Registered number: 02633010

EUROLITERS LIMITED

DIRECTOR'S REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023



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COMPANY INFORMATION

Director

P Thomas

Company secretary

P Thomas

Registered number

02633010

Registered office

Rhosesmor Industrial Estate

Rhosesmor Mold Flintshire CH7 6PZ

Independent auditor

Grant Thornton UK LLP Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditor

Royal Liver Building

Liverpool L3 1PS

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DIRECTOR'S REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

The director presents her report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023.

Business review

The Flame Group decided to cease production at the Euroliters site. The directors intend for the company to be dormant in the future.

Results and dividends

The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to £Nil (2022: £Nil).

No dividends have been proposed for the year ended 31 March 2023 or the year ended 31 March 2022.

Director

The director who served during the year and after the year end was:

P Thomas

Director's responsibilities statement

The director is responsible for preparing the Director's report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the director to prépare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the director has elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law, including FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'). Under company law the director must not approve the financial statements unless she is satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs and profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the director is 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 director is 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 her to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. She is 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.

The director is responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the company's website. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

Future developments

All business activities have been consolidated within a fellow subsidiary within The Flame group in the prior year and it is anticipated that the company will remain dormant for the foreseeable future.

DIRECTOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

Disclosure of information to auditor

The director confirms that:

- so far as she is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware;
 and
- the director has taken all the steps that she ought to have taken as director in order to make herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

Auditor

The auditor, Grant Thornton UK LLP, will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the board and signed on its behalf.

Trisha Thomas

P Thomas

Director

Date: 23/11/2023



Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Euroliters Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 March 2023, which comprise the Statement of comprehensive income, the Statement of financial position, the Statement of changes in equity and notes to the financial statements, 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 Financial Reporting Standard 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 31 March 2023 and of its result for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- 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 are responsible for concluding on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify the auditor's opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.

In our evaluation of the directors' conclusions, we considered the inherent risks associated with the company's business model including effects arising from macro-economic uncertainties such as the cost of living crisis and the conflict in Ukraine, we assessed and challenged the reasonableness of estimates made by the director and the related disclosures and analysed how those risks might affect the company's financial resources or ability to continue operations over the going concern period.



In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the director with respect to going concern are described in the 'Responsibilities of directors for the financial statements' section of this report.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the Annual report, other than the financial statements and our Auditor's report thereon. 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.

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 themselves. 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 Director's report for the financial year for which the financial statements are
 prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Director's report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.



Matter on which we are required to report under the Companies Act 2006

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 Director's report.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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 director's remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Responsibilities of directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Director's responsibilities statement, the director is 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 director determines 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 director is 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 director either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.



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 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 reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

- We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks applicable to the company, and the industry in which it operates. We determined the Companies Act 2006 and Financial Reporting Standards 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), to be the most significant laws and regulations to the entity. We enquired of management whether there were any instances of noncompliance with laws and regulations or whether they had any knowledge of actual, suspected fraud. We corroborated the results of our enquiries to supporting documentation such as board minute reviews. From the procedures performed we did not identify any matters relating to non-compliance with laws and regulation or matters in relation to fraud.
- We assessed the susceptibility of the company's financial statements to material misstatement, including how fraud might occur. Audit procedures performed by the engagement team included:
 - evaluation of the processes and controls established to address the risks related to irregularities and fraud;
 - testing journal entries, in particular journal entries relating to management estimates and entries determined to be large or relating to unusual transactions;
 - identifying and testing related party transactions.
- These audit procedures were designed to provide reasonable assurance that the financial statements were free from fraud or error. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error and detecting irregularities that result from fraud is inherently more difficult than detecting those that result from error, as fraud may involve collusion, deliberate concealment, forgery or intentional misrepresentations. Also, the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely we would become aware of it;
- The assessment of the appropriateness of the collective competence and capabilities of the engagement team included consideration of the engagement team's knowledge of the industry in which the client operates in and understanding of, and practical experience through training and participation with audit engagements of a similar nature;
- In assessing the potential risks of material misstatement, we obtained an understanding of:
 - the company's operations, including the nature of its revenue sources, expected financial statement disclosures and business risks that may result in risk of material misstatement and
 - the company's control environment including the adequacy of procedures for authorisation of transactions.



A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our Auditor's report.

