

**COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 02769392** 

# Elite Security Products Limited Financial Statements 30 April 2021





# **Financial Statements**

# Year ended 30 April 2021

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#### **Directors' Report**

#### Year ended 30 April 2021

The directors present their report and the financial statements of the company for the year ended 30 April 2021.

#### Principal activities

The company's principal activity continues to be that of the distribution of safety and security products to electrical wholesalers. The results for the year are set out on page 7. The company has taken advantage of the exemption available to small and medium sized companies concerning key performance indicators.

#### **Directors**

The directors who served the company during the year were as follows:

Mr G C Mordue Mr S Taylor Mr N Baldwin

#### **Directors' responsibilities statement**

The directors are responsible for preparing 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). 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 of the company and the 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 judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- 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.

#### **Auditor**

Each of the persons who is a director at the date of approval of this report confirms that:

- so far as they are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware; and
- they have taken all steps that they ought to have taken as a director to make themselves aware
  of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that
  information.

#### **Directors' Report** (continued)

#### Year ended 30 April 2021

#### Small company provisions

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies exemption.

This report was approved by the board of directors on 17 January 2022 and signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr S Taylor Director Mr J G Rogers Company Secretary

Registered office: Unit 7 Target Park Shawbank Road Lakeside Redditch Worcestershire B98 8YN

# Independent Auditor's Report to the Member of Elite Security Products Limited Year ended 30 April 2021

#### **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Elite Security Products Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 30 April 2021 which comprise the statement of comprehensive income, statement of financial position, statement of changes in equity, 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 FRS 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 30 April 2021 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice;
- 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 have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

#### **Emphasis of matter**

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared assuming that the company will continue as a going concern.

We draw attention to note 3 of the financial statements describing the directors assessment of going concern.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

# Independent Auditor's Report to the Member of Elite Security Products Limited (continued)

#### Year ended 30 April 2021

#### 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 directors are responsible for the other information. 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 directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the directors' report has 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 company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the directors' 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, 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; or
- the directors were not entitled to take advantage of the small companies' exemptions in preparing the directors' report and from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

# Independent Auditor's Report to the Member of Elite Security Products Limited (continued)

#### Year ended 30 April 2021

#### Responsibilities of directors

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.

# Independent Auditor's Report to the Member of Elite Security Products Limited (continued)

#### Year ended 30 April 2021

#### 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 this 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 reasonable be expected to influence the economic decision of users taken on the basis of these 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 out procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below.

# The extent to which the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities including fraud

In identifying and assessing risks of material misstatement in respect to irregularities, including fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations, we considered the following:

- a) Enquiries of management, including obtaining and reviewing supporting documentation, concerning the company's policies and procedures relating to:
- Identifying, evaluating and complying with laws and regulations.
- Whether they are aware of any instances of non-compliance.
- b) As with all audits performed under ISAs (UK), performance of procedures to respond to the risk of the management override of controls.
- c) We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks in which the company operates, focusing on those laws which had a direct effect on the material balances and disclosures in the company's financial statements. Key laws and regulations considered in this context were:
- Companies Act 2006
- The Financial Reporting Standards applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102)
- d) In addition, we considered other laws and regulations that do not have a direct effect on the financial statements, but compliance is necessary for the continued operations of the company, or to avoid a material penalty.

Our procedures to respond to the risks identified included the following:

- Reviewing the financial statement disclosures and testing to supporting documentation.
- Enquiring of management concerning any actual or potential litigation or claims.
- Reviewing minutes of meetings of those charged with governance and correspondence with HMRC.
- In assessment of the risk of fraud through management override of controls, we have tested the appropriateness of journal entries, assessed whether the judgements made in the company making accounting estimates are indicative of a potential management bias and evaluated the business rationale of any significant transactions that are outside the normal course of business.

