capital contribution	Other reserves	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£	£	£	£
At 1 April 2021	23,931	951,879	461,442	1,023,164	(3,430,239)	(969,823)
Comprehensive income for the year						
Loss for the year	-	-	-	-	(591,593)	(591,593)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-		(591,593)	(591,593)
At 31 March 2022	23,931	951,879	461,442	1,023,164	(4,021,832)	(1,561,416)

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

	Called up share capital £	Share premium account	Capital contribution £	Other reserves £	Profit and loss account £	Total equity £
At 1 April 2020	23,931	951,879	461,442	1,023,164	(2,336,472)	123,944
Comprehensive income for the year						
Loss for the year	-	-	-	-	(1,093,767)	(1,093,767)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	<u> </u>	-		(1,093,767)	(1,093,767)
At 31 March 2021	23,931	951,879	461,442	1,023,164	(3,430,239)	(969,823)

The notes on pages 14 to 22 form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

1. General information

Send For Help Limited is a private company limited and is incorporated in England. The Company's address of registered office which is also its place of business is Emerald House, East Street, Epsom, Surrey, KT17 1HS.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgement in applying the Company's accounting policies (see note 3).

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Financial reporting standard 102 - reduced disclosure exemptions

The Company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions in preparing these financial statements, as permitted by the FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland":

- the requirements of Section 7 Statement of Cash Flows;
- the requirements of Section 3 Financial Statement Presentation paragraph 3.17(d);
- the requirements of Section 26 Share-based Payment paragraphs 26.18(b), 26.19 to 26.21 and 26.23;
- the requirements of Section 33 Related Party Disclosures paragraph 33.7.

This information is included in the consolidated financial statements of Crusoe Topco Limited as at 31 March 2022 and these financial statements may be obtained from Emerald House, East Street, Epsom, Surrey, KT17 1HS.

2.3 Going concern

The directors have assessed the ability of the Company to continue in operational existence for at least 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements, following management's assessment and mitigation of the business risks associated with the Covid-19 pandemic. The directors do not consider that there to be any material uncertainties which may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

The directors have received written confirmation from the Company's parent company, Crusoe Topco Limited, confirming that they will provide financial support to the Company to enable it to meet its liabilities as they fall due for a period of at least 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements. On this basis, the directors have concluded that it is appropriate to adopt the going concern basis in preparing these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

The Company's functional and presentational currency is GBP.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

2.5 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

2.6 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Leasehold improvements - 4 years

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in profit or loss.

2.7 Valuation of investments

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost less accumulated impairment.

2.8 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.9 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

2.10 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.11 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in ordinary shares.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or in case of an out-right short-term loan that is not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially at the present value of future cash flows discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost, unless it qualifies as a loan from a director in the case of a small company, or a public benefit entity concessionary loan.

3. Judgements in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

When preparing the financial statements, management makes a number of judgements, estimates and assumptions about the recognition and measurement of assets, liabilities, income and expenses.

Significant management judgement

The following are significant judgements in applying the accounting policies of the Company that have the most significant effect on the financial statements.

Impairment review

Determining whether there are indicators of impairment of the Company's investments. Factors taken into consideration include the economic viability and expected future financial performance of the asset and the cash-generating unit, the viability and expected performance of that unit. Determining cash generating unit also involves key judgement by the management.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

4. Operating loss

The operating loss is stated after charging:

2022 2021 £ £ - 1,037

Exchange differences

5. Auditor's remuneration

The audit fee for the Company has been borne by a group undertaking, Skyguard Limited, in the current year and prior year.

Fees payable to the company's auditor and its associates for the audit of the company's annual financial statements £4,500 (2021: £9,696).

The company has taken advantage of the exemption not to disclose amounts paid for non audit services as these are disclosed in the group accounts of the parent company.

6. Interest receivable

2022 2021 £ £ (18,000) (14,583)

Other interest receivable

7. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including the directors, during the period was 3 (2021: 3).

The Company has no employees other than the directors, who did not receive any remuneration (2021: £Nil).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

