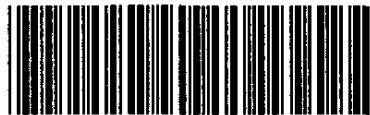

ELDAPOINT LIMITED

**ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024**

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ELDAPOINT LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	J J Collier L Kearns W R J Rawkins P G Smith
Registered number	01096344
Registered office	Charleywood Road Knowsley Industrial Park North Liverpool Merseyside L33 7SG
Independent auditor	Grant Thornton UK LLP Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditor Royal Liver Building Liverpool L3 1PS
Bankers	Barclays Bank 48 - 50 Lord Street Liverpool L2 1TD
Solicitors	Hill Dickinson LLP No.1, St Paul's Square Liverpool L3 9SJ

ELDAPOINT LIMITED

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ELDAPOINT LIMITED

**STRATEGIC REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024**

Business review

Turnover for the year was 30.6% down against prior year at £15,452,133 (2023: £22,274,520).

The downturn in revenues was mainly attributable to the manufacturing division, where revenues decreases were driven by a number of factors including customer realignment of stock levels post Covid-19 plus new legislation impacting the industry - Joint of Practice ('JCOP10'). The impact of these legislative changes led to a pause by key customers in buying patterns whilst new technical compliant solutions were developed.

The depot revenues fell by 8%, as a result of a discontinued division and a fall in seasonal revenues for the Scotland depot as a result of the adverse winter weather conditions.

Operating loss for the year amounted to £1,648,809 (2023: profit £1,719,232).

The operating loss was as a result of a downturn in manufacturing division revenues detailed above as well as investment in group roles in order to improve efficiencies and drive future growth.

Balance Sheet

Fixed Assets

The company continued to invest in fixed assets with £466k spent on Land and Buildings and £678k spent on upgrading Plant.

Working capital management was a key focus for leadership team, reducing stock levels, maintaining control on debtor and creditor days.

Stock

Stock levels reduced across progress, finished goods and raw materials. The total reduction compared to the prior year was £1.8M. £485k of the reduction was from work in progress, £1M was from the reduction in finished goods and 310k was raw materials. The depots need to hold stock levels for all lines in order to give a quick response to any repairs needed.

Debtors

Trade Debtors reduced from £4.7M to £3.5M which would be expected due to the lower revenues reported. Debtor days rose slightly from 78 days to 82 days, mainly due to some larger balances on the debtors ledger for sales close to year end.

Just before year end the company recruited a Group Credit Control Manager, with a remit to improve the cash management of the business and reduce debtor days.

Creditors

Like debtors, Trade Creditors reduced against prior year, falling from £2.9M to £1.9M. The company understand the importance of maintaining a strong supply chain so during the year recruited a Group Procurement Manager build on the already strong supply chain.

Cash

Cash management in line with working capital management was a key focus for Eldapoint Limited, with cash balance at a similar level to prior years.

ELDAPOINT LIMITED

**STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024**

Financial risk management objectives and policies

The company uses various financial instruments. These loans, cash and various items, such as trade debtors and creditors that arise directly from its operations. The main purpose of these financial instruments is to raise finance for the company's operations.

The existence of these financial instruments exposes the company to a number of financial risks, which are described in more details below.

The main risks arising from the company's financial instruments are currency risk, liquidity risk, cashflow interest rate risk and credit risk. The directors review and agree policies for managing each of these risks and they are summarized below.

Currency and price risk

The company makes 14.8% of sales to customers outside the UK.

The company makes certain purchases in US \$. The company's policy is to reduce the currency exposure by taking out forward contracts of a significant proportion of the total liability, thus helping maintain expected margin and reduces exposure to fluctuations in the \$ exchange rate.

Liquidity risk

The company seeks to manage financial risk by ensuring sufficient liquidity is available to meet foreseeable needs. The company policy throughout the year to ensure continuation of funding. Short term flexibility is achieved through the use of invoice discounting facilities.

The groups' long term debt facility is provided by Pricoa Private Capital. The terms of this facility include a number of financial covenants which are monitored by the directors to ensure they are complied with.

Credit risk

All customers who wish to trade with the company on credit terms are subject to credit verification procedures. Customers who are granted credit terms are credit insured under a group policy. Trade debtors are monitored on an ongoing basis and credit insurance reporting is done in line with the policy to ensure compliance.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The group's long term debt facility is provided by Pricoa Private Capital. The terms of this facility includes financial covenants based on EBITDA and Liquidity.

Inflation, for both the short and mid-term continues to be a risk to the overall economy and increasing uncertainties arise through consumer sentiment through the cost-of-living crisis.

Change in government has delayed infrastructure projects for the UK, particularly around the rail sector and increases in Employers National insurance and the National minimum wage will see costs for the business increase significantly.

