UNAUDITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

INFORMATION FOR FILING WITH THE REGISTRAR

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

TUESDAY



A05

30/08/2022 COMPANIES HOUSE

#16

EVERSAFE FIRE PROTECTION LTD REGISTERED NUMBER: 09846806

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MARCH 2022

	Note		2022 £		2021 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4		41,301		49,800
		_	41,301		49,800
Current assets					
Stocks		20,000		-	
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	5	902,186		341,663	
Cash at bank and in hand	6	7,728		136,802	
	•	929,914	_	478,465	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(642,601)		(238,133)	
Net current assets	•		287,313		240,332
Total assets less current liabilities			328,614	_	290,132
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8		(65,000)		(75,000)
Net assets		<u>-</u>	263,614	-	215,132
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	10		100		100
Profit and loss account		•	263,514		215,032
		_	263,614	_	215,132

EVERSAFE FIRE PROTECTION LTD REGISTERED NUMBER: 09846806

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 MARCH 2022

The directors consider that the company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 and members have not required the company to obtain an audit for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

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

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

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

The company has opted not to file the statement of comprehensive income in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

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

S F Verga Esq Director

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

22/08/2012

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

1. General information

Eversafe fire protection Ltd, a private limited company, having its registered office at Unit 2 Conqueror Court, Vellum Drive, Sittingbourne, Kent, ME10 5BH. Its principal activity is to provide fire protection services.

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 Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- the company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the company will receive the consideration due under the transaction; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

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

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Operating leases: the company as lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term, unless another systematic basis is representative of the time pattern of the lessee's benefit from the use of the leased asset.

2.4 Interest income

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

2.5 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to profit or loss over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

2.6 Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the year in which they are incurred.

2.7 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

The company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in profit or loss when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Balance sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the company in independently administered funds.

2.8 Taxation

Tax is recognised in profit or loss except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the company operates and generates income.

2.9 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.

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

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.9 Tangible fixed assets (continued)

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

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Plant and machinery

25% reducing balance

Motor vehicles

25% straight line

Office equipment

25% reducing balance

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.

2.10 Stocks

Raw materials are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a first in, first out basis.

2.11 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.

2.12 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.

2.13 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.

2.14 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.

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

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.15 Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting.

3. Employees

5.

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 9 (2021 - 3).

4. Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery £	Motor vehicles £	Office equipment £	Total £
Cost or valuation				
At 1 April 2021	9,844	35,582	9,473	54,899
Additions	4,630	-	3,619	8,249
Disposals	-	(5,800)	-	(5,800)
At 31 March 2022	14,474	29,782	13,092	57,348
Depreciation				
At 1 April 2021	1,921	1,329	1,849	5,099
Charge for the year on owned assets	2,310	8,895	2,522	13,727
Disposals	-	(2,779)	-	(2,779)
At 31 March 2022	4,231	7,445	4,371	16,047
Net book value				
At 31 March 2022	10,243	22,337	8,721 	41,301
At 31 March 2021	7,923	34,253	7,624	49,800
Debtors				
			2022 £	2021 £
Trade debtors			792,941	266,278
Other debtors			97,049	71,184

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

5.	Debtors (continued)		
	Prepayments and accrued income	12,196	4,201
		902,186	341,663
6.	Cash and cash equivalents		
		2022 £	2021 £
	Cash at bank and in hand	7,728	136,802
		7,728	136,802
7.	Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	2022	2024
		2022 £	2021 £
	Bank loans	25,000	-
	Trade creditors	521,896	205,248
	Corporation tax	48,528	25,304
	Other taxation and social security	7,245	1,317
	Other creditors	35,837	3,319
	Accruals and deferred income	4,095	2,945
		642,601	238,133
8.	Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year		
		2022 £	2021 £
	Bank loans	40,000	50,000
	Other creditors	25,000	25,000
		65,000	75,000

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

9.	Loans

10.

Analysis of the maturity of loans is given below:

Analysis of the maturity of loans is given below:		
	2022 £	2021 £
Amounts falling due within one year		
Bank loans	25,000	-
Amounts falling due 1-2 years		
Bank loans	10,000	10,000
Amounts falling due 2-5 years		
Bank loans	30,000	30,000
Amounts falling due after more than 5 years		
Bank loans	-	10,000
	65,000	50,000
Share capital		
	2022 £	2021 £
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
100 (2021 - 100) Ordinary shares of £1.00 each	100	100

11. Related party transactions

Included within other creditors due after more than one year is an amount owed to directors amounting to £25,000 (2021:£25,000).