Registered number: 13117698

RJF PROPERTY INVESTMENTS LTD

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

COMPANY INFORMATION

Director	R J Froomberg (appointed 6 January 2021)
Registered number	13117698
Registered office	Avenue One Letchworth Garden City North Hertfordshire SG6 2WW
Independent auditor	BKL Audit LLP Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditor 35 Ballards Lane London N3 1XW

CONTENTS

GROUP STRATEGIC REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

Introduction

RJF Property Investments Ltd ("the Company") was incorporated on 6 January 2021. On this date, the company acquired control of Safety First Aid Group Limited (the "subsidiary").

The Group have rationalised the stock levels and product range and gradually re-aligned the business for the post pandemic world.

Business review

2021 has been a loss making year but there are still lots of positives, including relocation to new our new premises in Hertfordshire.

2021 saw unprecedented increases in freight costs, not just for our business but for the whole market, this seems to have been led by both Brexit and the fall out from COVID 19. Ultimately these increases in freight have resulted in price increases across the board, but the timing and speed with which they increased meant that the business was not able to react quickly enough to mitigate the losses. We estimate that our inbound freight costs included within purchases have doubled year on year and only part of that cost has been passed on to the customers within the financial year.

The rationalization of our product range during the latter part of 2021 and into 2022 to make the business more efficient and give us more manageable stock has seen the stock integrity improve as a result and give us stock levels that are manageable and also relevant to our client base in the world post COVID.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The business purchases goods from abroad and imports them into the country for resale and so there will always be a risk associated with any gains/losses on foreign exchange risk. This is mitigated by strategic planning of purchases, competitive rates with our suppliers and also competitive rates with our foreign exchange partners.

The risks associated with COVID have been greatly reduced with now relatively normal working conditions and so any risks are mitigated so that they are the same for us as any other business.

The increases in freight charges that the business saw post pandemic seems to have stabilized and the rates seem to have started to come down to more manageable levels, we do not expect the huge spike in rates again in the near future.

The business is not reliant on one key customer or supplier and therefore has spread its risk to allow it to continue trading through good times as well as bad.

Financial key performance indicators

The business has seen a margin increase year on year from 28% to 33% as turnover levels returned to normal post pandemic. The stock turnover and levels at which it was being sold during the pandemic was unprecedented and we don't expect this to return and so the business is in a good place to move forward at manageable levels of both stock and turnover, with an increased margin.

We have seen overhead reductions year on year partly to do with the amalgamation of our warehouse and office space into one location to ensure the business is leaner and more efficient moving forwards. Staff count has also reduced as a result from 130 to 65 and these reduced costs will be reflected in the accounts moving forwards.

Despite the losses sustained in 2021 the balance sheet remains strong and cash balances remain healthy to enable us to move the business forward into 2022.

Other key performance indicators

Pick and pack rates continue to improve at our new location in Letchworth and the business has plans for new and improved stock monitoring and integration with our suppliers/delivery partners for 2022 and beyond. We also have plans to upgrade on management systems and stock control systems to enable us to be more efficient moving forwards.

This report was approved by the board and signed on its behalf.

R J Froomberg
Director

Date: 22 December 2022

DIRECTOR'S REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

The director presents his report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021.

Director's responsibilities statement

The director is responsible for preparing the Group strategic report, the Director's report and the consolidated financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the director to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the director has elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'. Under company law the director must not approve the financial statements unless he is satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and the Group and of the profit or loss of the Group for that period.

In preparing these financial statements, the director is required to:

- select suitable accounting policies for the Group's financial statements and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Group will continue in business.

The director is 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 the Group and to enable him to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. He is also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and the Group and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Principal activity

The principal activity of the Group in the year was the supplying of medical units and equipment, medical staff and first aid training to businesses.

The Company was incorporated on 6th January 2021. The principal activity of the company was the holding of property.

Results and dividends

The loss for the year, after taxation, amounted to £273,675 *(2020 - profit £4,631,259)*.

