

Company Registration No. 01375091 (England and Wales)

THE EMERGENCY SHOWER COMPANY LIMITED
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

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THE EMERGENCY SHOWER COMPANY LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Director	Mr A Hughes
Secretary	Mrs T Lock
Company number	01375091
Registered office	Whitefield Road Industrial Estate Bredbury Stockport Cheshire SK6 2SS
Auditors	Royce Peeling Green Limited The Copper Room Deva Centre Trinity Way Manchester M3 7BG
Bankers	National Westminster Bank PLC South Manchester Business Centre Hawbank House 34 High Street Cheadle Cheshire SK8 1AF

THE EMERGENCY SHOWER COMPANY LIMITED

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THE EMERGENCY SHOWER COMPANY LIMITED

DIRECTOR'S REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

The director presents his annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2015.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company continued to be that of the sale and marketing of safety showers.

Director

The director who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements was as follows:

Mr A Hughes

Auditors

In accordance with the company's articles, a resolution proposing that Royce Peeling Green Limited be reappointed as auditors of the company will be put at a General Meeting.

Statement of director's responsibilities

The director is responsible for preparing the Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the director to prepare 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). Under company law the director must not approve the financial statements unless he is 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 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 them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. He 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.

Statement of disclosure to auditors

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditors are unaware. Additionally, the directors individually have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies exemption.

By order of the board



Mrs T Lock

Secretary

22 April 2016

THE EMERGENCY SHOWER COMPANY LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE EMERGENCY SHOWER COMPANY LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements of The Emergency Shower Company Limited for the year ended 31 December 2015 set out on pages 4 to 11. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 102.

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.

Respective responsibilities of director and auditors

As explained more fully in the Director's Responsibilities Statement set out on , the director is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of: whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed; the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the director; and the overall presentation of the financial statements. In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the Annual Report to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2015 and of its profit 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.

Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of our 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.

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 any material misstatements in the Director's Report.

THE EMERGENCY SHOWER COMPANY LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE EMERGENCY SHOWER COMPANY LIMITED

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where 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 directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the director was not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemption in preparing the director's report and from preparing a strategic report.

Royce Peeling Green Limited

Mr Martin Chatten (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Royce Peeling Green Limited

30 April 2016
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Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditor

The Copper Room
Deva Centre
Trinity Way
Manchester
M3 7BG

THE EMERGENCY SHOWER COMPANY LIMITED

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

	Notes	2015 £	2014 £
Turnover	2	415,156	412,216
Cost of sales		(276,246)	(274,217)
Gross profit		<u>138,910</u>	<u>137,999</u>
Administrative expenses		(128,918)	(128,685)
Operating profit	3	<u>9,992</u>	<u>9,314</u>
Interest payable and similar expenses		(2,406)	(2,453)
Profit before taxation		<u>7,586</u>	<u>6,861</u>
Taxation	4	-	-
Profit for the financial year		<u>7,586</u>	<u>6,861</u>
Total comprehensive income for the year		<u><u>7,586</u></u>	<u><u>6,861</u></u>

THE EMERGENCY SHOWER COMPANY LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2015

	Notes	2015 £	£	2014 £	£
Current assets					
Debtors	5	357,539		342,360	
Cash at bank and in hand		899		-	
		<u>358,438</u>		<u>342,360</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	<u>(77,212)</u>		<u>(68,720)</u>	
Net assets			<u>281,226</u>		<u>273,640</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	7		20,000		20,000
Profit and loss reserves			<u>261,226</u>		<u>253,640</u>
Total equity			<u>281,226</u>		<u>273,640</u>

These financial statements have been prepared 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 22 April 2016


Mr A Hughes
Director

Company Registration No. 01375091

THE EMERGENCY SHOWER COMPANY LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

	Notes	Share capital £	Profit and loss reserves £	Total £
Balance at 1 January 2014		20,000	246,779	266,779
Period ended 31 December 2014:				
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	6,861	6,861
Balance at 31 December 2014		20,000	253,640	273,640
Period ended 31 December 2015:				
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	7,586	7,586
Balance at 31 December 2015		20,000	261,226	281,226

THE EMERGENCY SHOWER COMPANY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

1 Accounting policies

Company information

The Emergency Shower Company Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Whitefield Road Industrial Estate, Bredbury, Stockport, Cheshire, SK6 2SS.