ELDAPOINT LIMITED

**STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024**

Financial key performance indicators

The directors use various performance indicators to monitor and measure the business operations.

These include, turnover, sales mix, gross, operating, EBITDA and net margin, together with working capital analysis including cashflow, debtor/creditor days and stock turnover. These are reviewed regularly to assess the businesses' performance against annual budget and monthly forecasts.

Key Performance Indicators:

Turnover decreased by 30.6% against 2023.

Gross margin of 15.2% was down against 2023 (23.2%).

Operating loss of £1,648,809 (Margin -10.7%) was down against prior year 2023 operating profit of £1,719,232 (Margin 7.7%).

Working capital management remained a key focus area for management, who feel this was well controlled during the year.

Future developments

The directors continue to focus on the development and implementation of group systems and policies, led by the group management team, working in conjunction with subsidiary site leadership.

This approach will promote standardization of processes and practices across operations, finance and administration whilst reducing the administrative burden for operating sites.

During the year, the group implemented a costing system. These systems will lay the foundations for a group wide ERP roll out shortly afterwards.

Since the year end, the role of Group Technical Manager has been created and filled, with a remit to promote innovation in our products and to provide a truly customer-centric approach to product development and improvement.

Approval

This report was approved by the board and signed on its behalf.

James Collier

J J Collier
Director

Date: 31/3/2025

ELDAPOINT LIMITED

**DIRECTORS' REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024**

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024.

Principal activity

The company is principally engaged on a national scale in the storage of shipping containers, container repairs, specialised conversions and manufacturing facilities for the production of bespoke portable welfare and accommodation units.

Results

The loss for the year, after taxation, amounted to £1,614,421 (2023: profit £595,968).

The directors did not recommend the payment of a dividend in the year (2023: £Nil).

The Board has reviewed the performance of the company in detail in the Strategic Report in accordance with S514C (II) of the Companies Act 2006.

The trading EBITDA of the company for the year was £153,039 (2023: £2,171,503).*

*EBITDA is defined as Earnings before Interest, Tax, Depreciation, Amortisation, Impairments, Exceptionals, and other costs which management deem to be non-recurring such as restructuring costs and write offs.

Profit before tax	£(1,844,073)
Depreciation/Amortisation	£731,437
Interest	£195,264
Exceptionals and Non-Recurring costs	£1,070,411
EBITDA	£153,039

Directors

The directors who served during the year were:

C S Chidley (resigned 14 February 2025)
 J J Collier
 L Kearns
 W R J Rawkins
 P G Smith (appointed 1 June 2023)

Directors' Responsibilities Statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic Report, the Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law, including FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs and profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

ELDAPOINT LIMITED

**DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024**

Directors' Responsibilities Statement (continued)

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards comprising FRS102 have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are 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.

The directors are responsible for safeguarding the assets of the group and company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Going concern

The financial Statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which the directors consider to be appropriate for the following reasons;

The group manages its treasury on a group wide basis, and the company is reliant on the continued financial support of its parent company.

The directors have prepared a group integrated profit and loss, balance sheet and cashflow forecasts for the period 31st March 2026, which is more than 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements.

In the financial year ended 31st March 2024, the group continued to trade under challenging conditions, and in addition incurred a one-off capital gains tax charge which reduced the group's available cash headroom. Subsequent to the year end, a shareholder loan facility was put in place for £1M, which is available for the group to draw down to provide additional headroom.

The forecasts prepared indicate that this additional loan facility together with the existing uncommitted invoice discount facility; and taking account of reasonable worst-case scenarios, the group will have sufficient funds to continue to operate during the forecast period.

Pricoa remain supportive of managements strategic plan, including the continued investment in people and processes that will help drive efficiencies, improve margin and increase revenues.

Based on the above the directors have a reasonable expectation that the group will have sufficient funds to enable it to operate within its available facilities and settle its liabilities as they fall due for at least the next twelve months. Therefore, it is appropriate to adopt a going concern basis of preparation for the financial statements.

Research and development activities

The company continues to invest resources in developing new products for the marketplace. The Manufacturing and Conversion divisions are heavily involved in designing and manufacturing new and exciting products for existing clients and sectors as well as moving into new sectors such as Renewable Energy and Retail Outlets.

Qualifying third party indemnity provisions

There is a Directors and Officers insurance policy in place.

ELDAPOINT LIMITED

**DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024**

Post balance sheet events

There are no significant events affecting the company post year end.

Disclosure of information to auditor

The directors confirm that:

- so far as each director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware; and
- the directors have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

This report was approved by the board and signed on its behalf.

James Collier

J J Collier
Director

Date: 31/3/2025



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF ELDAPOINT LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Eldapoint Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 March 2024, which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Financial Position, the Statement of Changes in Equity and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion:

- the financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 March 2024 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- the financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the 'Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements' section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

We are responsible for concluding on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify the auditor's opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.