The directors recommend that a £175,000 dividend be paid (2020 - £211,200).

Director

The director who served during the year was:

R J Froomberg (appointed 6 January 2021)

Future developments

The future developments of the business are disclosed in the Strategic Report.

DIRECTOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

Disclosure of information to auditor

The director at the time when this Director's report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company and the Group's auditor is unaware, and
- has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a director in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company and the Group's auditor is aware of that information.

Post balance sheet events

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

Other matters

The prior year financial statements were not audited as there was no statutory requirement. The comparative figures shown in these financial statements were not audited.

Auditor

During the year, Berg Kaprow Lewis LLP were appointed as auditor to the group until 31 March 2022. On 31 March 2022, Berg Kaprow Lewis LLP transferred its audit business to a new LLP, BKL Audit LLP. The directors consented to treating the appointment of Berg Kaprow Lewis LLP as extending to BKL Audit LLP with effect from 1 April 2022.

Under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006, BKL Audit LLP will be deemed to have been reappointed as auditor 28 days after these financial statements were sent to members or 28 days after the latest date prescribed for filing the accounts with the registrar, whichever is earlier.

This report was approved by the board and signed on its behalf.

R J Froomberg
Director

Date: 22 December 2022

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF RJF PROPERTY INVESTMENTS LTD

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of RJF Property Investments Ltd (the 'parent Company') and its subsidiaries (the 'Group') for the year ended 31 December 2021, which comprise the Group Statement of income and retained earnings, the Group and Company Statements of financial position, the Group Statement of cash flows and the related notes, 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 Group's and of the parent Company's affairs as at 31 December 2021 and of the Group's 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 Group in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the United Kingdom, including the Financial Reporting Council'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

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the director's use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

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 Group's or the parent 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.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the director with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report other than the financial statements and our Auditor's report thereon. The director is responsible for the other information contained within the Annual Report. 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. 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 course of 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 this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. 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.

Opinion 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 Group strategic report and the Director's report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Group strategic report and the Director's report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the Group and the parent Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Group strategic report or the Director's report.

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 by the parent Company, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the parent Company financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of director's 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

As explained more fully in the Director's responsibilities statement set out on page 3, the director is 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 director determines 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 director is responsible for assessing the Group's and the parent 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 director either intends to liquidate the Group or the parent 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 Group financial statements .

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

- Enquiring of management and those charged with governance around actual and potential iltigation and claims;
- Enquiring of entity staff in compliance functions to identify any instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations;
- Reviewing financial statement disclosures and testing to supporting documentation to assess compliance with applicable laws and regulations;
- Performing audit work over the risks of management override of controls, including walkthrough testing of journal entries and other adjustments for appropriateness.

Because of the inherent limitations of an audit, there is a risk that we will not detect all irregularities, including those leading to a material misstatement in the financial statements or non-compliance with regulation. This risk increases the more that compliance with a law or regulation is removed from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, as we will be less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance. The risk is also greater regarding irregularities occurring due to fraud rather than error, as fraud involves intentional concealment, forgery, collusion, omission or misrepresentation.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs (UK), we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion of the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the director.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the director's 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 Auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our

opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our Auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the Group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Other matters

The prior year financial statements were not audited as there was no statutory requirement. The comparative

figures shown in these financial statements were not audited.

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.

Ian Saunderson (Senior statutory auditor) (Senior statutory auditor)

for and on behalf of
BKL Audit LLP

Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditor

London

22 December 2022

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF INCOME AND RETAINED EARNINGS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