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 on the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

These financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2015 are the first financial statements of The Emergency Shower Company Limited prepared in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland. The date of transition to FRS 102 was 1 January 2014. The reported financial position and financial performance for the previous period are not affected by the transition to FRS 102.

1.2 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 VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), 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.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that are recoverable.

1.3 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

THE EMERGENCY SHOWER COMPANY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.4 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 statement of financial position 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 trade and other receivables 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.

Other financial assets

Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments which are not subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price. Such assets are subsequently carried at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss, except that investments in equity instruments that are not publically traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

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.

THE EMERGENCY SHOWER COMPANY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other payables, 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 receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

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

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

Other financial liabilities

Derivatives, including interest rate swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts, are not basic financial instruments. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in profit or loss in finance costs or finance income as appropriate, unless hedge accounting is applied and the hedge is a cash flow hedge.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

1.5 Equity instruments

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

1.6 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 are included in the profit and loss account for the period.

1.7 Liability limitation agreement

The company has entered into a liability limitation agreement with Royce Peeling Green Limited, the statutory auditor for the year ended 31 December 2015. The proportionate liability agreement follows the standard terms in Appendix B to the Financial Reporting Council's June 2008 Guidance on Auditor Liability Agreements, and will be approved by the shareholders at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

2 Turnover and other revenue

An analysis of the company's turnover is as follows:

	2015 £	2014 £
Turnover	415,156	412,216

THE EMERGENCY SHOWER COMPANY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

2 Turnover and other revenue

(Continued)

Turnover analysed by geographical market

	2015 £	2014 £
United Kingdom	414,628	406,445
European Union excluding UK	528	-
Rest of World	-	5,771
	<u>415,156</u>	<u>412,216</u>

3 Operating profit

	2015 £	2014 £
Operating profit for the year is stated after charging/(crediting):		
Fees payable to the company's auditors for the audit of the company's financial statements	<u>2,000</u>	<u>2,000</u>

4 Taxation

The charge for the year can be reconciled to the profit per the profit and loss account as follows:

	2015 £	2014 £
Profit before taxation	<u>7,586</u>	<u>6,861</u>
Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20.00% (2014: 20.00%)	1,517	1,372
Group relief	<u>(1,517)</u>	<u>(1,372)</u>
Tax expense for the year	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

5 Debtors

	2015 £	2014 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	88,195	67,563
Amounts due from group undertakings	<u>269,344</u>	<u>274,797</u>
	<u>357,539</u>	<u>342,360</u>

THE EMERGENCY SHOWER COMPANY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2015 £	2014 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	-	7,089
Other creditors	77,212	61,631
	<u>77,212</u>	<u>68,720</u>

The invoice discounting creditor is secured by way of a fixed and floating charge over all assets of the company.

7 Called up share capital

	2015 £	2014 £
Ordinary share capital		
Authorised		
20,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	20,000	20,000
	<u>20,000</u>	<u>20,000</u>
Issued and fully paid		
20,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	20,000	20,000
	<u>20,000</u>	<u>20,000</u>

8 Financial commitments, guarantees and contingent liabilities

The company has granted a fixed and floating charge over its assets by way of cross guarantee for certain borrowings of fellow group undertakings amounting to £?? (2014: £3,283,137).

9 Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemption in FRS 102 from the requirement to disclose transactions with group companies on the grounds that consolidated financial statements are prepared by the ultimate parent company.

10 Parent company

The ultimate parent company is J.D. Hughes Group Limited , a company registered in England and Wales.

The controlling shareholder of the ultimate parent company is Mr A D Hughes.