DAMAC BULK HANDLING LIMITED FILLETED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

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COMPANIES HOUSE

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

31 DECEMBER 2022

	Note	2022 £	2021 £
Fixed assets	_		
Tangible assets	5	5,281,218	1,721,324
Current assets			
Debtors	6	670,480	343,277
Cash at bank and in hand		93,275	58,138
		763,755	401,415
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(2,175,755)	(698,192)
Net current liabilities		(1,412,000)	(296,777)
Total assets less current liabilities		3,869,218	1,424,547
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8	(1,017,036)	_
Provisions		(395,743)	(296,409)
Net assets		2,456,439	1,128,138
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		1,000	1,000
Profit and loss account		2,455,439	1,127,138
Shareholders funds		2,456,439	1,128,138

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with Section 1A of FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the statement of income and retained earnings has not been delivered.

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 statement of financial position continues on the following page.

The notes on pages 3 to 8 form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (continued)

31 DECEMBER 2022

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 29 August 2023, and are signed on behalf of the board by:

C Plaskitt Director

Company registration number: 02028013

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is Mariner Street, Goole, East Yorkshire, DN14 5BW, England.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with Section 1A of FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland'.

3. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis. The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported. These estimates and judgements are continually reviewed and are based on experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The actual outcome may diverge from these estimates if other assumptions are made, or other conditions arise.

Significant judgements

No significant judgments arose in the preparation of these financial statements.

· Key sources of estimation uncertainty

Accounting estimates and assumptions are made concerning the future and, by their nature, will rarely equal the related actual outcome. The key assumptions and other sources of estimation uncertainty that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are as follows:

(i) Depreciation charges

The annual depreciation charge for tangible assets is sensitive to changes in the useful economic lives and residual values of the assets. These are reviewed periodically by the Directors to ensure that they reflect both external and internal factors.

(ii) Impairment of debtors

The company makes an estimate of the recoverable value of trade and other debtors. When making their assessment, management considers factors including the current credit rating of the debtor, the ageing profile of debtors and historical experience.

Revenue recognition

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Revenue recognition (continued)

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the buyer (usually on despatch of the goods); the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the entity; and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transactions can be measured reliably.

Revenue is measured in line with agreed rental agreement contracts. Agreed annual base charges, in addition to revenue on handling charges in line with agreed terms and conditions of use.

Income tax

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other 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. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Operating leases

Lease payments are recognised as an expense over the lease term on a straight-line basis. The aggregate benefit of lease incentives is recognised as a reduction to expense over the lease term, on a straight-line basis.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Plant and machinery

20% straight line

Silos

6% straight line

Assets in the course of construction are included at cost. Depreciation on these assets is not charged until they are brought into use.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Impairment of fixed assets

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date.

Finance leases and hire purchase contracts

Assets held under finance leases and hire purchase contracts are recognised in the statement of financial position as assets and liabilities at the lower of the fair value of the assets and the present value of the minimum lease payments, which is determined at the inception of the lease term. Any initial direct costs of the lease are added to the amount recognised as an asset.

Lease payments are apportioned between the finance charges and reduction of the outstanding lease liability using the effective interest method. Finance charges are allocated to each period so as to produce a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the entity has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recognised as a liability in the statement of financial position and the amount of the provision as an expense.

Financial instruments

The company only holds basic financial instruments as defined in FRS 102. The financial assets and financial liabilities of the company and their measurement basis are as follows:

Financial assets - trade and other debtors are basic financial instruments and are debt instruments measured at amortised cost. Prepayments are not financial instruments. Cash at bank is classified as a basic financial instrument and is measured at amortised cost.

Financial liabilities - trade creditors, accruals and other creditors are financial instruments, and are measured at amortised cost. Taxation and social security are not included in the financial instruments disclosure definition.

Defined contribution plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund.

4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 5 (2021: 5).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

5.	Tangible assets					
		Plant and machinery £	Silos £	Assets under construction £	Total £	
	Cost At 1 January 2022 Additions Disposals Transfers	150,136 — (100,000)	2,237,394 3,694,752 - 390,806	390,806 - - (390,806)	2,778,336 3,694,752 (100,000)	
	At 31 December 2022	50,136	6,322,952		6,373,088	
	Depreciation At 1 January 2022 Charge for the year Disposals	109,236 9,247 (100,000)	947,776 125,611	- - -	1,057,012 134,858 (100,000)	
	At 31 December 2022	18,483	1,073,387		1,091,870	
	Carrying amount At 31 December 2022	31,653	5,249,565		5,281,218	
	At 31 December 2021	40,900	1,289,618	390,806	1,721,324	
	Assets under construction relate to ne	ew silo construction.				
6.	Debtors					
				2022 £	2021 £	
	Trade debtors Other debtors			556,592 113,888	271,470 71,807	
				670,480	343,277	
7.	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year					
				2022 £	2021 £	
	Bank loans and overdrafts Trade creditors Amounts owed to group undertakings	s and undertakings in whi	ch the	484,848 221,573	52,819	
	company has a participating interest Corporation tax	and undertakings in win	on the	1,113,352 -	404,261 7,677	
	Social security and other taxes Other creditors			71,378	36,916	
	Other creations			284,604	196,519	
				2,175,755	698,192	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

7. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year (continued)

Bank loans and overdrafts are secured by way of a fixed and floating charge over the assets of the company.

Included within other creditors are obligations under and hire purchase agreements of £189,800 (2021 - £100,000) which are secured on the assets to which they relate.

Amounts owed to group undertakings are repayable on demand with no interest accrued on amounts due.

8. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

		2022	2021
	•	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts		431,819	_
Other creditors		585,217	-
		1,017,036	

Included within other creditors are obligations under and hire purchase agreements of £585,217 (2021 - £nil) which are secured on the assets to which they relate.

9. Operating leases

The total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	2022	2021
	£	£
Not later than 1 year	67,767	67,767
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	285,200	285,200
Later than 5 years	966,408	1,034,175
	1,319,375	1,387,142

10. Other financial commitments

There are unlimited cross guarantees and a right of group set off between the companies owned and controlled by Damac Group Limited in favour of HSBC Bank plc. At the year end were outstanding borrowings after group set off amounting to £nil (2020 - £nil).

11. Summary audit opinion

The auditor's report for the year dated 31 August 2023 was unqualified.

The senior statutory auditor was Mark Bradshaw, for and on behalf of Streets Audit LLP.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

12. Related party transactions

There was a management charge of £29,000 (2021 - £20,000) paid to Leemack Limited, which is under common ownership of L Mackrill.

There was a management charge of £nil (2021 - £20,000) paid to Willem Investments Limited, which is under common directorship of C Plaskitt.

The company has taken advantage of the exemption contained in Section 33 of the FRS 102 'Related Party Disclosures' from disclosing transactions with entities which are part of the group, since 100% of the voting rights in the company are controlled within the group.

13. Controlling party

The ultimate parent company is Damac Group Limited, which operates from the registered office, Mariners Street, Goole, East Yorkshire, DN14 5BW. The consolidated financial statements of Damac Group Limited are available from Companies House.