	Note	2021 £	*Proforma* *2020* *£*
Turnover	4	**8,950,682**	*35,359,303*
Cost of sales		**(5,931,869)**	*(25,360,012)*
Gross profit		**3,018,813**	*9,999,291*
Distribution costs		**(607,231)**	*(726,858)*
Administrative expenses		**(2,872,185)**	*(3,687,525)*
Other operating income	5	**142,269**	*146,777*
Operating (loss)/profit	6	**(318,334)**	*5,731,685*
Interest receivable and similar income	10	**475**	*1,127*
Interest payable and similar expenses	11	**(21,157)**	*(8,207)*
(Loss)/profit before tax		**(339,016)**	*5,724,605*
Tax on (loss)/profit	12	**65,341**	*(1,093,346)*
(Loss)/profit after tax		**(273,675)**	*4,631,259*
Retained earnings			
- as previously stated		**4,790,057**	*433,540*
- correction of a prior period error		**63,542**	*-*
At the beginning of the year as restated		**4,853,599**	*433,540*
(Loss)/profit for the year attributable to the owners of the parent		**(273,675)**	*4,631,259*
Dividends declared and paid		**(175,000)**	*(211,200)*
Retained earnings at the end of the year		**4,404,924**	*4,853,599*

There were no recognised gains and losses for 2021 or 2020 other than those included in the consolidated statement of income and retained earnings.

The notes on pages 15 to 37 form part of these financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021

	Note		2021 £		*Proforma* *2020* *£*
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	13		**48,545**		*78,553*
Tangible assets	14		**4,564,567**		*230,348*
			4,613,112		*308,901*
Current assets					
Stocks		**1,723,413**		*679,143*	
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	16	**2,262,844**		*2,939,129*	
Cash at bank and in hand		**1,068,043**		*4,144,498*	
		5,054,300		*7,762,770*	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	17	**(2,425,536)**		*(3,020,618)*	
Net current assets			**2,628,764**		*4,742,152*
Total assets less current liabilities			**7,241,876**		*5,051,053*
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	18		**(2,626,750)**		*(17,514)*
Provisions for liabilities					
Deferred taxation	21	**(60,102)**		*(29,840)*	
Other provisions	22	**(150,000)**		*(150,000)*	
			(210,102)		*(179,840)*
Net assets			**4,405,024**		*4,853,699*
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	23		**100**		*100*
Profit and loss account	24		**4,404,924**		*4,853,599*
Equity attributable to owners of the parent Company			**4,405,024**		*4,853,699*
			4,405,024		*4,853,699*

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED)
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 22 December 2022.

R J Froomberg
Director

The notes on pages 15 to 37 form part of these financial statements.

RJF PROPERTY INVESTMENTS LTD
REGISTERED NUMBER: 13117698

COMPANY STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021

	Note		2021 £		*2020 £*
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	14		**4,105,695**		-
Investments	15		**100**		-
			4,105,795		-
Current assets					
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	16	**77,718**		-	
Cash at bank and in hand		**10,849**		-	
		88,567		-	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	17	**(1,518,700)**		-	
Net current (liabilities)/assets			**(1,430,133)**		-
Total assets less current liabilities			**2,675,662**		-
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	18		**(2,626,750)**		-
Net assets			**48,912**		-
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	23		**100**		-
Profit for the year		**223,812**		-	
Other changes in the profit and loss account		**(175,000)**		-	
Profit and loss account carried forward			**48,812**		-
			48,912		-

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 22 December 2022.

R J Froomberg
Director

The notes on pages 15 to 37 form part of these financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