Use of our report

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

C. Start

Gareth Hitchmough BSc FCA Senior Statutory Auditor for and on behalf of Grant Thornton UK LLP Statutory Auditor, Chartered Accountants Liverpool

Date: 23/11/2023

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

The company has not traded during the year or the preceding financial year. During these periods, the company received no income and incurred no expenditure and therefore made neither profit or loss.

The notes on pages 11 to 13 form part of these financial statements.

EUROLITERS LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER:02633010

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 MARCH 2023

Note		2023 £		2022 £	
Current assets					
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	6	3,329,265		3,329,265	
		3,329,265		3,329,265	•
Total assets less current liabilities			3,329,265		3,329,265
Net assets			3,329,265		3,329,265
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	7		54,000		54,000
Capital redemption reserve	8		46,000		46,000
Profit and loss account	8		3,229,265		3,229,265
			3,329,265		3,329,265

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

Trisha thomas

P Thomas

Director

Date:

23/11/2023

The notes on pages 11 to 13 form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

	Called up share capital £	Capital redemption reserve £	Profit and loss account £	Total equity
At 1 April 2021	54,000	46,000	3,229,265	3,329,265
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-
Total transactions with owners			-	
At 1 April 2022	54,000	46,000	3,229,265	3,329,265
Other comprehensive income for the year		-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	
Total transactions with owners	-	-	-	-
At 31 March 2023	54,000	46,000	3,229,265	3,329,265

The notes on pages 11 to 13 form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

1. General information

Euroliters Limited is a private company limited by shares & incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is located at Rhosesmor Industrial Estate, Rhosesmor, Mold, Flintshire, CH7 6PZ.

The principal activity of the company was the manufacture of firelights to cessation date on 11 May 2018.

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 Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The company's financial statements are presented in Sterling and all values are rounded to the nearest pound (£) except when otherwise stated.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgement in applying the company's accounting policies (see note 3).

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Financial Reporting Standard 102 - reduced disclosure exemptions

The company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions in preparing these financial statements, as permitted by the FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland":

- the requirements of Section 7 Statement of Cash Flows;
- the requirements of Section 3 Financial Statement Presentation paragraph 3.17(d);
- the requirements of Section 11 Financial Instruments paragraphs 11.42, 11.44 to 11.45, 11.47, 11.48(a)(iii), 11.48(a)(iv), 11.48(b) and 11.48(c);
- the requirements of Section 12 Other Financial Instruments paragraphs 12.26 to 12.27, 12.29(a), 12.29(b) and 12.29A;
- the requirements of Section 33 Related Party Disclosures paragraph 33.7.

This information is included in the consolidated financial statements of The Flame Group Limited as at 31 March 2023 and these financial statements may be obtained from Companies House.

2.3 Going concern

The directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future and the parent company will provide or procure sufficient funds for a period of at least 12 months from approval of these financial statements. As such, the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

2.4 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.5 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.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate of the recoverable amount, which is an approximation of the amount that the company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Statement of financial position when there is an 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.

3. Judgements in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The director does not consider there to be any significant judgements or areas of estimation in preparing the financial statements.

4. Auditor's remuneration

The audit fee for the company has been borne and not recharged by a fellow group subsidiary undertaking in the current and prior year.

5. Employees

The Company has no employees other than the directors, who did not receive any remuneration (2022: £Nil).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

6. Debtors

2023 2022 £ £

Amounts owed by group undertakings

3,329,265 3,329,265

Amounts owed by group undertakings are interest free and repayable on demand.

7. Share capital

	2023	2022
	£	£
Allotted, called up and fully paid	•	
54,000 (2022: 54,000) Ordinary shares of £1.00 each	54,000	54,000

There is a single class of ordinary shares. There are no restrictions on dividends and the repayment of capital.

8. Reserves

Capital redemption reserve

A non-distributable reserve, following the redemption or purchase of the company's own shares.

Profit and loss account

Includes all current and prior periods retained profits and losses.

9. Related party transactions

As a wholly owned subsidiary of The Flame Group Limited, the company is exempt from the requirements of FRS 102 Section 33 to disclose transactions with other members of the group.

The key management remuneration were borne, and not recharged, by other group entities.

10. Controlling party

Euroliters Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of The Flame Group Limited, a company incorporated in England and Wales.

The largest and smallest group of undertakings for which group accounts are drawn up is that headed by The Flame Group Limited. Copies of the parent company's consolidated financial statements are available from Companies House. In the directors opinion there is no ultimate controlling party.