Company registration number SC493621 (Scotland)

FIRE SAFETY CONSULTANTS LIMITED

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

FIRE SAFETY CONSULTANTS LIMITED

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FIRE SAFETY CONSULTANTS LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023

	Notes	2023 £	2023 £	2022 £	2022 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		1,461		717
Current assets					
Debtors	5	2,657		2,571	
Cash at bank and in hand		1,504		1,001	
		4,161		3,572	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(3,604)		(1,438)	
Net current assets			557		2,134
Total assets less current liabilities			2,018		2,851
Provisions for liabilities			(272)		(136)
Net assets			1,746		2,715
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	7		100		100
Profit and loss reserves			1,646		2,615
Total equity			1,746		2,715

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

For the financial year ended 31 December 2023 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The director acknowledges his 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 and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 28 August 2024

Mr S Ross
Director

Company registration number SC493621 (Scotland)

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Fire Safety Consultants Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in Scotland. The registered office is 19 Murrayshall Road, Scone, Perth & Kinross, PH2 6QP.

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 amounts 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.

1.3 Tangible fixed assets

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

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

Computer equipment	25% on cost

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.

1.4 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).

1.5 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include deposits held at call with banks.

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.

1 **Accounting policies** **(Continued)**

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs.

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.

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.

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.

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. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. 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.

2 Employees

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

	2023 Number	2022 Number
Total	1	1

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery etc
	£
Cost	
At 1 January 2023	2,445
Additions	1,413
At 31 December 2023	3,858
Depreciation and impairment	
At 1 January 2023	1,728
Depreciation charged in the year	669
At 31 December 2023	2,397
Carrying amount	
At 31 December 2023	1,461
At 31 December 2022	717

4 Taxation

	2023 £	2022 £
Current tax		
UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	2,375	622
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	-	(1)
Total current tax	2,375	621
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	136	(34)
Total tax charge	2,511	587

5 Debtors

Amounts falling due within one year:	2023 £	2022 £
Trade debtors	-	106
Other debtors	2,237	2,045
Prepayments and accrued income	420	420
	2,657	2,571

6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2023 £	2022 £
Corporation tax	2,375	622
Other creditors	291	-
Accruals and deferred income	938	816
	3,604	1,438

7 Called up share capital

Ordinary share capital	2023 Number	2022 Number	2023 £	2022 £
Issued and fully paid				
Ordinary of £1 each	90	90	90	90
A Ordinary of £1 each	10	10	10	10
	100	100	100	100

8 Directors' transactions

The following advances and credits to a director took place during the year ended 31 December 2023:

The loan is interest free, and repayable on demand.

Description	% Rate	Opening balance £	Amounts advanced £	Amounts repaid £	Closing balance £
Mr S Ross - Loan 1	-	1,622	-	(1,622)	-
Mr S Ross - Loan 2	-	-	2,639	(555)	2,084
		1,622	2,639	(2,177)	2,084

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.