	2021 £	*Proforma* *2020* *£*
Cash flows from operating activities		
(Loss)/profit for the financial year	**(273,675)**	*4,631,259*
Adjustments for:		
Amortisation of intangible assets	**30,008**	*38,455*
Depreciation of tangible assets	**158,192**	*192,050*
Loss on disposal of tangible assets	**18,630**	*-*
Government grants	**(142,269)**	*(146,777)*
Interest paid	**21,157**	*8,207*
Interest received	**(475)**	*(1,127)*
Taxation charge	**(65,341)**	*1,093,346*
(Increase) in stocks	**(1,044,270)**	*(679,143)*
Decrease/(increase) in debtors	**771,887**	*(2,939,005)*
Increase in creditors	**34,356**	*1,453,491*
Increase in amounts owed to groups	**100**	*-*
Increase in provisions	**-**	*150,000*
Corporation tax (paid)/received	**(335,669)**	*631*
Net cash generated from operating activities	**(827,369)**	*3,801,387*
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of tangible fixed assets	**(4,509,955)**	*(52,533)*
Sale of tangible fixed assets	**(1,085)**	*-*
Government grants received	**142,269**	*146,777*
Interest received	**475**	*1,127*
HP interest paid	**(3,272)**	*(6,851)*
Net cash from investing activities	**(4,371,568)**	*88,520*
Cash flows from financing activities		
New secured loans	**2,365,000**	*400,000*
Repayment of/new finance leases	**(49,633)**	*67,147*
Dividends paid	**(175,000)**	*(211,200)*
Interest paid	**(17,885)**	*(1,356)*
Net cash used in financing activities	**2,122,482**	*254,591*
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents	**(3,076,455)**	*4,144,498*
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	**4,144,498**	*-*

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

	2021 £	*2020 £*
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year	**1,068,043**	*4,144,498*
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year comprise:		
Cash at bank and in hand	**1,068,043**	*4,144,498*
	1,068,043	*4,144,498*

The notes on pages 15 to 37 form part of these financial statements.

1. General information

The Company is a private company limited by shares and is incorporated in England & Wales under company number 13117698. The company was incorporated on 6th January 2021

The address of its registered office is Avenue One, Letchworth Garden City, North Hertfordshire, England,

SG6 2WW.

The principal activity of the company in the year was the holding of property.

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 Group management to exercise judgment in applying the Group's accounting policies (see note 3).

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption allowed under section 408 of the Companies Act 2006 and has not presented its own Statement of income and retained earnings in these financial statements.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.2 Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements present the results of the Company and its own subsidiaries ("the Group") as if they form a single entity. Intercompany transactions and balances between group companies are therefore eliminated in full.

These financial statements represent the consolidated group accounts of RJF Property Investments Ltd, and reflect the results of the group for the year to 31 December 2021, and to 31 December 2020 based upon the following accounting policies:

Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are entities in which the Group holds a majority interest and over which it has control.

RJF Property Investments Ltd was incorporated on 6 January 2021. On this date, the company acquired control of Safety First Aid Group Limited.

This combination was accounted for as a merger as it fell within the definition of a group reorganisation under Financial Reporting Standard 102: Section 19.27, where the owner of RJF Property Investments Ltd also owns Safety First Aid Group Limited, and their rights, relative to each other, were unchanged, both before and after the incorporation of RJF Property Investments Ltd.

This meant that the assets and liabilities of the subsidiary have been accounted for at the relevant carrying values, applying the basic premise that such group reorganisations should be accounted for as though the group had always existed in this form. Hence the owners had a continuing interest in the business, both before and after the incorporation of RJF Property Investments Ltd.

The assets and liabilities have been brought in at their book values. The comparative results are for the subsidiary company and represent pro-forma figures.

2.3 Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis, which assumes that the Group will continue to trade for the foreseeable future, being a period of at least twelve months from the date of approval of these financial statements and will be able to meet its debts as they fall due.

The directors have reviewed forecasts and budgets and are confident of the Group's ability to continue trading as a going concern for the foreseeable future.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group 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 Group has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- the Group 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 Group 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 Group 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.

Revenue represents the following:

- Supplying medical units and equipment

- Provision of medical staff

- Provision of first aid training courses to business

- Recruitment services

2.5 Operating leases: the Group 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. Accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Government grants

Grants are accounted under the accruals model as permitted by FRS 102. Grants relating to expenditure on tangible fixed assets are credited to profit or loss at the same rate as the depreciation on the assets to which the grant relates. The deferred element of grants is included in creditors as deferred income.

Grants of a revenue nature are recognised in the Consolidated statement of income and retained earnings in the same period as the related expenditure.