In our evaluation of the directors' conclusions, we considered the inherent risks associated with the company's business model including effects arising from macro-economic uncertainties such as cost inflation, we assessed and challenged the reasonableness of estimates made by the directors and the related disclosures and analysed how those risks might affect the company's financial resources or ability to continue operations over the going concern period.



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF ELDAPOINT LIMITED (CONTINUED)

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report, other than the financial statements and our Auditor's Report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the Annual Report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements, or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

- the information given in the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF ELDAPOINT LIMITED (CONTINUED)

Matter on which we are required to report under the Companies Act 2006

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 material misstatements in the Strategic Report or the Directors' Report.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which 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.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement set out on pages 4 to 5, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF ELDAPOINT LIMITED (CONTINUED)

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an Auditor's Report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists.

Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud, is detailed below:

- We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks applicable to the company, and the industry in which it operates through our general commercial and sector experience and discussions with management. We determined the Companies Act of 2006 to be the most significant laws and regulations impacting the company. We inquired of management whether there were any instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations, and whether they had any knowledge of actual or suspected fraud. We corroborated the results of our inquiries to supporting documentation such as board minute reviews. We also used data analytics and fraud risks identified during our risk assessment to identify any potential fraudulent transactions. From the procedures performed, we did not identify any matters relating to non-compliance with laws and regulations or matters in relation to fraud.
- We designed these procedures in order to identify any material irregularities arising from fraud and any non-compliance with laws and regulations. We also reviewed transactions involving professional services and understood the reason for the provision of services to determine if this was indicative of any non-compliance with laws and regulations. From the procedures performed, we did not identify any matters relating to non-compliance or matters in relation to fraud.
- These audit procedures were designed to provide reasonable assurance that the financial statements were free from fraud or error. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error and detecting irregularities that result from fraud is inherently more difficult than detecting those that result from error, as fraud may involve collusion, deliberate concealment, forgery or intentional misrepresentations. Also, the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely we would become aware of it.
- The engagement partner's assessment of the appropriateness of the collective competence of the capabilities of the engagement team included consideration of the engagement team's:
 - Understanding of, and practical experience with, audit engagements of a similar nature and complexity through appropriate training and participation; and
 - Knowledge of the industry in which the company operates.
- Team communications in respect of potential non-compliance with laws and regulations and fraud included the potential for fraud in revenue recognition through management override of controls.



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF ELDAPOINT LIMITED (CONTINUED)

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our Auditor's Report.

Use of our report

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.

Gareth Hitchmough UK LLP

Gareth Hitchmough BSc FCA
Senior Statutory Auditor
for and on behalf of Grant Thornton UK LLP
Statutory Auditor, Chartered Accountants
Liverpool
Date: 31/3/2025

ELDAPOINT LIMITED

**STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024**

	Note	2024 £	As restated 2023 £
Turnover	4	15,452,133	22,274,520
Cost of sales		(13,095,713)	(17,114,233)
Gross profit		2,356,420	5,160,287
Administrative expenses		(3,583,321)	(3,625,333)
Exceptional administrative expenses	5	(421,908)	-
Other income	6	-	184,278
Operating (loss)/profit	7	(1,648,809)	1,719,232
Interest payable and similar expenses	11	(195,264)	(407,472)
(Loss)/profit before tax		(1,844,073)	1,311,760
Tax on (loss)/profit	12	229,652	(715,792)
(Loss)/profit for the financial year		(1,614,421)	595,968

All amounts relate to continuing operations.

There was no other comprehensive income for 2024 (2023: £Nil).

For details of the prior adjustment please see note 22.

The notes on pages 15 to 35 form part of these financial statements.

ELDAPOINT LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 01096344

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 MARCH 2024

	Note	2024 £	As restated 2023 £
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	13	130,611	-
Tangible assets	14	2,480,215	2,051,442
		<u>2,610,826</u>	<u>2,051,442</u>
Current assets			
Stocks	15	2,388,400	4,185,607
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	16	15,302,710	15,403,467
Cash at bank and in hand	17	407,185	523,420
		<u>18,098,295</u>	<u>20,112,494</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	18	(12,384,836)	(12,253,907)
Net current assets		<u>5,713,459</u>	<u>7,858,587</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>8,324,285</u>	<u>9,910,029</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	19	(347,905)	(397,494)
Provisions for liabilities			
Deferred tax	21	(225,599)	(169,874)
Net assets		<u><u>7,750,781</u></u>	<u><u>9,342,661</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	23	8,000	8,000
Capital redemption reserve	23	2,000	2,000
Capital contribution reserve	23	50,717	28,176
Profit and loss account	23	7,690,064	9,304,485
Total equity		<u><u>7,750,781</u></u>	<u><u>9,342,661</u></u>

For details of the prior adjustment please see note 22.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by:

James Collier
J J Collier
Director
Date: 31/3/2025

The notes on pages 15 to 35 form part of these financial statements.