A further description of our responsibilities is available on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

# Independent Auditor's Report to the Member of Elite Security Products Limited (continued)

#### Year ended 30 April 2021

#### Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's member, 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 member 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 member as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Martin Bradley FCCA (Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of GCN (Auditing) Limited
Chartered Certified Accountants & statutory auditor
Dominique House
1 Church Road
Netherton
Dudley
West Midlands
DY2 0LY

17 January 2022

## **Statement of Comprehensive Income**

# Year ended 30 April 2021

	Note	2021 £	2020 £
Turnover	4	8,849,102	8,387,482
Cost of sales	•	6,355,505	5,998,043
Gross profit		2,493,597	2,389,439
Administrative expenses Other operating income	5	1,932,258 72,494	2,329,852 47,214
Operating profit	6	633,833	106,801
Income from participating interests Other interest receivable and similar income Interest payable and similar expenses	10 11	298 4,689	(39,562) 181 7,883
Profit before taxation		629,442	59,537
Tax on profit	12	119,833	28,276
Profit for the financial year		509,609	31,261
Impairment adjustment to associated company investment		_	31,663
Total comprehensive income for the year		509,609	62,924

All the activities of the company are from continuing operations.

#### **Statement of Financial Position**

#### 30 April 2021

		2021		2020
	Note	£	£	£
Fixed assets Tangible assets	13		867,069	898,665
Current assets Stocks	15	3,292,022		3,408,160
Debtors	16	2,896,056		3,414,457
Cash at bank and in hand		1,004,424		172,573
		7,192,502		6,995,190
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	17	3,563,797		3,857,317
Net current assets			3,628,705	3,137,873
Total assets less current liabilities			4,495,774	4,036,538
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than				
one year	18		137,658	188,031
Net assets			4,358,116	3,848,507
Capital and reserves				
Called up share capital	22		1,000	1,000
Profit and loss account	23		4,357,116	3,847,507
Shareholder funds			4,358,116	3,848,507

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 17 January 2022, and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr S Taylor Director

Company registration number: 02769392

## **Statement of Changes in Equity**

# Year ended 30 April 2021

	Called up	Profit and	
	share capital l	oss account £	Total
At 1 May 2019	1,000	3,784,583	3,785,583
Profit for the year		31,261	31,261
Other comprehensive income for the year: Impairment adjustment to associated company investment	—	31,663	31,663
Total comprehensive income for the year		62,924	62,924
At 30 April 2020	1,000	3,847,507	3,848,507
Profit for the year	<u></u>	509,609	509,609
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	509,609	509,609
At 30 April 2021	1,000	4,357,116	4,358,116

#### **Statement of Cash Flows**

# Year ended 30 April 2021

	2021	2020 £
Cash flows from operating activities	£	L
Profit for the financial year	509,609	31,261
Adjustments for:	<b>54.040</b>	57,000
Depreciation of tangible assets Government grant income	54,019 (72,494)	57,222 (47,214)
Income from participating interests	(12,434)	39,562
Other interest receivable and similar income	(298)	(181)
Interest payable and similar expenses	4,689	7,883
Loss on disposal of tangible assets		703
Tax on profit	119,833	28,276
Accrued (income)/expenses	(135,050)	85,751
Changes in:		
Stocks	116,138	(157,507)
Trade and other debtors	518,401 1,369,167	473,246 (1,147,260)
Trade and other creditors		·
Cash generated from operations	2,484,014	(628,258)
Interest paid	(4,688)	(7,883)
Interest received	298	181
Tax paid	(27,844)	
Net cash from/(used in) operating activities	2,451,780	(635,960)
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of tangible assets	(22,423)	(44,655)
Proceeds from sale of tangible assets		6,750
Net cash used in investing activities	(22,423)	(37,905)
	<del></del>	
Cash flows from financing activities		(40.570)
Proceeds from borrowings	(1,670,000)	(49,579) 570,000
Proceeds from loans from group undertakings Government grant income	72,494	47,214
-		
Net cash (used in)/from financing activities	(1,597,506)	567,635
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	831,851	(106,230)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	<u>172,573</u>	278,803
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	1,004,424	172,573

#### Notes to the Financial Statements

#### Year ended 30 April 2021

#### 1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is Unit 7, Target Park Shawbank Road, Lakeside, Redditch, Worcestershire, B98 8YN.

#### 2. Statement of compliance

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

#### 3. Accounting policies

#### Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

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

#### **Gross factored debts**

Gross sales ledger balances are shown on the balance sheet as an asset and proceeds from the factor are shown in creditors as a liability.

#### Going concern

The directors of Elite Security Products Limited and their controlling party, Scolmore (International) Limited have produced forecasts that take into consideration the possible downturn in trade as a result of the Covid-19 pandemic and its impact on the global economy. These demonstrate that the company and group are forecast to generate profits and cash in the year ending 30 April 2022 and beyond and that Elite Security Products Limited has sufficient cash reserves to enable them to meet their obligations as they fall due for a period of at least 12 months from the date of signing these financial statements.