Taxation		
	2022 £	2021 £
Total current tax	-	-
Deferred tax		
Total deferred tax		-
Taxation on profit on ordinary activities	<u> </u>	
Factors affecting tax charge for the year		
The tax assessed for the year is higher than (2021 - higher than) the stanthe UK of 19% (2021 - 19%). The differences are explained below:	dard rate of corp	oration tax ir
	dard rate of corp 2022 £	ooration tax ir 2021 £
	2022	2021
the UK of 19% (2021 - 19%). The differences are explained below:	2022 £	2021 £
the UK of 19% (2021 - 19%). The differences are explained below: Loss on ordinary activities before tax Loss on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2021 - 19%)	2022 £ (591,593)	2021 £ (1,093,767)
the UK of 19% (2021 - 19%). The differences are explained below: Loss on ordinary activities before tax Loss on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2021 - 19%) Effects of:	2022 £ (591,593)	2021 £ (1,093,767) ———————————————————————————————————
the UK of 19% (2021 - 19%). The differences are explained below: Loss on ordinary activities before tax Loss on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2021 - 19%) Effects of: Fixed asset differences	2022 £ (591,593) ————————————————————————————————————	2021 £ (1,093,767 (207,816)
the UK of 19% (2021 - 19%). The differences are explained below: Loss on ordinary activities before tax Loss on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2021 - 19%) Effects of: Fixed asset differences Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	2022 £ (591,593) ————————————————————————————————————	2021 £ (1,093,767 (207,816) 712 51,961
the UK of 19% (2021 - 19%). The differences are explained below: Loss on ordinary activities before tax Loss on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2021 - 19%) Effects of: Fixed asset differences Expenses not deductible for tax purposes Group relief surrendered/(claimed)	2022 £ (591,593) ————————————————————————————————————	2021 £ (1,093,767 (207,816 712 51,961

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

9.	Tangible fixed assets	
		Leasehold improvements £
	Cost	
	At 1 April 2021	37,486
	At 31 March 2022	37,486
	Depreciation	
	At 1 April 2021	4,370
	Charge for the year	3,744
	At 31 March 2022	8,114
	Net book value	
	At 31 March 2022	29,372
	At 31 March 2021	33,116
10.	Fixed asset investments	
		Investments in subsidiary companies £
	Cost	
	At 1 April 2021	18,106,211
	At 31 March 2022	18,106,211
	Net book value	
	At 31 March 2022	18,106,211
	At 31 March 2021	18,106,211

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

10. Fixed asset investments (continued)

Subsidiary undertakings

The following were subsidiary undertakings of the Company:

Name	Registered office	Class of shares	Holding
Skyguard Limited	Emerald House, East Street, Epsom, Surrey, England, KT17 1HS	Ordinary	100%
Guardian24 Limited	The Mount Business Centre, 2 Woodstock Link, Belfast, BT6 8DD	Ordinary	100%
Rocksure Systems Limited	Emerald House, East Street, Epsom, Surrey, England, KT17 1HS	Ordinary	100%
Alertcom Limited	Emerald House, East Street, Epsom, Surrey, England, KT17 1HS	Ordinary	100%
Peoplesafe Limited	Emerald House, East Street, Epsom, Surrey, England, KT17 1HS	Ordinary	100%

11. Debtors

	2022 £	2021 £
Amounts owed by group undertakings Prepayments and accrued income	67,451,035 121,984	66,875,618 23,751
	67,573,019	66,899,369

Amounts owed by the group undertakings are interest free debtors with no set repayment dates.

12. Cash and cash equivalents

	2022	2021
	£	£
Cash at bank and in hand	2,298,894	76,347
		

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

13. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

202	22 2021 £ £
Trade creditors 115,20	16,722
Amounts owed to group undertakings 88,472,34	11 85,027,082
Other taxation and social security 34,95	50 449,870
Other creditors 768,67	76 509,553
Accruals and deferred income 177,74	81 ,639
89,568,91	86,084,866

Amounts owed to the group undertakings are interest free creditors with no set repayment dates.

14. Share capital

	2022	2021
	£	£
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
23,931,000 (2021 - 23,931,000) Ordinary Shares shares of £0.001 each	23,931	23,931

There is a single class of ordinary shares. There are no restrictions on dividends and the repayment of capital.

15. Reserves

Share premium account

Share premium account includes are premiums received on issue of share capital. Any transaction costs associated with the issuing of shares are deducted from share premium.

Other reserves

Other reserves include amounts credited to equity in respect of share based payments charges recognised in relation to share options granted to employees of the Company.

Profit and loss account

Profit and loss account includes all current and prior period retained profit and losses.

Capital contribution

Capital contribution represents the difference arising from the valuation of a loan owed to a related party at cost against its amortised cost value under FRS 102 using the effective interest method.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

16. Related party transactions

The Company has taken advantage of the exemptions provided by FRS 102 (Section 33) from disclosing transactions with the other group companies as it is a 100% owned subsidiary of Crusoe Topco Limited. The financial statements of Crusoe Topco Limited are available from Companies House.

17. Post balance sheet events

On 19 April 2022, the Company subscribed for 100% of the share capital of The Safe Shores Group Limited. The consideration totalled £2,600,000, of which amounts totalling £2,100,000 were paid in cash and amounts totalling £500,000 were payable contingent on the outcome of certain events.

There have been no other significant events affecting the Company since the year end.

18. Controlling party

100% of the share capital of the Company is owned by Crusoe Bidco Limited. Crusoe Bidco Limited is controlled by ECI 11 LP, a limited partnership established in England and Wales.

The smallest and largest group to consolidate these financial statements is Crusoe Topco Limited. Crusoe Topco Limited is incorporated in England and Wales.

The ultimate controlling party is ECI 11 LP.