ELDAPOINT LIMITED

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024**

	Called up share capital	Capital redemption reserve	Capital contribution reserve	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£	£	£
At 1 April 2023 (as previously stated)	8,000	2,000	28,176	9,805,229	9,843,405
Prior year adjustment	-	-	-	(500,744)	(500,744)
At 1 April 2023 (as restated)	8,000	2,000	28,176	9,304,485	9,342,661
Loss for the year	-	-	-	(1,614,421)	(1,614,421)
Share based payments	-	-	22,541	-	22,541
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	22,541	(1,614,421)	(1,591,880)
At 31 March 2024	8,000	2,000	50,717	7,690,064	7,750,781

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023**

	Called up share capital	Capital redemption reserve	Capital contribution reserve	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£	£	£
At 1 April 2022	8,000	2,000	-	8,708,517	8,718,517
Profit for the period (as restated)	-	-	-	595,968	595,968
Share based payments	-	-	28,176	-	28,176
Total comprehensive income for the year (as restated)	-	-	28,176	595,968	624,144
At 31 March 2023 (as restated)	8,000	2,000	28,176	9,304,485	9,342,661

For the details of the prior adjustment please see note 22.

The notes on pages 15 to 35 form part of these financial statements.

ELDAPOINT LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024**

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares and incorporated in England and Wales. Registered number 01096344. The registered office address is Charleywood Road, Knowsley Industrial Park North, Merseyside, Liverpool, L33 7SG. The company is principally engaged on a national scale in the storage of shipping containers, container repairs, specialised conversions and manufacturing facilities for the production of bespoke portable welfare and accommodation units.

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

The company's presentational and functional currency is Sterling, and all values are rounded to the nearest pound (£) except when otherwise stated.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgement in applying the company's accounting policies (see note 3).

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Financial Reporting Standard 102 - reduced disclosure exemptions

The company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions in preparing these financial statements, as permitted by the FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland":

- the requirements of Section 7 Statement of Cash Flows;
- the requirements of Section 3 Financial Statement Presentation paragraph 3.17(d);
- the requirements of Section 11 Financial Instruments paragraphs 11.42, 11.44 to 11.45, 11.47, 11.48(a)(iii), 11.48(a)(iv), 11.48(b) and 11.48(c);
- the requirements of Section 12 Other Financial Instruments paragraphs 12.26 to 12.27, 12.29(a), 12.29(b) and 12.29A;
- the requirements of Section 26 Share-based Payment paragraphs 26.18(b), 26.19 to 26.21 and 26.23;
- the requirements of Section 33 Related Party Disclosures paragraph 33.7.

This information is included in the consolidated financial statements of Eldapoint Industries Limited as at 31 March 2024 and these financial statements may be obtained from Companies House.

ELDAPOINT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Going concern

The financial Statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which the directors consider to be appropriate for the following reasons;

The group manages its treasury on a group wide basis, and the company is reliant on the continued financial support of its parent company.

The directors have prepared a group integrated profit and loss, balance sheet and cashflow forecasts for the period 31st March 2026, which is more than 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements.

In the financial year ended 31st March 2024, the group continued to trade under challenging conditions, and in addition incurred a one-off capital gains tax charge which reduced the group's available cash headroom. Subsequent to the year end, a shareholder loan facility was put in place for £1M, which is available for the group to draw down to provide additional headroom.

The forecasts prepared indicate that this additional loan facility together with the existing uncommitted invoice discount facility, and taking account of reasonable worst-case scenarios, the group will have sufficient funds to continue to operate during the forecast period.

Pricoa remain supportive of managements strategic plan, including the continued investment in people and processes that will help drive efficiencies, improve margin and increase revenues.

Based on the above the directors have a reasonable expectation that the group will have sufficient funds to enable it to operate within its available facilities and settle its liabilities as they fall due for at least the next twelve months. Therefore, it is appropriate to adopt a going concern basis of preparation for the financial statements.

2.4 Turnover

Turnover is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the turnover can be reliably measured. Turnover 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 turnover is recognised:

Sale of goods

As the company doesn't deliver manufactured goods, it is common for customers to arrange for collection using third party hauliers. Once this collection release has been confirmed, the customer invoices are raised and accepted by the customer. It is not unusual for collection to be delayed, and this doesn't impact on the revenue recognition criteria. In addition, Turnover 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 turnover can be measured reliably;
- it is possible 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.

ELDAPOINT LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Turnover (continued)

Rendering of services

Revenue from haulage and storage services is recognised on a monthly basis in the year 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 turnover 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 year can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

2.5 Interest payable

Interest payable is charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income 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.

