Company Registration No. 04217114 (England and Wales)
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Secarma Limited
Unaudited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020
Pages for filing with the Registrar

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# Directors' responsibilities statement For the year ended 31 December 2020

The directors are responsible for preparing the annual 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 of 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 judgements 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.

# Balance sheet

# As at 31 December 2020

			2020		2019
	Notes	£	2020 £	£	2015 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		28,236		<b>4</b> 4,932
Investments	4		6,712,729		6,712,729
			6,740,965		6,757,661
Current assets					
Debtors	5	2,606,093		2,771,315	
Cash at bank and in hand		<b>1</b> 38,912		77,449	
		2,745,005		2,848,764	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one					
year	6	(3,377,809)		(2,857,719)	
Net current liabilities			(632,804)		(8,955)
Total assets less current liabilities			6,108,161		6,748,706
					====
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			91		91
Profit and loss reserves			6,108,070		6,748,615
Total equity			6,108,161		6,748,706

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

# Balance sheet (continued) As at 31 December 2020

For the financial year ended 31 December 2020 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

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

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476.

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

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 27 September 2021 and are signed on its behalf by:

Joseph Ryland

Director

Company Registration No. 04217114

# Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2020

### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

Secarma Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 3 Archway, Birley Fields, Manchester, M15 5QJ.

#### 1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary a mounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

#### 1.2 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes.

In respect of contracts for ongoing services, turnover represents the value of work done in the year, including estimates of amounts not invoiced. Turnover from contracts for ongoing services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion.

# 1.3 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Plant and machinery 33% straight line
Fixtures, fittings & equipment 25% straight line
Computer equipment 25% straight line

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) For the year ended 31 December 2020

## 1 Accounting policies (continued)

#### 1.4 Fixed asset investments

Interests in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the company. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

An associate is an entity, being neither a subsidiary nor a joint venture, in which the company holds a long-term interest and where the company has significant influence. The company considers that it has significant influence where it has the power to participate in the financial and operating decisions of the associate.

Entities in which the company has a long term interest and shares control under a contractual arrangement are classified as jointly controlled entities.

### 1.5 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any).

# 1.6 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with 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.

# Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method 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. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) For the year ended 31 December 2020

## 1 Accounting policies (continued)

# Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

#### Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, 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 payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable 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 recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

## 1.7 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

## 1.8 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

### Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) For the year ended 31 December 2020

## 1 Accounting policies (continued)

#### Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and 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. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Where items recognised in other comprehensive income or equity are chargeable to or deductible for tax purposes, the resulting current or deferred tax expense or income is presented in the same component of comprehensive income or equity as the transaction or other event that resulted in the tax expense or income. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

#### 1.9 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

### 1.10 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

## 1.11 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leases asset are consumed.

## 1.12 Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) For the year ended 31 December 2020

## 1 Accounting policies (continued)

# 1.13 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation in the period are included in profit or loss.

# 2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (excluding directors) employed by the company during the year was:

		2020	2019
		Number	Number
	Total	33	35
3	Tangible fixed assets		
			Plant and
			machinery etc
			£
	Cost		
	At 1 January 2020		151,424
	Additions		6,079
	Disposals		(22,078)
	At 31 December 2020		135,425
	Depreciation and impairment		
	At 1 January 2020		106,492
	Depreciation charged in the year		22,772
	Eliminated in respect of disposals		(22,075)
	At 31 December 2020		107,189
	Carrying amount		
	At 31 December 2020		28,236
	At 31 December 2019		44,932

# Notes to the financial statements (continued) For the year ended 31 December 2020

6,712,729 ————————————————————————————————————	Listed investments  Listed investments relate to shares held in Shearwater Group PLC.  Movements in fixed asset investments  Cost or valuation At 1 January 2020 & 31 December 2020  Carrying amount At 31 December 2020
6,712,729	Listed investments relate to shares held in Shearwater Group PLC.  Movements in fixed asset investments  Cost or valuation At 1 January 2020 & 31 December 2020  Carrying amount
	Movements in fixed asset investments  Cost or valuation At 1 January 2020 & 31 December 2020  Carrying amount
	Movements in fixed asset investments  Cost or valuation At 1 January 2020 & 31 December 2020  Carrying amount
	Cost or valuation At 1 January 2020 & 31 December 2020  Carrying amount
	At 1 January 2020 & 31 December 2020  Carrying amount
	At 1 January 2020 & 31 December 2020  Carrying amount
	Carrying amount
	At 31 December 2020
	At 31 December 2019
	Debtors
2020	Account falling the stable of
±	Amounts falling due within one year:
149,327	Trade debtors
1,639,447	Amounts owed by group undertakings
- 363,239	Loan notes Other debtors
2 152 013	
2,152,013 2,687	Deferred tax asset
2,154,700	
2020	
£	Amounts falling due after more than one year:
451,393	Other debtors
2 606 093	Total debtors
149,327 1,639,447 - 363,239 2,152,013 2,687 2,154,700 2020 £	

Notes to the financial statements (continued) For the year ended 31 December 2020

## 6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

cications, amounts family due within one year		
	2020	2019
	£	£
Trade creditors	109,473	62,697
Taxation and social security	314,335	138,027
Other creditors	2,954,001	2,656,995
	3,377,809	2,857,719

## 7 Financial commitments, guarantees and contingent liabilities

The company has provided a cross company guarantee, including fixed and floating charges over all assets, to its controlling shareholders in respect of loan notes issued by Secarma Group Limited, the parent company of Secarma Limited. At 31 December 2020 Secarma Group Limited had loan notes outstanding of £7,351,675 (2019: £7,351,675).

### 8 Operating lease commitments

#### Lessee

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, as follows:

2019	2020
£	£
11,160	=

## 9 Related party transactions

The company operated a loan account during the year with a company related by virtue of common controlling parties. At 31 December 2020, Secarma Limited owed £nil (2019: £1,597) to the company and incurred loan interest of £nil during the period to 31 December 2020 (2019: £1,940). This balance is unsecured and repayable on demand.

In 2018, the company was granted a loan by a director, who is also a controlling shareholder of the parent company. At 31 December 2020, Secarma Limited owed £1,279,471 (2019: £1,248,180) to the individual. The company incurred loan interest of £31,291 (2019: £29,926). This balance is unsecured and repayable on demand.

During the year, the company was granted a further loan by a company related by virtue of common controlling parties. At 31 December 2020, Secarma Limited owed £1,523,145 (2019: £1,324,213) to the company. The company incurred loan interest of £36,865 (2019: £17,993). This balance is unsecured and repayable on demand.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) For the year ended 31 December 2020

# 10 Parent company

Secarma Group Limited is the parent company of Secarma. Secarma Group Limited's registered office is 3 Archway, Birley Fields, Manchester M15 5QJ.

The company was under the control of Lawrence Jones and Gail Jones throughout the current and previous year.

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.