Registration number: 10197096

Elite Coffee Limited

Annual Report and Unaudited Abridged Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 October 2022

Inn Control
10 Cheyne Walk
Northampton
Northamptonshire
NNI 5PT

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Company Information

Directors Mr S S Bassett

Ms J A Sutton Mr P Harbottle Mr W V G Morgan

Ms Gingell

Registered office Box 122

St Loyes House 20 St. Loyes Street

Bedford Bedfordshire MK40 IZL

Accountants Inn Control

10 Cheyne Walk Northampton Northamptonshire

NNI 5PT

(Registration number: 10197096) Abridged Balance Sheet as at 31 October 2022

	Note	2022 £	2021 £
fixed assets			
Intangible assets	5	37,250	44,750
tangible assets	<u>5</u> <u>6</u>	226,304	329,082
taligible assets	<u> </u>	263,554	373,832
		203,331	373,032
Current assets			
stocks	<u>7</u>	15,464	10,226
Debtors		37,344	35,645
Cash at bank and in hand		431,463	341,956
		484,271	387,827
Prepayments and accrued income		79,025	52,998
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year		(673,715)	(615,474)
Net current liabilities		(110,419)	(174,649)
Total assets less current liabilities		153,135	199,183
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year		(195,944)	(297,104)
Accruals and deferred income		(107,888)	(71,999)
Net liabilities		(150,697)	(169,920)
capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		2	2
Share premium reserve		484,050	484,050
Profit and loss account		(634,749)	(653,972)
Total equity		(150,697)	(169,920)

For the financial year ending 31 October 2022 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Directors' responsibilities:

- The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its accounts for the year in question in accordance with section 476; and
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

(Registration number: 10197096) Abridged Balance Sheet as at 31 October 2022

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to companies subject to the small companies regime within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 and the option to not file the profit and loss account has been taken.

All of the company's members have consented to the preparation of an Abridged Profit and Loss Account and an Abridged Balance Sheet in accordance with Section 444(2A) of the Companies Act 2006.

Thomaged Balance sheet in accordance with occion 111(2) y of the Companies vice 2000.
Approved and authorised by the Board on 26 June 2023 and signed on its behalf by:
Mr P Harbottle
Director

Notes to the Unaudited Abridged Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 October 2022

I General information

The company is a private company limited by share capital, incorporated in England and Wales.

The address of its registered office is:
Box 122
St Loyes House
20 St. Loyes Street
Bedford
Bedfordshire
MK40 1ZL
England and Wales

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board on 26 June 2023.

2 Accounting policies

Summary of significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Statement of compliance

These abridged financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 Section IA smaller entities - 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland' and the Companies Act 2006 (as applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime).

Basis of preparation

These abridged financial statements have been prepared using the historical cost convention except that as disclosed in the accounting policies certain items are shown at fair value.

Going concern

Going concern

Notes to the Unaudited Abridged Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 October 2022

Judgements

In applying the Company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions in determining the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities. The directors' best judgements, estimates and assumptions are based on the best and most reliable evidence available at the time when the decisions are made, and are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be appropriate.

Due to the inherent subjectivity involved in making such judgements, estimates and assumptions, the actual results and outcomes may differ.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised, if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods, if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Revenue recognition

Turnover comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of goods and provision of services in the ordinary course of the company's activities. Turnover is shown net of sales/value added tax, returns, rebates and discounts.

The company recognises revenue when:

The amount of revenue can be reliably measured;

it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity;

and specific criteria have been met for each of the company's activities.

Tax

Taxation for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Income Statement, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Current tax is recognised at the amount of tax payable using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date.

Timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements. Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the year end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Notes to the Unaudited Abridged Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 October 2022

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are stated in the balance sheet at cost, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

The cost of tangible assets includes directly attributable incremental costs incurred in their acquisition and installation.