2.6 Borrowing Costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income and amortised over the life of the loan.

2.7 Exceptional items

Exceptional items are transactions that fall within the ordinary activities of the company but are presented separately due to their size or incidence.

2.8 Cash

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours.

2.9 Intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost. After recognition, under the cost model, intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

All intangible assets are considered to have a finite useful life. If a reliable estimate of the useful life cannot be made, the useful life shall not exceed ten years.

The estimated useful lives range as follows:

Development expenditure - 5 years

ELDAPOINT LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.10 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, using the straight-line method.

The estimated useful lives range as follows:

Leasehold land and buildings	- 5 years
Plant & machinery	- 3 to 10 years
Motor vehicles	- 2 to 4 years

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 the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

2.11 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Work in progress includes labour and attributable overheads.

At each reporting 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 the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

2.12 Hire purchase agreements

Assets held under hire purchase agreements are capitalised and disclosed under tangible fixed assets at their fair value. The capital element of the future payments is treated as a liability and the interest is charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income on a straight-line basis.

2.13 Operating lease agreements

Rentals paid under operating leases where substantially all of the benefits and risks of ownership remain with the lessor are charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

ELDAPOINT LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.14 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

The company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in Statement of Comprehensive Income when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Statement of Financial Position. The assets of the plan are held separately from the company in independently administered funds.

2.15 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income 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 Statement of Financial Position 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 Statement of Financial Position 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 Statement of Financial Position date.

2.16 Foreign currency translation

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each year end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

ELDAPOINT LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.17 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 "Basic Financial Instruments" 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, cash and bank balances, are initially measured at their transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at their amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any provision for impairment, 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.

Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial. The company's cash and cash equivalents, trade and most other receivables due within the operating cycle fall into this category of financial instruments.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting date.

Financial assets are impaired when events, subsequent to their initial recognition, indicate the estimated future cash flows derived from the financial asset(s) have been adversely impacted. The impairment loss will be the difference between the current carrying amount and the present value of the future cash flows at the asset(s) original effective interest rate.

If there is a favourable change in relation to the events surrounding the impairment loss, then the impairment can be reviewed for possible reversal. The reversal will not cause the current carrying amount to exceed the original carrying amount had the impairment not been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

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 the deduction of all its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities, which include trade and other payables, bank loans and other loans are initially measured at their transaction price after transaction costs. When this constitutes a financing transaction, whereby the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial.

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

ELDAPOINT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.17 Financial instruments (continued)

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods and services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Trade payables are classified as current liabilities if the payment is due within one year. If not, they represent non-current liabilities. Trade payables are initially recognised at their transaction price and subsequently are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised when their contractual right to future cash flow expire, or are settled, or when the company transfers the asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another party. If significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained after the transfer to another party, then the company will continue to recognise the value of the portion of the risks and rewards retained.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

2.18 Share-based payments

Equity settled share-based payments

The company operate share incentive schemes for the purpose of providing incentives and rewards to eligible participants who contribute to the success of the group's operations. Employees (including directors) of the company receive remuneration in the form of share-based payments, whereby employees render services in exchange for equity instruments ("equity-settled transactions").

The cost of equity-settled transactions with employees is measured by reference to the fair value at the date on which they are granted. The fair value is computed based on their most recent post money valuations. The cost of equity-settled transactions is recognised in employee benefit expense, together with a corresponding increase in equity, over the period in which the performance and service conditions are fulfilled. The cumulative expense recognised for equity-settled transactions at the end of each reporting period until the vesting date reflects the extent to which the vesting period has expired and the company's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. The charge or credit to the Statement of Comprehensive Income for a period represents the movement in the cumulative expense recognised as at the beginning and end of that period.

Service and non-market performance conditions are not taken into account when determining the grant date fair value of awards, but the likelihood of the conditions being met is assessed as part of the company's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. Market performance conditions are reflected within the grant date fair value. Any other conditions attached to an award, but without an associated service requirement, are considered to be non-vesting conditions. Non-vesting conditions are reflected in the fair value of an award and lead to an immediate expensing of an award unless there are also service and/or performance conditions.

ELDAPOINT LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.18 Share-based payments (continued)

For awards that do not ultimately vest because non-market performance and/or service conditions have not been met, no expense is recognised. Where awards include a market or non-vesting condition, the transactions are treated as vesting irrespective of whether the market or non-vesting condition is satisfied, provided that all other performance and/or service conditions are satisfied. Where the terms of an equity-settled award are modified, as a minimum an expense is recognised as if the terms had not been modified, if the original terms of the award are met. In addition, an expense is recognised for any modification that increases the total fair value of the share-based payments or is otherwise beneficial to the employee as measured at the date of modification.

