

**RHINO FIRE AND SECURITY SYSTEMS LTD
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 29 FEBRUARY 2020**

Rhino Fire And Security Systems Ltd
Unaudited Financial Statements
For The Year Ended 29 February 2020

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Rhino Fire And Security Systems Ltd
Balance Sheet
As at 29 February 2020

Registered number: 11215331

		29 February 2020		28 February 2019	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
FIXED ASSETS					
Tangible Assets	3		1,423		-
			<u>1,423</u>		<u>-</u>
CURRENT ASSETS					
Debtors	4	2,241		1	
		<u>2,241</u>		<u>1</u>	
Creditors: Amounts Falling Due Within One Year	5	(6,381)		-	
		<u>(6,381)</u>		<u>-</u>	
NET CURRENT ASSETS (LIABILITIES)			<u>(4,140)</u>		<u>1</u>
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			<u>(2,717)</u>		<u>1</u>
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES					
Deferred Taxation			<u>(270)</u>		<u>-</u>
NET (LIABILITIES)/ASSETS			<u>(2,987)</u>		<u>1</u>
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up share capital	6		1		1
Profit and Loss Account			<u>(2,988)</u>		<u>-</u>
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			<u>(2,987)</u>		<u>1</u>

Rhino Fire And Security Systems Ltd
Balance Sheet (continued)
As at 29 February 2020

For the year ending 29 February 2020 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Director's responsibilities

- The member has not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.
- The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.
- These accounts have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.
- The company has taken advantage of section 444(1) of the Companies Act 2006 and opted not to deliver to the registrar a copy of the company's Profit and Loss Account.

On behalf of the board

Mr Nathan Siddall

Director

28 November 2020

The notes on pages 3 to 6 form part of these financial statements.

Rhino Fire And Security Systems Ltd
Notes to the Financial Statements
For The Year Ended 29 February 2020

1. Accounting Policies

1.1. Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements

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 the financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2. Going Concern Disclosure

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1.3. Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business and is shown net of discounts and value added taxes.

Sale of goods

Turnover from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods has transferred to the buyer, the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Rendering of services

Turnover from the rendering of services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the contract. The stage of completion of a contract is measured by comparing the costs incurred for work performed to date to the total estimated contract costs. Turnover is only recognised to the extent of recoverable expenses when the outcome of a contract cannot be estimated reliably.

1.4. Tangible Fixed Assets and Depreciation

Tangible fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost of the fixed assets, less their estimated residual value, over their expected useful lives on the following bases:

Plant & Machinery	25% Reducing Balance
Computer Equipment	33% Straight Line

Rhino Fire And Security Systems Ltd
Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
For The Year Ended 29 February 2020

1.5. 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 and cash and bank balances, 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.

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.

1.6. Taxation

Income 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 profit as reported in the profit and loss account because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and 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 end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on timing differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable timing differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible timing differences can be utilised. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period 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 assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. Deferred tax liabilities are presented within provisions for liabilities and deferred tax assets within debtors. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and asset reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Current or deferred tax for the year is recognised in profit or loss, except when they related to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

Rhino Fire And Security Systems Ltd
Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
For The Year Ended 29 February 2020

2. Average Number of Employees

The average number of employees, including directors, employed by the company during the year was as follows: 1 (2019: 1)

3. Tangible Assets

	Plant & Machinery	Computer Equipment	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
As at 1 March 2019	-	-	-
Additions	1,170	580	1,750
As at 29 February 2020	<u>1,170</u>	<u>580</u>	<u>1,750</u>
Depreciation			
As at 1 March 2019	-	-	-
Provided during the period	246	81	327
As at 29 February 2020	<u>246</u>	<u>81</u>	<u>327</u>
Net Book Value			
As at 29 February 2020	<u>924</u>	<u>499</u>	<u>1,423</u>
As at 1 March 2019	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

4. Debtors

	29 February 2020	28 February 2019
	£	£
Due within one year		
Trade debtors	1,517	-
Other debtors	724	1
	<u>2,241</u>	<u>1</u>

5. Creditors: Amounts Falling Due Within One Year

	29 February 2020	28 February 2019
	£	£
Other creditors	6,381	-
	<u>6,381</u>	<u>-</u>

Rhino Fire And Security Systems Ltd
Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
For The Year Ended 29 February 2020

6. Share Capital

			29 February 2020	28 February 2019
Allotted, Called up and fully paid			1	1
	Value	Number	29 February 2020	28 February 2019
Allotted, called up and fully paid	£		£	£
Ordinary Shares	1.000	1	1	1

7. Related Party Transactions

At the year end an amount of £5,181 (2019: £nil) was due to the director of the company and is included within other creditors. The amount is unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

8. General Information

Rhino Fire And Security Systems Ltd is a private company, limited by shares, incorporated in England & Wales, registered number 11215331 . The registered office is 28 Harlech Road, Wenvoe, Cardiff, South Glamorgan, CF5 6XN.

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.