As such, the directors are satisfied that the company has adequate resources to continue to operate for the foreseeable future. For this reason they continue to adopt the going concern basis for preparing these financial statements.

#### Foreign currencies

Foreign currency transactions are initially recorded in the functional currency, by applying the spot exchange rate as at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate ruling at the reporting date, with any gains or losses being taken to the profit and loss account.

#### Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

#### Year ended 30 April 2021

#### 3. Accounting policies (continued)

#### **Employee benefits**

Short-term employee benefits are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

Provisions for termination benefits are recognised only when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or group of employees before their normal retirement date or to provide termination benefits as a result of an offer made in order to encourage voluntary redundancy.

A provision is made at each balance sheet date for holidays accrued but not taken, to the extent that they may be carried forward, calculated at the salary of the relevant employee at that date.

#### Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported. These estimates and judgements are continually reviewed and are based on experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

#### Revenue recognition

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

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

#### **Taxation**

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

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

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

#### Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

#### Year ended 30 April 2021

#### 3. Accounting policies (continued)

#### **Operating leases**

Lease payments are recognised as an expense over the lease term on a straight-line basis. The aggregate benefit of lease incentives is recognised as a reduction to expense over the lease term, on a straight-line basis.

#### Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

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

#### Depreciation

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

Leasehold property

2% straight line & 10% straight line

Plant, tooling & certification

15% reducing balance, written off over 4 months & 20%

straight line

Fixtures and fittings

15% straight line 25% reducing balance

Motor vehicles
Computer equipment

33% straight line

#### Investments

Fixed asset investments are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

Listed investments are measured at fair value with changes in fair value being recognised in profit or loss.

#### Investments in associates

Investments in associates accounted for in accordance with the cost model are recorded at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

Dividends and other distributions received from the investment are recognised as income without regard to whether the distributions are from accumulated profits of the associate arising before or after the date of acquisition.

#### Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

#### Year ended 30 April 2021

#### 3. Accounting policies (continued)

#### Investments in joint ventures

Investments in jointly controlled entities accounted for in accordance with the cost model are recorded at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

Dividends and other distributions received from the investment are recognised as income without regard to whether the distributions are from accumulated profits of the joint venture arising before or after the date of acquisition.

#### Impairment of fixed assets

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

For the purposes of impairment testing, when it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

For impairment testing of goodwill, the goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the company are assigned to those units.

#### **Stocks**

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost includes all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the stock to its present location and condition.

#### **Government grants**

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable. Grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the company will comply with the conditions attaching to them and the grants will be received.

Government grants are recognised using the accrual model and the performance model.

Under the accrual model, government grants relating to revenue are recognised on a systematic basis over the periods in which the company recognises the related costs for which the grant is intended to compensate. Grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the entity with no future related costs are recognised in income in the period in which it becomes receivable.

Grants relating to assets are recognised in income on a systematic basis over the expected useful life of the asset. Where part of a grant relating to an asset is deferred, it is recognised as deferred income and not deducted from the carrying amount of the asset.

#### Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

#### Year ended 30 April 2021

#### 3. Accounting policies (continued)

#### Government grants (continued)

Under the performance model, where the grant does not impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income when the grant proceeds are received or receivable. Where the grant does impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income only when the performance-related conditions have been met. Where grants received are prior to satisfying the revenue recognition criteria, they are recognised as a liability.

#### Financial instruments

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

Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Where investments in non-convertible preference shares and non-puttable ordinary shares or preference shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably, the investment is subsequently measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. All other such investments are subsequently measured at cost less impairment.

Other financial instruments, including derivatives, are initially recognised at fair value, unless payment for an asset is deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate, in which case the asset is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Other financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, with any changes recognised in profit or loss, with the exception of hedging instruments in a designated hedging relationship.