Where an equity-settled award is cancelled, it is treated as if it had vested on the date of cancellation, and any expense not yet recognised for the award is recognised immediately. This includes any award where non-vesting conditions within the control of either the group or the employee are not met. However, if a new award is substituted for the cancelled award and is designated as a replacement award on the date that it is granted, the cancelled and new awards are treated as if they were a modification of the original award, as described in the previous paragraph.

Modifications

Equity settled share-based payments that have been modified during the year resulting in a change in their classification to cash settled share-based payments are accounted for as cash settled share-based payments from the date of the modification. The share-based payment reserve on the equity settled share-based payments that have been modified is derecognised and taken to the profit and loss reserve.

3. Judgements in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

Preparation of the financial statements requires management to make significant judgements and estimates. The items in the financial statements where these judgements and estimates have been made and are material include the useful economic lives of property, plant and equipment and motor vehicles.

Useful economic lives of assets

The directors carry out an assessment of the useful economic lives of the company's tangible fixed assets when determining the appropriate depreciation policies as disclosed in note 2.10.

Share based payment

The directors have estimated the vesting period of the shared based payment to be 5 years. See note 24.

ELDAPOINT LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024**

4. Turnover

An analysis of turnover by class of business is as follows:

	2024 £	2023 £
Rendering of services	7,643,616	8,375,457
Sale of goods	7,808,517	13,899,063
	<u>15,452,133</u>	<u>22,274,520</u>

Analysis of turnover by country of destination:

	2024 £	2023 £
United Kingdom	13,161,344	20,387,330
Rest of Europe	1,970,050	1,801,420
Rest of the world	320,739	85,770
	<u>15,452,133</u>	<u>22,274,520</u>

5. Exceptional items

	2024 £	2023 £
Exceptional items	<u>421,908</u>	<u>-</u>

Exceptional items relate to the reorganisation and integration to the group following acquisition by Eldapoint Industries Ltd in October 2022.

6. Other operating income

	2024 £	2023 £
Disposal of investment in related party	<u>-</u>	<u>184,278</u>

ELDAPOINT LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024**

7. Operating (loss)/profit

The operating (loss)/profit is stated after charging:

	2024	2023
	£	£
Depreciation of tangible assets	501,394	545,040
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets held under hire purchase agreements	191,940	168,677
Operating lease rentals: plant and machinery	183,760	201,962
Exchange differences	(4,356)	-
Profit on sale of assets	(2,018)	-
	870,720	915,679

8. Auditor's remuneration

	2024	2023
	£	£
Fees payable to the company's auditor and its associates for the audit of the company's annual financial statements	39,400	35,200
Accounts production	4,330	4,125
Tax advisory services	6,000	-

ELDAPOINT LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024**

9. Employees

Staff costs, including directors' remuneration, were as follows:

	2024 £	2023 £
Wages and salaries	4,815,907	4,754,206
Social security costs	501,019	522,958
Cost of defined contribution scheme	90,376	58,732
	<u>5,407,302</u>	<u>5,335,896</u>

During the year, 5 of the directors received emoluments from this entity (2023: 4).

The average monthly number of employees, including the directors, during the year was as follows:

	2024 No.	2023 No.
Number of production staff	74	84
Office and management staff	33	36
	<u>107</u>	<u>120</u>

10. Directors' remuneration

	2024 £	2023 £
Directors' emoluments	783,113	598,524
Company contributions to defined contribution pension schemes	49,087	28,996
	<u>832,200</u>	<u>627,520</u>

During the year retirement benefits were accruing to 3 directors (2023: 3) in respect of defined contribution pension schemes.

The highest paid director received remuneration of £238,450 (2023: £384,813).

The value of the company's contributions paid to a defined contribution pension scheme in respect of the highest paid director amounted to £16,761 (2023: £11,235).

ELDAPOINT LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024**

11. Interest payable

	2024	2023
	£	£
Interest payable on invoice discounting facility	159,436	367,520
Interest payable on hire purchase contracts	35,828	39,952
	<u>195,264</u>	<u>407,472</u>

12. Taxation

	2024	<i>As restated</i> 2023
	£	£
Corporation tax		
Current tax on (loss)/profit for the year	-	257,545
Adjustments in respect of previous periods	(285,377)	489,939
Total current tax	<u>(285,377)</u>	<u>747,484</u>
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	23,225	(31,692)
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	32,500	-
Total deferred tax	<u>55,725</u>	<u>(31,692)</u>
Taxation on (loss)/profit on ordinary activities	<u>(229,652)</u>	<u>715,792</u>

ELDAPOINT LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024**

12. Taxation (continued)

Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is higher than (2023: lower than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 25% (2023: 19%). The differences are explained below:

	2024	As restated 2023
	£	£
(Loss)/profit on ordinary activities before tax	<u>(1,844,073)</u>	<u>1,311,760</u>
(Loss)/profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 25% (2023: 19%)	(461,018)	249,234
Effects of:		
Fixed asset differences	(11,865)	830,765
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes, other than goodwill amortisation and impairment	125,276	25,910
Other permanent differences	48	-
Income not taxable	-	(36,766)
Group relief	-	(334,703)
Additional deduction for land remediation expenditure	(125)	(237)
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of previous periods	85,533	(10,805)
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of previous periods - deferred tax	32,499	-
Remeasurement of deferred tax for changes in tax rates	-	(7,606)
Total tax (credit)/charge for the year	<u>(229,652)</u>	<u>715,792</u>

Factors that may affect future tax charges

The Finance Act 2021 was substantively enacted in May 2021 and has increased the corporation tax rate from 19% to 25% with effect from 1 April 2023 on profits over £250,000. The rate for small profits under £50,000 will remain at 19%. When the company's profits fall between £50,000 and £250,000, the lower and upper limits, it will be able to claim an amount of marginal relief providing a gradual increase in corporation tax rate. The deferred taxation balances have been measured using the rates expected to apply in the reporting periods when the timing differences reverse.

ELDAPOINT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

13. *Intangible assets*

	Development expenditure £
Cost	
Additions	136,689
At 31 March 2024	<u>136,689</u>
Amortisation	
Charge for the year	6,078
At 31 March 2024	<u>6,078</u>
Net book value	
At 31 March 2024	<u><u>130,611</u></u>
At 31 March 2023	<u><u>-</u></u>

Amortisation on intangible assets is charged to administration expenses.

ELDAPOINT LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024**

14. Tangible fixed assets

	Leasehold land and buildings £	Motor vehicles £	Plant & machinery £	Total £
Cost or valuation				
At 1 April 2023	1,707,471	253,691	4,011,504	5,972,666
Additions	466,707	23,394	678,591	1,168,692
Disposals	(24,654)	-	(84,309)	(108,963)
At 31 March 2024	<u>2,149,524</u>	<u>277,085</u>	<u>4,605,786</u>	<u>7,032,395</u>
Depreciation				
At 1 April 2023	277,472	12,886	3,630,866	3,921,224
Charge for the year	327,552	51,280	314,502	693,334
Disposals	(4,431)	-	(84,310)	(88,741)
Impairment charge	2,504	10,411	13,448	26,363
At 31 March 2024	<u>603,097</u>	<u>74,577</u>	<u>3,874,506</u>	<u>4,552,180</u>
Net book value				
At 31 March 2024	<u>1,546,427</u>	<u>202,508</u>	<u>731,280</u>	<u>2,480,215</u>
At 31 March 2023	<u>1,429,999</u>	<u>240,805</u>	<u>380,638</u>	<u>2,051,442</u>

There is a debenture including fixed charge over the property of the company.

Included within the net book value of £2,480,215 is £606,228 (2023: £616,389) relating to assets held under hire purchase agreements. The depreciation charged to the financial statements in the year in respect of such assets amounted to £191,940 (2023: £168,677).

ELDAPOINT LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024**

15. Stocks

	2024 £	2023 £
Raw materials	1,591,549	1,902,427
Work in progress	670,088	1,155,489
Finished goods	126,763	1,127,691
	<u>2,388,400</u>	<u>4,185,607</u>

The carrying value of stocks are stated net of impairment losses totalling £109,066 (2023: £54,066). Impairment losses totalling £50,000 (2023: £Nil) were recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

There is a debenture including first floating charge over all assets of the company.

16. Debtors

	2024 £	2023 £
Trade debtors	3,479,488	4,725,935
Amounts owed by group undertakings	10,918,820	9,693,270
Amounts owed by related parties	53,500	53,500
Other debtors	7,071	195,444
Prepayments and accrued income	843,831	735,318
	<u>15,302,710</u>	<u>15,403,467</u>

No impairment loss (2023: £Nil) was recognised against trade debtors during the year.

Amounts owed by group undertakings are interest free and repayable on demand.

17. Cash

	2024 £	2023 £
Cash at bank and in hand	<u>407,185</u>	<u>523,420</u>

ELDAPOINT LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024**

18. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2024	<i>As restated</i> 2023
	£	£
Invoice discounting facility	1,820,841	64,742
Trade creditors	1,902,929	2,969,978
Amounts owed to group undertakings	7,133,224	7,419,519
Amounts owed to related parties	378,000	87,890
Corporation tax	161,310	898,073
Other taxation and social security	388,720	220,959
Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts	140,651	176,866
Other creditors	133,432	4,020
Accruals and deferred income	325,729	411,860
	<u>12,384,836</u>	<u>12,253,907</u>

The invoice discounting loan is secured on the group's trade debtors.

Net obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts are secured over the assets to which they relate.