2.7 Interest income

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

2.8 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.

2.9 Borrowing costs

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

2.10 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

The Group operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Group pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Group 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 Statement of financial position. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Group in independently administered funds.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.11 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. 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 reporting date in the countries where the Company and the Group operate and generate income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the reporting date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

2.12 Intangible assets

Goodwill

Goodwill represents the difference between amounts paid on the cost of a business combination and the acquirer's interest in the fair value of its identifiable assets and liabilities of the acquiree at the date of acquisition. Subsequent to initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is amortised on a straight-line basis to the Statement of income and retained earnings over 10 or 20 years.

Other intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost. After recognition, under the cost model, intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

All intangible assets are considered to have a finite useful life. If a reliable estimate of the useful life cannot be made, the useful life shall not exceed ten years.

2.13 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.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.13 Tangible fixed assets (continued)

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 properties	-	20%	Straight line over the life of the lease
Plant and machinery	-	20%	straight line
Motor vehicles	-	20%	straight line
Fixtures and fittings	-	20%	straight line
Office equipment	-	20%	straight line
Computer equipment	-	20%	straight line
Website development	-	20%	straight line after completion of development

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.

The Company has taken advantage of the Triennial Review Amendments, specifically Section 16.4A(b), to disclose the assets as tangible fixed assets on the basis that the property is rented out to

other group companies.

2.14 Valuation of investments

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost less accumulated impairment.

2.15 Stocks

Stocks 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. Work in progress and finished goods include labour and attributable overheads.

At each reporting date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.16 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.

In the Consolidated statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents are shown net of bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the Group's cash management.

2.17 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Group a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to profit or loss in the year that the Group becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the reporting date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Statement of financial position.

2.18 Financial instruments

(i) Financial assets

Basic financial assets, including trade and other debtors, and amounts due from related companies, are initially recognised at transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

Such assets are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method. At the end of each reporting period financial assets measured at amortised cost are assessed for objective evidence of impairment. If an asset is impaired the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings.

Financial assets are derecognised when (a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or (b) substantially all the risks and rewards of the ownership of the asset are transferred to another party or (c) control of the asset has been transferred to another party who has the practical ability to unilaterally sell the asset to an unrelated third party without imposing additional restrictions.

(ii) Financial Liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other creditors and accruals, are initially recognised at transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Trade creditors are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.18 Financial instruments (continued)

recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the liability is extinguished, that is when the contractual obligation is discharged, cancelled or expires.

(iii) Offsetting

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amounts presented in the financial statements when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

2.19 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. Judgments in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the Group's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

The following judgements which also include estimates have been made in applying the above accounting policies:

a) Debtors

The Group makes an estimate of the recoverable value of trade and other debtors. When assessing impairment of trade and other debtors, management considers factors including the current credit rating of the debtor, the ageing profile of debtors and historical experience.

(b) Useful economic life of goodwill

The useful economic life of the goodwill arising on consolidation is subject to estimation. In line with FRS 102, the directors have determined that the goodwill should be amortised over a 10 or 20 year period, the maximum amount allowed, given that the business have strong financial performance. Should the performance of the businesses change in the future, the directors will amend their estimate of the useful economic life of the goodwill.

(c) Useful economic lives of tangible assets

The annual depreciation charge for tangible assets is sensitive to changes in the estimated useful economic lives and residual values of the assets. The useful economic lives and residual values are reassessed annually. They are amended when necessary to reflect current estimates, based on technological advancement, future investments, economic utilisation and the physical condition of the assets.

(d) Stock provisioning

The Group assembles and installs processing stations and is subject to changing cost prices. As a result it is necessary to consider the recoverability of the cost of stock and the associated provisioning required. When calculating the stock provision, management considers the nature and condition of the stock, as well as applying assumptions around anticipated saleability of finished goods and future usage of raw materials.