Depreciation

Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost of assets, other than land and properties under construction over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Asset class

Pepreciation method and rate
25% on cost
Leasehold improvements

10% on cost

Goodwill

Goodwill arising on the acquisition of an entity represents the excess of the cost of acquisition over the company's interest in the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the entity recognised at the date of acquisition. Goodwill is initially recognised as an asset at cost and is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is held in the currency of the acquired entity and revalued to the closing rate at each reporting period date. Goodwill is amortised over its useful life, which shall not exceed ten years if a reliable estimate of the useful life cannot be made.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially measured at cost. After initial recognition, intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Patents and licences are being amortised evenly over their estimated useful life of ten years.

Amortisation

Amortisation is provided on intangible assets so as to write off the cost, less any estimated residual value, over their useful life as follows:

Asset class
Goodwill
10% on cost
10% on cost
10% on cost

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and call deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

Notes to the Unaudited Abridged Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 October 2022

Trade debtors

Trade debtors are amounts due from customers for merchandise sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business.

Trade debtors are recognised initially at the transaction price. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. A provision for the impairment of trade debtors is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables.

Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is determined using the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method.

The cost of finished goods and work in progress comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. At each reporting date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stocks are impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell; the impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Trade creditors

Trade creditors 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 the company does not have an unconditional right, at the end of the reporting period, to defer settlement of the creditor for at least twelve months after the reporting date. If there is an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Trade creditors are recognised initially at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Borrowings

Interest-bearing borrowings are initially recorded at fair value, net of transaction costs. Interest-bearing borrowings are subsequently carried at amortised cost, with the difference between the proceeds, net of transaction costs, and the amount due on redemption being recognised as a charge to the profit and loss account over the period of the relevant borrowing.

Interest expense is recognised on the basis of the effective interest method and is included in interest payable and similar charges.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date.

Notes to the Unaudited Abridged Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 October 2022

Leases

Leases in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

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

Assets held under finance leases are recognised at the lower of their fair value at inception of the lease and the present value of the minimum lease payments. These assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the useful life of the asset and the lease term. The corresponding liability to the lessor is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation.

Lease payments are apportioned between finance costs in the profit and loss account and reduction of the lease obligation so as to achieve a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Equity instruments are measured at the fair value of the cash or other resources received or receivable, net of the direct costs of issuing the equity instruments. If payment is deferred and the time value of money is material, the initial measurement is on a present value basis.

Notes to the Unaudited Abridged Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 October 2022

Financial instruments

Classification

The company only enters into basic financial instruments transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other accounts receivable and payable, loans from banks and other third parties and loans to related parties.

Debt instruments such as loans and other accounts receivable and payable are initially measured at present value of the future payments and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method; Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade payables or receivables, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, such as the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate or in the case of an outright short-term loan not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially and subsequently, at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

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

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 Staff numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company (including directors) during the year, was 15 (2021 - 15).

4 Profit/loss before tax

Arrived at after charging/(crediting)

	2022	2021
	£	£
Depreciation expense	97,454	139,825
Amortisation expense	7,500	7,500

Notes to the Unaudited Abridged Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 October 2022

5 Intangible assets

			Total £
Cost or valuation At I November 2021			75,000
At 31 October 2022			75,000
Amortisation At I November 2021			20.250
Amortisation charge			30,250 7,500
At 31 October 2022			37,750
Carrying amount			
At 31 October 2022		_	37,250
At 31 October 2021			44,750
6 Tangible assets	Land and buildings £	Furniture, fittings and equipment £	Total £
Cost or valuation At 1 November 2021	107, 172	450.170	0/1/10
Additions	406,472	458,168 4,558	864,640 4,558
Disposals	<u> </u>	(22,307)	(22,307)
At 31 October 2022	406,472	440,419	846,891
Depreciation			
At I November 2021	191,228	344,330	535,558
Charge for the year	40,647	56,806	97,453
Eliminated on disposal	- -	(12,424)	(12,424)
At 31 October 2022	231,875	388,712	620,587
Carrying amount			
At 31 October 2022	174,597	51,707	226,304
At 31 October 2021	215,244	113,838	329,082

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Notes to the Unaudited Abridged Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 October 2022

Included within the net book value of land and buildings above is £174,597 (2021 - £215,244) in respect of freehold land and buildings.

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7		
,	Stocks	

	2022	2021
	£	£
Other inventories	15,464	10,226

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.