Amounts owed to group undertakings are interest free and payable on demand.

19. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year

	2024	2023
	£	£
Net obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	<u>347,905</u>	<u>397,494</u>

Net obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts are secured over the assets to which they relate.

ELDAPOINT LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024**

20. Hire purchase and finance leases

Minimum lease payments under hire purchase fall due as follows:

	2024 £	2023 £
Within one year	140,651	176,866
Between 1-5 years	347,905	397,494
	<u>488,556</u>	<u>574,360</u>

Net obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts are secured over the assets to which they relate.

21. Deferred taxation

	2024 £	2023 £
At beginning of year	(169,874)	(201,566)
Charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income	(55,725)	31,692
At end of year	<u>(225,599)</u>	<u>(169,874)</u>

The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:

	2024 £	2023 £
Fixed asset timing differences	(173,114)	(119,699)
Short term timing differences	3,010	5,320
Other	(55,495)	(55,495)
	<u>(225,599)</u>	<u>(169,874)</u>

ELDAPOINT LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024**

22. Prior year adjustment

In the prior year, Eldapoint Limited disposed of its interest in Charleywood Property LLP. The deemed proceeds of the disposal changed after the completion of the tax provision for the prior year financial statements after further information came to light. A prior period adjustment has therefore been posted due to the increase in the chargeable gain which arose on the disposal.

	As previously reported £	Tax adjustment £	Restated amount £
Statement of Financial Position			
Corporation tax liability	397,329	500,744	898,073
Total assets less current liabilities	10,410,773	(500,744)	9,910,029
Net assets	9,843,405	(500,744)	9,342,661
Profit and loss accounts	9,805,229	(500,744)	9,304,485
Total equity	<u>9,843,405</u>	<u>(500,744)</u>	<u>9,342,661</u>
Statement of Comprehensive Income			
Tax on profit	(215,048)	(500,744)	(715,792)
Profit for the financial year	<u>1,096,712</u>	<u>(500,744)</u>	<u>595,968</u>

23. Share capital

	2024 £	2023 £
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
8,000 (2023: 8,000) Ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>8,000</u>	<u>8,000</u>

There is a single class of ordinary shares. There are no restrictions on dividends and the repayment of capital.

24. Share-based payments

The company adopted a C share award (the 'C Share scheme'), for the purposes of providing incentives and rewards for eligible participants who contribute to the success of the group's operations.

ELDAPOINT LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024**

25. Reserves

Called up share capital

Represents the nominal value of shares that have been issued.

Capital redemption reserve

A non-distributable reserve, following the redemption or purchase of the company's own shares.

Capital contribution reserve

A non-distributable reserve, in relation to share based payments in the parent company which has been granted to the companies' employees.

Profit & loss account

Includes all current and prior period retained profits and losses.

26. Contingent liabilities

On 22 December 2020 a new charge was created as a result of the refinancing, being a debenture in favour of Close Brothers Limited over all assets.

On 5 October 2022 all assets debentures were granted by the company in favour of Charleywood Industrial Holdings Limited and PGIM Private Capital Fund (Ireland) ICAV.

27. Capital commitments

The company had £Nil (2023: £127,927) capital commitments at 31 March 2024.

28. Pensions

The company makes contributions to personal pension schemes for the benefit of a number of selected employees.

The pension cost charge for the year was £90,376 (2023: £58,732).

ELDAPOINT LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024**

29. Operating lease commitments

At 31 March 2024 the company had future minimum lease payments due under non-cancellable operating leases for each of the following periods:

	2024	2023
	£	£
Not later than 1 year	1,266,513	1,067,788
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	4,418,340	3,717,617
	5,684,853	4,785,405

30. Related party transactions

The company has taken exemption under FRS 102 from disclosure of transactions with wholly owned subsidiaries.

Included in amounts owed to related parties is £378,000 (2023: £52,890) in the form of trade creditors. A2E Industries Limited is a related party due to common directorship.

In the prior year the company has disposed of one of its subsidiary undertakings, Charleywood Property LLP, to its directors, Will Rawkins and Said Amin Amiri. Included in amounts owed to related parties is £Nil (2023: £35,000) due to Charleywood Property LLP.

Included in amounts owed from related parties is £53,500 (2023: £53,500) due from T F Jackson Properties Limited in the form of loans which is a related party due to common directorship.

31. Immediate and ultimate parent undertaking

As at year end the immediate parent undertaking of this company is Eldapoint Holdings Limited, a company incorporated in England and Wales. The ultimate parent undertaking is Eldapoint Industries Limited, a company incorporated in England and Wales.

The largest and smallest group in which the results of the company are consolidated is that headed by Eldapoint Industries Limited. Copies of the consolidated accounts of Eldapoint Industries Limited are available from Companies House.

The ultimate controlling party is Said Amin Amiri.