4. Turnover

An analysis of turnover by class of business is as follows:

	2021 £	*Proforma 2020* *£*
Supplying medical units and equipment	**7,605,739**	*34,086,265*
Recruitment services	**1,178,267**	*1,160,930*
Supplying medical units and equipment	**166,676**	*112,108*
	8,950,682	*35,359,303*

All turnover arose within the United Kingdom.

5. Other operating income

	2021 £	*Proforma 2020* *£*
Government grants receivable	**142,269**	*146,777*
	142,269	*146,777*

6. Operating (loss)/profit

The operating (loss)/profit is stated after charging:

	2021 £	*Proforma 2020* *£*
Exchange differences	**(5,378)**	*(31,434)*
Other operating lease rentals	**241,712**	*309,036*

7. Auditor's remuneration

	2021	*Proforma 2020*
	£	*£*
Fees payable to the Group's auditor and its associates for the audit of the Group's annual financial statements	6,000	*-*
Fees payable for the audit of the Group's subsidiary company	19,000	*-*

Fees payable to the Group's auditor and its associates in respect of:

Taxation compliance services	2,000	*2,000*
All other services	3,100	*23,000*
	5,100	*25,000*

8. Employees

Staff costs, including director's remuneration, were as follows:

	Group 2021 £	*Proforma 2020 £*	Company 2021 £	*Company 2020 £*
Wages and salaries	2,540,728	*2,927,357*	-	*-*
Social security costs	150,163	*214,414*	-	*-*
Cost of defined contribution scheme	38,310	*35,242*	-	*-*
	2,729,201	*3,177,013*	-	*-*

The average monthly number of employees, including the director, during the year was as follows:

	Group 2021 No.	*Proforma 2020 No.*	Company 2021 No.	*Company 2020 No.*
Employees	65	*130*	*1*	*-*

9. Director's remuneration

The highest paid director received remuneration of £19,944 *(2020 - £404,144)*.

10. Interest receivable

	2021 £	*Proforma 2020* *£*
Other interest receivable	475	*1,127*
	475	*1,127*

11. Interest payable and similar expenses

	2021 £	*Proforma 2020* *£*
Bank interest payable	17,234	*-*
Other loan interest payable	651	*1,356*
Finance leases and hire purchase contracts	3,272	*6,851*
	21,157	*8,207*

12. Taxation

	2021 £	*Proforma 2020* *£*
Corporation tax		
Current tax on profits for the year	-	*1,117,287*
Adjustments in respect of previous periods	(95,603)	*-*
	(95,603)	*1,117,287*
Total current tax	(95,603)	*1,117,287*
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	30,891	*(23,941)*
Changes to tax rates	(629)	*-*
Total deferred tax	30,262	*(23,941)*
Taxation on (loss)/profit on ordinary activities	(65,341)	*1,093,346*

12. Taxation (continued)

Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is higher than *(2020 - higher than)* the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% *(2020 - 19%)*. The differences are explained below:

	2021 £	*Proforma 2020 £*
(Loss)/profit on ordinary activities before tax	**(339,016)**	*5,724,605*
(Loss)/profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2020 - 19%)	**(63,941)**	*1,087,675*
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes, other than goodwill amortisation and impairment	**6,605**	-
Capital allowances for year in excess of depreciation	**(11,154)**	*5,671*
Other timing differences leading to an increase (decrease) in taxation	**3,149**	-
Total tax charge for the year	**(65,341)**	*1,093,346*

Factors that may affect future tax charges

The UK Government announced its intention to increase the rate of UK corporation tax from 19% to 25% with effect from 1 April 2023. The increase in the rate of UK corporation tax was enacted in the Finance Act 2022, which received Royal Assent on 10 June 2021.

