Registered number: 06715188

RIVERSAFE LIMITED

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

LUBBOCK FINE LLP
Chartered Accountants
Paternoster House
65 St Paul's Churchyard
London EC4M 8AB

RIVERSAFE LIMITED **REGISTERED NUMBER:06715188**

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2021

	Note		2021 £		2020 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4		208,671		59,975
Investments	5		15,007		-
			223,678		59,975
Current assets					
Debtors	6	2,514,302		2,604,786	
Cash at bank and in hand	7	1,590,041		572,661	
		4,104,343		3,177,447	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(1,307,642)		(1,208,651)	
Net current assets			2,796,701		1,968,796
Total assets less current liabilities			3,020,379		2,028,771
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	9		(134,336)		-
Provisions for liabilities					
Deferred tax	11		(39,647)		(10,196)
Net assets			2,846,396		2,018,575
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	15		188		188
Capital redemption reserve			12		12
Profit and loss account			2,846,196		2,018,375
			2,846,396		2,018,575

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 MARCH 2021

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

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

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

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

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

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

A O Obiora

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A O Obiora
Director

Date: 18 November 2021

S O Adeyanju

....

S O Adeyanju
Director

26 November 2021

1. General information

RiverSafe Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales within the United Kingdom. The registered office address is 3rd Floor Paternoster House, 65 St Paul's Churchyard, London, EC4M 8AB and the address of the principal place of business is Suite 23, Beaufort Court, Admirals Way, London, E14 9XL. The financial statements are presented in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company, and are rounded to the nearest pound.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise *specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting* Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the Company's accounting policies.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Revenue

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

Rendering of services

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

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

Licence fee income is recognised upon commencement of the licence period where there is no cancellation rights by the customer.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Research and development

In the research phase of an internal project it is not possible to demonstrate that the project will generate future economic benefits and hence all expenditure on research shall be recognised as an expense when it is incurred. Intangible assets are recognised from the development phase of a project if and only if certain specific criteria are met in order to demonstrate the asset will generate probable future economic benefits and that its cost can be reliably measured. The capitalised development costs are subsequently amortised on a straight line basis over their useful economic lives, which range from 3 to 6 years.

If it is not possible to distinguish between the research phase and the development phase of an internal project, the expenditure is treated as if it were all incurred in the research phase only.

2.4 Interest income

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

2.5 Borrowing costs

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

2.6 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.

2.7 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.

2.8 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)

2.8 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:

Improvements to property	-	33%
Motor vehicles	-	33%
Fixtures and fittings	-	25%
Computer equipment	-	25%

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in profit or loss.

2.9 Valuation of investments

Investments in unlisted Company shares, whose market value can be reliably determined, are remeasured to market value at each balance sheet date. Gains and losses on remeasurement are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income for the period. Where market value cannot be reliably determined, such investments are stated at historic cost less impairment.

2.10 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

2.11 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

2.12 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in ordinary shares.

2.13 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.14 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 Statement of Comprehensive Income in the same period as the related expenditure.

2.15 Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

The Company's functional and presentational currency is GBP.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in profit or loss except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the Statement of Comprehensive Income within 'finance income or costs'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the Statement of Comprehensive Income within administration expenses.

2.16 Operating leases: the Company as lessee

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

2.17 Leased assets: the Company as lessee

Assets obtained under hire purchase contracts and finance leases are capitalised as tangible fixed assets. Assets acquired by finance lease are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives. Assets acquired by hire purchase are depreciated over their useful lives. Finance leases are those where substantially all of the benefits and risks of ownership are assumed by the company. Obligations under such agreements are included in creditors net of the finance charge allocated to future periods. The finance element of the rental payment is charged to profit or loss so as to produce a constant periodic rate of charge on the net obligation outstanding in each period.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.18 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

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

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

2.19 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Company 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 Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Balance Sheet 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 Balance Sheet.

2.20 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 balance sheet date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Balance Sheet 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 balance sheet date.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 29 (2020 - 28).

4. Tangible fixed assets

	Improvements to property £	Motor vehicles £	Fixtures and fittings £	Computer equipment £	Total £
Cost or valuation					
At 1 April 2020	28,375	-	16,480	85,189	130,044
Additions	3,117	217,337	813	11,210	232,477
At 31 March 2021	31,492	217,337	17,293	96,399	362,521
Depreciation					
At 1 April 2020	6,646	-	11,108	52,315	70,069
Charge for the year on owned assets	10,280	-	2,514	13,642	26,436
Charge for the year on financed assets	-	57,345	-	-	57,345
At 31 March 2021	16,926	57,345	13,622	65,957	153,850
Net book value					
At 31 March 2021	14,566	159,992	3,671	30,442	208,671
At 31 March 2020	21,729	-	5,372	32,874	59,975

5. Fixed asset investments

	Unlisted investments £
Cost	
Additions	15,007
At 31 March 2021	15,007

6. Debtors

	2021 £	2020 £
Due after more than one year		
Other debtors	450,000	450,000
Due within one year		
Trade debtors	1,768,119	1,380,859
Other debtors	152,604	248,437
Prepayments and accrued income	143,579	525,490
	2,514,302	2,604,786

The Company has entered into an invoice factoring agreement with NatWest. As part of this agreement, the Company has granted a fixed and floating charge over all current and future property, assets and rights held by the Company. The amount included within trade debtors in respect of debts subject to this agreement is £nil (2020 - £nil).

7. Cash and cash equivalents

	2021 £	2020 £
Cash at bank and in hand	1,590,041	572,661

8. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2021 £	2020 £
Bank loans	50,000	-
Trade creditors	460,598	472,212
Corporation tax	199,691	279,802
Other taxation and social security	165,845	60,562
Obligations under hire purchase contracts	13,249	-
Other creditors	19,835	14,960
Accruals and deferred income	398,424	381,115
	1,307,642	1,208,651

The above bank loan relates to the Coronavirus bounce back loan scheme which is 100% guaranteed by the UK government.

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

	2021 £	2020 £
Obligations under hire purchase contracts	134,336	-

10. Hire purchase

Minimum lease payments under hire purchase fall due as follows:

	2021 £	2020 £
Within one year	13,249	-
Between 1-5 years	134,336	-
	147,585	-

11. Deferred taxation

	2021 £
At beginning of year	10,196
Charged to profit or loss	29,451
At end of year	39,647

The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:

	2021 £	2020 £
Accelerated capital allowances	39,647	10,196

12. Pension commitments

Contributions totalling £4,777 (2020 - £6,101) were payable to the fund at the balance sheet date.

13. Transactions with directors

At the balance sheet date £450,000 (2020 - £450,000) was due from the directors. Of this amount, £250,000 (2020 - £250,000) is unsecured, accrues interest at 2.5% above base rate per annum and is repayable by 21 March 2036. £200,000 (2020 - £200,000) is unsecured, accrued interest at 2.5% and is repayable by 21 March 2036.

Maximum outstanding balance in the year was £450,000 (2020 - £500,000). Interest charged during the year was £11,500 (2020 - £12,910). The amount outstanding at the balance sheet in relation to the interest was £11,500 (2020 - £8,940).

Directors remuneration amounted to £121,295 (2020 - £121,979) for the year.

Dividends paid to directors amounted to £281,277 (2020 - £259,906) for the year.

14. Dividends

	2021 £	2020 £
Dividends paid	281,277	259,906

15. Share capital

	2021 £	2020 £
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
18,800 (2020 - 18,800) Ordinary shares shares of £0.01 each	188	188