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

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

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

#### **Defined contribution plans**

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

## Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

# Year ended 30 April 2021

#### 4. Turnover

Management staff

	Turnover arises from:		
		2021	2020
4	Sale of goods	£ 8,849,102	£ 8,387,482
	The turnover is attributable to the one principal activity of the comp by the geographical markets that substantially differ from each other	any. An analys is given below:	is of turnover
		2021	2020
	United Kingdom	£ 7,866,699	£ 7,652,977
	Overseas	982,403	734,505
		8,849,102	8,387,482
5.	Other operating income		
		2021	2020
		£	£
	Government grant income	72,494	47,214
6.	Operating profit		
	Operating profit or loss is stated after charging:		
	•	2021 £	2020 £
	Depreciation of tangible assets	54,019	57,222
	Loss on disposal of tangible assets	_	703
	Impairment of trade debtors	27,028	
7.	Auditor's remuneration		-
		2021	2020 .
		£	£
	Fees payable for the audit of the financial statements	8,700	8,550
8.	Staff costs		
	The average number of persons employed by the company du directors, amounted to:	ring the year,	including the
	an octoro, arrivantou to.	2021	2020
		No.	No.
	Production staff	11	9
	Administrative staff	13	17

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# Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

# Year ended 30 April 2021

#### 8. Staff costs (continued)

	The aggregate payroll costs incurred during the year, relating to the about	2021	2020
	Wages and salaries Social security costs Other pension costs	£ 1,081,819 113,957 67,087	£ 1,239,956 138,230 70,922
		1,262,863	1,449,108
9.	Directors' remuneration		
	The directors' aggregate remuneration in respect of qualifying services	was: <b>2021</b> £	2020 £
	Remuneration Company contributions to defined contribution pension plans	104,327 9,436	90,646 7,633
		113,763	98,279
	The number of directors who accrued benefits under company pension	plans was as 2021 No.	follows: 2020 No.
	Defined contribution plans	1	1
10.	Other interest receivable and similar income		•
		2021 £	2020 £
	Interest on bank deposits	298	181
11.	Interest payable and similar expenses		
		2021 £	2020 £
	Interest on banks loans and overdrafts Other interest payable and similar charges	4,421 268	6,453 1,430
٠.		4,689	7,883
12.	Tax on profit		
	Major components of tax expense	·	
		2021 £	2020 £
	Current tax: UK current tax expense	119,833	28,276
	Tax on profit	119,833	28,276

#### Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

#### Year ended 30 April 2021

#### 12. Tax on profit (continued)

#### Reconciliation of tax expense

The tax assessed on the profit on ordinary activities for the year is higher than (2020: higher than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2020: 19%).

	2021	2020
	£	£
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	629,442	59,537
Profit on ordinary activities by rate of tax	119,594	11,312
Adjustment to tax charge in respect of prior periods	(9,511)	· · · —
Effect of expenses not deductible for tax purposes	6,364	15,619
Effect of capital allowances and depreciation	3,386	1,345
Tax on profit	119,833	28,276

#### 13. Tangible assets

		Plant, tooling			
	Land and	and	Fixtures and		
	buildings	certification	fittings	Equipment	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
Cost					
At 1 May 2020	1,039,299	22,532	130,183	34,178	1,226,192
Additions	-	470	4,150	17,803	22,423
At 30 April 2021	1,039,299	23,002	134,333	51,981	1,248,615
Depreciation					
At 1 May 2020	218,994	12,063	66,788	29,682	327,527
Charge for the year	31,960	2,328	15,684	4,047	54,019 
At 30 April 2021	250,954	14,391	82,472	33,729	381,546
0				. , — .	<del></del>
Carrying amount	700 045	0.644	E4 064	10.050	967.060
At 30 April 2021	788,345	8,611	51,861	18,252	867,069
At 30 April 2020	820,305	10,469	63,395	4,496	898,665

The directors consider that the difference between net book and market values of leasehold land and building is not significant.

## Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

# Year ended 30 April 2021

#### 14. Investments

	•	·		Shares in participating interests
	Cost At 1 May 2020 Other movements			7,899 (7,898)
	At 30 April 2021			1
	Impairment At 1 May 2020 Other movements			7,899 (7,898)
	At 30 April 2021			1
	Carrying amount At 30 April 2021			
	At 30 April 2020			
	Subsidiaries, associates and other i	nvestments		
•		Registered office	Class of F share	Percentage of shares held
	Other significant holdings Elite Security Products Ireland Ltd	18 Corrig Road Sandyford Industrial Estate Dublin 18	Ordinary	50
15.	Stocks	•		
	Finished goods and goods for resale		2021 £ 3,292,022	2020 £ 3,408,160
16.	Debtors			
			2021	2020
	Trade debtors		£ 2,742,165	£ 1,410,405
	Amounts owed by group undertakings Prepayments and accrued income Other debtors		- 94,130 59,761	1,898,862 101,190 4,000
			2,896,056	3,414,457

#### Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

#### Year ended 30 April 2021

#### 17. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2021 £	2020 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	101,403	51,029
Trade creditors	1,575,901	1,310,013
Amounts owed to group undertakings	-	1,670,000
Accruals and deferred income	274,113	409,163
Corporation tax	120,265	28,276
Social security and other taxes	72,607	128,744
Other creditors	1,419,508	260,092
	3,563,797	3,857,317

The bank loan payable within one year amounting to £101,403 (2020: £51,029) is secured by a first legal charge dated 31 October 2014 over the leasehold property and a floating charge over the other assets of the company. The loan is repayable by October 2024 through monthly repayments and interest is charged at 1.75% over base rate.

Included within other creditors is an invoice discounting arrangement facility amounting to £1,419,508 (2020: £260,092). This creditor is secured by a charge dated 30 November 2011 upon the trade debtors of the company.

#### 18. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2021	2020
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	137,658	188,031

The bank loan payable after more than one year amounting to £137,658 (2020: £188,031) is secured by a first legal charge dated 31 October 2014 over leasehold property together with a floating charge over the other assets of the company. The loan is repayable by October 2024 through monthly repayments and interest is charged at 1.75% over base rate.

#### 19. Employee benefits

#### **Defined contribution plans**

The amount recognised in profit or loss as an expense in relation to defined contribution plans was £67,087 (2020: £70,922).

#### 20. Government grants

The amounts recognised in the financial statements for government grants are as follows:

•	2021	2020
Recognised in other operating income:	L	L
Government grants recognised directly in income	72,494	47,214

#### Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

## Year ended 30 April 2021

#### 21. Financial instruments

	The carrying amount for each category	of financial instrum	ent is as fol	lows:	
	, cam, g amount of case can age ,			2021 £	2020. £
	Financial assets that are debt instru Financial assets that are debt instrume			d cost	-
	cost			3,746,589	3,481,840
	Financial liabilities measured at amo			4	4 040 040
	Financial liabilities measured at amorti	sed cost		1,575,901	1,310,013
	Loan commitments measured at cost loan commitments measured at cost lo			1,658,568	2,169,152
22.	Called up share capital		·		
	Issued, called up and fully paid				٠
	2021			2020	)
		No.	£	·No.	£
	Ordinary shares of £1 each	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

#### 23. Reserves

Profit and loss account - this reserve records retained earnings and accumulated losses.

#### 24. Analysis of changes in net debt

\t
r 2021
£
04,424
01,403)
37,658)
65,363
•

#### 25. Operating leases

The total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	£	£
Not later than 1 year	11,413	18,096
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	6,657	18,070
	18,070	36,166

#### Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

#### Year ended 30 April 2021

#### 26. Related party transactions

The company was under the control of Scolmore (International) Limited by virtue of the ownership of 100% of the ordinary share capital.

The company has taken advantage of the exemption under paragraph 33.1A of FRS102 relating to subsidiaries where 100% of the voting rights are controlled within the group not to disclose transactions between the company and fellow group undertakings.

The parent company is Scolmore (International) Limited. The company has an omnibus guarantee and set off agreements dated 14 September 2015 (supplemented on 5 June 2017 and 10 January 2020) in favour of this groups banking arrangements, along with its fellow subsidiary Unicrimp Limited.

The director, Mr G C Mordue has a controlling interest in Ventol Limited. All transactions were conducted in a normal commercial basis.

The director, Mr G C Mordue has a controlling interest in Ovia Limited. The company secretary, Mr J G Rogers is also a director of Ovia Limited. All transactions were conducted in a normal commercial basis and there is an an omnibus guarantee and set off agreements dated 14 September 2015 (supplemented on 5 June 2017 and 10 January 2020) in favour of this company's banking arrangements.

#### 27. Controlling party

The parent company is Scolmore (International) Limited. The consolidated accounts for Scolmore (International) Limited can be obtained from the registered office address - Scolmore House, Mariner, Lichfield Road Industrial Estate, Tamworth, Staffordshire, B79 7UL.