

**ELITE EQUIPMENT SERVICES AND SALES LIMITED**

**UNAUDITED**

**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**INFORMATION FOR FILING WITH THE REGISTRAR**

**FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2019**

**ELITE EQUIPMENT SERVICES AND SALES LIMITED**  
**REGISTERED NUMBER: 10436414**

**BALANCE SHEET**  
**AS AT 31 OCTOBER 2019**

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Tangible assets	4	150,341	94,397
		<u>150,341</u>	<u>94,397</u>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Stocks		12,799	8,566
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	5	13,084	12,360
Cash at bank and in hand	6	35,559	10,923
		<u>61,442</u>	<u>31,849</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(92,797)	(72,747)
<b>Net current liabilities</b>		<u>(31,355)</u>	<u>(40,898)</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		<u>118,986</u>	<u>53,499</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8	(2,537)	-
<b>Provisions for liabilities</b>			
Deferred tax	11	(28,565)	-
		<u>(28,565)</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Net assets</b>		<u><u>87,884</u></u>	<u><u>53,499</u></u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital		100	100
Profit and loss account		87,784	53,399
		<u><u>87,884</u></u>	<u><u>53,499</u></u>

The directors consider that the Company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 and members have not required the Company to obtain an audit for the Period in question in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

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 financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

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

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**ELITE EQUIPMENT SERVICES AND SALES LIMITED**  
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**BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)**  
**AS AT 31 OCTOBER 2019**

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The Company has opted not to file the profit and loss account in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 10 July 2020.

**Shayn Daniels**  
Director

**Justin Glasspoole**  
Director

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

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2019**

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**1. General information**

The Company is a private company limited by shares. It is both incorporated and domiciled in England and Wales. The address of its registered office is Glebe Cottage, Salle, Norwich, Norfolk, NR10 4SF

The company's principle activity is that of providing groundwork services, along with hire and maintenance of groundwork equipment. The company also on occasion, procures groundwork equipment, for sale.

**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 Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

**2.2 Revenue**

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

**Sale of goods**

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the Company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- the Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the transaction; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

**Rendering of services**

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

**2.3 Interest income**

Interest income is recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

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**2. Accounting policies (continued)**

**2.4 Finance costs**

Finance costs are charged to profit or loss over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

**2.5 Current and deferred taxation**

The tax expense for the Period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Balance Sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

**2.6 Tangible fixed assets**

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, on a reducing balance basis.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Plant and machinery	- 10% Reducing Balance
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The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in profit or loss.

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**2. Accounting policies (continued)**

**2.7 Stocks**

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a first in, first out basis. Work in progress and finished goods include labour and attributable overheads.

At each balance sheet date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is 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.

**2.8 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.

**2.9 Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

**2.10 Creditors**

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

**2.11 Provisions for liabilities**

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to profit or loss in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Balance Sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Balance Sheet.

**2.12 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 non-puttable ordinary shares.

**2.13 Dividends**

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting.

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**3. Employees**

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the Period was 2 (2018 - 2).

**4. Tangible fixed assets**

	<b>Plant and machinery £</b>
<b>Cost or valuation</b>	
At 1 November 2018	104,378
Additions	70,868
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At 31 October 2019	175,246
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<b>Depreciation</b>	
At 1 November 2018	9,981
Charge for the Period on owned assets	14,924
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At 31 October 2019	24,905
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<b>Net book value</b>	
At 31 October 2019	<u><u>150,341</u></u>

**5. Debtors**

	<b>2019 £</b>	<b>2018 £</b>
Trade debtors	10,473	11,053
Prepayments and accrued income	2,611	1,307
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	<u><u>13,084</u></u>	<u><u>12,360</u></u>

**ELITE EQUIPMENT SERVICES AND SALES LIMITED**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2019**

**6. Cash and cash equivalents**

	2019 £	2018 £
Cash at bank and in hand	35,560	10,924
	<u>35,560</u>	<u>10,924</u>

**7. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year**

	2019 £	2018 £
Trade creditors	12,703	-
Other taxation and social security	5,094	1,655
Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts	5,430	5,617
Other creditors	68,900	64,900
Accruals and deferred income	670	575
	<u>92,797</u>	<u>72,747</u>

**8. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year**

	2019 £	2018 £
Net obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	2,537	-
	<u>2,537</u>	<u>-</u>

**9. Hire purchase and finance leases**

Minimum lease payments under hire purchase fall due as follows:

2019 £	2018 £
<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>



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10. Financial instruments

	2019 £	2018 £
<b>Financial assets</b>		
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	<u>35,560</u>	<u>10,924</u>

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss comprise bank balances.

11. Deferred taxation

	2019 £
Charged to profit or loss	(28,565)
<b>At end of year</b>	<u>(28,565)</u>

The deferred taxation balance is made up as follows:

	2019 £	2018 £
Accelerated capital allowances	(28,565)	-
	<u>(28,565)</u>	<u>-</u>

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.