13. Intangible assets

Group and Company

	Goodwill
	£
Cost	
At 1 January 2021	**567,472**
At 31 December 2021	**567,472**
Amortisation	
At 1 January 2021	**488,919**
Charge for the year on owned assets	**30,008**
At 31 December 2021	**518,927**
Net book value	
At 31 December 2021	**48,545**
At 31 December 2020	*78,553*

All of the Group's intangible fixed assets are held in the Parent Company

14. Tangible fixed assets

Group

	Long-term leasehold property	Short-term leasehold property	Plant and machinery	Motor vehicles	Fixtures and fittings
	£	£	£	£	£
Cost or valuation					
At 1 January 2021	-	28,433	13,832	122,809	237,277
Additions	4,133,250	236,233	49,081	-	74,304
Disposals	-	(24,449)	-	(60,309)	-
At 31 December 2021	4,133,250	240,217	62,913	62,500	311,581
Depreciation					
At 1 January 2021	-	8,657	12,547	110,029	180,996
Charge for the year on owned assets	27,555	3,426	1,533	6,500	45,476
Disposals	-	(7,873)	(1,083)	(58,259)	-
At 31 December 2021	27,555	4,210	12,997	58,270	226,472
Net book value					
At 31 December 2021	4,105,695	236,007	49,916	4,230	85,109
At 31 December 2020	*-*	*19,776*	*1,285*	*12,780*	*56,281*

14. Tangible fixed assets (continued)

	Office equipment	Computer equipment	Other fixed assets	Total
	£	£	£	£
Cost or valuation				
At 1 January 2021	**84,648**	**224,642**	**199,893**	**911,534**
Additions	**1,430**	**15,657**	**-**	**4,509,955**
Disposals	**(30,008)**	**(99,734)**	**(119,994)**	**(334,494)**
At 31 December 2021	**56,070**	**140,565**	**79,899**	**5,086,995**
Depreciation				
At 1 January 2021	**66,671**	**130,515**	**171,771**	**681,186**
Charge for the year on owned assets	**15,453**	**34,590**	**23,658**	**158,191**
Disposals	**(30,008)**	**(99,734)**	**(119,992)**	**(316,949)**
At 31 December 2021	**52,116**	**65,371**	**75,437**	**522,428**
Net book value				
At 31 December 2021	**3,954**	**75,194**	**4,462**	**4,564,567**
At 31 December 2020	*17,977*	*94,127*	*28,122*	*230,348*

14. Tangible fixed assets (continued)

Company

	Long-term leasehold property £
Cost or valuation	
Additions	**4,133,250**
At 31 December 2021	**4,133,250**
Depreciation	
Charge for the year on owned assets	**27,555**
At 31 December 2021	**27,555**
Net book value	
At 31 December 2021	**4,105,695**
At 31 December 2020	-

15. Fixed asset investments

Company

	Investments in subsidiary companies £
Cost or valuation	
Additions	**100**
At 31 December 2021	**100**

Subsidiary undertakings

The following were subsidiary undertakings of the Company:

Name	Registered office	Class of shares	Holding
Occupational Safety and Recruitment Ltd	Avenue One, Letchworth Garden City, North Hertfordshire, SG6 2WW.	Ordinary	100 %
Allsport Medical Ltd	Avenue One, Letchworth Garden City, North Hertfordshire, SG6 2WW.	Ordinary	100 %
BCB Ltd	Avenue One, Letchworth Garden City, North Hertfordshire, SG6 2WW.	Ordinary	100 %
Safety First Aid Group Limited	Avenue One, Letchworth Garden City, North Hertfordshire, SG6 2WW.	Ordinary	100 %
Online First Aid Ltd	Avenue One, Letchworth Garden City, North Hertfordshire, SG6 2WW.	Ordinary	100 %

*The above companies were all dormant in the period.

16. Debtors

	Group 2021 £	*Proforma 2020 £*	**Company 2021 £**	*Company 2020 £*
Trade debtors	**1,898,000**	*2,531,651*	-	-
Amounts owed by group undertakings	-	-	**50,000**	-
Other debtors	**148,905**	*78,810*	**100**	-
Prepayments and accrued income	**120,336**	*328,668*	**27,618**	-
Tax recoverable	**95,603**	-	-	-
	2,262,844	*2,939,129*	**77,718**	-

Amounts owed by group undertakings are interest free, repayable upon demand and unsecured.

17. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	Group 2021 £	*Proforma 2020 £*	**Company 2021 £**	*Company 2020 £*
Bank loans	**138,250**	*400,000*	**138,250**	-
Trade creditors	**1,156,640**	*1,038,029*	**-**	-
Amounts owed to group undertakings	**100**	-	**1,374,450**	-
Corporation tax	**782,250**	*1,117,918*	**-**	-
Other taxation and social security	**42,344**	*88,877*	**-**	-
Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts	**17,514**	*49,633*	-	-
Other creditors	**41,954**	*3,850*	**-**	-
Accruals and deferred income	**246,484**	*322,311*	**6,000**	-
	2,425,536	*3,020,618*	**1,518,700**	-

See Note 18 for further details regarding the terms of the bank loan.

Amounts owed to group undertakings are interest free, repayable upon demand and unsecured.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

18. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year

	Group 2021 £	*Group Proforma 2020 £*	**Company 2021 £**	*Company Proforma 2020 £*
Bank loans	**2,626,750**	-	**2,626,750**	-
Net obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	-	*17,514*	-	-
	2,626,750	*17,514*	**2,626,750**	-

The following liabilities were secured:

Details of sercurity provided:

Proceeds of invoice discounting from Lloyds Bank are secured on the trade debtors of the Group.

Lloyds Bank Plc has a fixed and floating charge over the assets of the Group in respect of the bank loans and overdrafts above.

HSBC has a fixed and floating charge over the assets of the Group in respect of the bank loan above, including the property at Avenue One, Letchworth Garden City, North Hertfordshire, England, SG6 2WW.

The hire purchase liabilities are secured on the specific assets to which they relate.

19. Loans

Interest is accruing on the bank loan at 2.75% plus BOE base rate. The loan is due for repayment in September 2026. Details around securities are disclosed in note 17.

	Group 2021 £	*Group Proforma 2020 £*	**Company 2021 £**	*Company Proforma 2020 £*
Amounts falling due within one year				
Bank loans	**138,250**	*400,000*	**138,250**	-
	138,250	*400,000*	**138,250**	-
Amounts falling due 1-2 years				
Bank loans	**2,626,750**	-	**2,626,750**	-
	2,765,000	*400,000*	**2,765,000**	-

20. Hire purchase and finance leases

Minimum lease payments under hire purchase fall due as follows:

	Group 2021 £	*Group Proforma 2020 £*
Within one year	**17,514**	*302,363*
Between 1-5 years	**-**	*6,075*
	17,514	*308,438*

21. Deferred taxation

Group

	2021 £
At beginning of year	(29,840)
Charged to profit or loss	(30,262)
At end of year	(60,102)

The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:

	Group 2021 £	*Group Proforma 2020 £*
Accelerated capital allowances	(61,185)	*(30,295)*
Short term timing differences	1,083	*455*
	(60,102)	*(29,840)*

22. Provisions

Group

	Dilapidation provision £
At 1 January 2021	150,000
At 31 December 2021	150,000

23. Share capital

	2021 £	*2020 £*
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
100 *(2020 - 100)* Ordinary shares of £1.00 each	100	*100*

24. Reserves

Profit and loss account

This represents total undistributed profits.

25. Pension commitments

The company operates a defined contributions pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held seperately from those of the company in an independently administered fund. Employer contributions totalling £5,109 (2020: £5,284) were outstanding at the year-end and are included in accruals.

26. Commitments under operating leases

At 31 December 2021 the Group and the Company had future minimum lease payments due under non-cancellable operating leases for each of the following periods:

	Group 2021 £	*Group Proforma 2020 £*
Not later than 1 year	**17,514**	*302,363*
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	**-**	*6,075*
	17,514	*308,438*

27. Controlling party

The ultimate controlling party is R Froomberg.