

Company Registration No. 05735517 (England and Wales)

**SBU Limited**  
**Amended Unaudited Financial Statements**  
**For The Year Ended 30 April 2020**



# **SBU LIMITED**

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# SBU LIMITED

## BALANCE SHEET AS AT 30 APRIL 2020

	Notes	2020 £	£	2019 £	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Tangible assets	3	1,074,319		1,034,033	
Investments	4	1,516,122		1,516,122	
		<u>2,590,441</u>		<u>2,550,155</u>	
<b>Current assets</b>					
Debtors	6	106,514		251	
Cash at bank and in hand		5,535		2,587	
		<u>112,049</u>		<u>2,838</u>	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	7	<u>(872,617)</u>		<u>(867,424)</u>	
<b>Net current liabilities</b>			(760,568)		(864,586)
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			<u>1,829,873</u>		<u>1,685,569</u>
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year</b>	8		(207,247)		(142,195)
<b>Provisions for liabilities</b>			<u>(31,450)</u>		<u>(28,800)</u>
<b>Net assets</b>			<u><u>1,591,176</u></u>		<u><u>1,514,574</u></u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital			3,110		3,110
Share premium account			235,090		235,090
Capital redemption reserve			110		110
Profit and loss reserves			<u>1,352,866</u>		<u>1,276,264</u>
<b>Total equity</b>			<u><u>1,591,176</u></u>		<u><u>1,514,574</u></u>

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 30 April 2020 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

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 members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476.

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

## **SBU LIMITED**

### **BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED) AS AT 30 APRIL 2020**

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The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 27/04/2022.....  
and are signed on its behalf by:

*Karen cocker*  
.....  
Ms K A Cocker  
Director

**Company Registration No. 05735517**

# SBU LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020

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### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

SBU Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Kestia House, Market Flat Lane, Scotton, Knaresborough, HG5 9JA.

#### 1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with "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 £1.

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

The company has taken advantage of the exemption under section 399 of the Companies Act 2006 not to prepare consolidated accounts, on the basis that the group of which this is the parent qualifies as a small group. The financial statements present information about the company as an individual entity and not about its group.

#### 1.2 Going concern

The directors have considered all factors, including in the wider economy, as part of their assessment of going concern. Although the current economic climate creates both cashflow and profitability risks for the company, the directors believe on balance that they have sufficient resources to enable trading to continue for a period of at least one year from the date of approval of the financial statements, on the basis of information currently available to them as at the point of approving these. Accordingly, these financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis.

#### 1.3 Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable from the short term hire of plant and machinery net of VAT and trade discounts.

Revenue from hire agreements is recognised on a straight line basis over the rental period.

#### 1.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Freehold buildings	2% Straight line
Plant and machinery	20% Straight line
Motor vehicles	25% Straight line

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

# **SBU LIMITED**

## **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020**

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### **1 Accounting policies**

**(Continued)**

#### **1.5 Fixed asset investments**

Interests in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the company. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

An associate is an entity, being neither a subsidiary nor a joint venture, in which the company holds a long-term interest and where the company has significant influence. The company considers that it has significant influence where it has the power to participate in the financial and operating decisions of the associate.

Entities in which the company has a long term interest and shares control under a contractual arrangement are classified as jointly controlled entities.

#### **1.6 Impairment of fixed assets**

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any).

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

#### **1.7 Cash at bank and in hand**

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and 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.

# SBU LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020

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### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.8 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.

#### **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.

# SBU LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020

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### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### **Basic financial liabilities**

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans and loans from fellow group companies, 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.

#### **Derecognition of financial liabilities**

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

### 1.9 Equity instruments

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

### 1.10 Taxation

The 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 net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes 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 reporting end date.

#### **Deferred tax**

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and 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. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date 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 is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.



# SBU LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.11 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

#### 1.12 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

#### 1.13 Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessees. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets at the lower of the assets' fair value at the date of inception and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The related liability is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest is charged to the profit and loss account so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term.

#### 1.14 Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

### 2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

	2020 Number	2019 Number
Total	5	5

# SBU LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020

### 3 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery etc	Total
	£	£	£
<b>Cost</b>			
At 1 May 2019	856,327	898,145	1,754,472
Additions	2,240	185,677	187,917
Disposals	-	(14,482)	(14,482)
At 30 April 2020	858,567	1,069,340	1,927,907
<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>			
At 1 May 2019	139,268	581,171	720,439
Depreciation charged in the year	11,309	136,322	147,631
Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	(14,482)	(14,482)
At 30 April 2020	150,577	703,011	853,588
<b>Carrying amount</b>			
At 30 April 2020	707,990	366,329	1,074,319
At 30 April 2019	717,059	316,974	1,034,033

### 4 Fixed asset investments

	Notes	2020 £	2019 £
Investments	5	1,516,122	1,516,122

#### Movements in fixed asset investments

	Shares in group undertakings £
<b>Cost or valuation</b>	
At 1 May 2019 & 30 April 2020	1,516,122
<b>Carrying amount</b>	
At 30 April 2020	1,516,122
At 30 April 2019	1,516,122

### 5 Subsidiaries

Details of the company's subsidiaries at 30 April 2020 are as follows:

# SBU LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020

### 5 Subsidiaries (Continued)

Name of undertaking	Registered office	Class of shares held	% Held Direct
S & B Utilities Limited	England and Wales	Ordinary	100.00

The registered office of the subsidiary is the same as SBU Limited.

### 6 Debtors

	2020 £	2019 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Other debtors	106,514	251

### 7 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2020 £	2019 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	21,000	73,829
Trade creditors	15,666	6,323
Amounts owed to group undertakings	688,641	651,769
Taxation and social security	62,578	67,443
Other creditors	84,732	68,060
	872,617	867,424

Bank loans and overdrafts and other creditors of £101,272 (2019 - £101,064) are secured.

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

	2020 £	2019 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	73,500	86,959
Other creditors	133,747	55,236
	207,247	142,195

Bank loans and overdrafts and other creditors of £207,247 (2019 - £142,195) are secured.

# SBU LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020

### 9 Directors' transactions

Description	% Rate	Opening balance £	Amounts advanced £	Closing balance £
Directors	2.25	(5,600)	100,810	95,210
		<u>(5,600)</u>	<u>100,810</u>	<u>95,210</u>

### 10 Amendments to the accounts

The accounts presented have been amended, and replace the original set prepared for the year ended 30 April 2020. These financial statements are now the statutory accounts for the company for the year ended 30 April 2020. These financial statements are prepared as they were at the date of the original accounts.

The directors have prepared amended accounts in order to correctly recognise an asset as monies owed from the directors.